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THE ANTIQUARY.



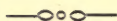
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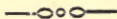
THE  
ANTIQUARY:

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. XXXVI.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1900.

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1900.







# The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on November 23, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Revs. F. J. Eld and Henry Norris, and Messrs. H. E. M. Baylis, C. F. Bell, W. Bemrose, T. B. Cato, H. R. H. Southam, R. Steele, and R. B. Turton.



"While looking on at the excavation of the last small chamber in the south-west angle of the Vestal Convent this afternoon," wrote the *Globe's* Rome correspondent on November 17, "a workman had the good fortune to light upon a spadeful of gold coins. When the mud had been washed from them, they were found to be 370 in number, and were in good condition. They belong to Anthemius, the Byzantine Emperor, whom Ricimer killed, and whose death was followed by the sacking of Rome in A.D. 472. Probably the person who secreted this little fortune under the pavement in the convent which a hundred years previously had been that of the Vestals, perished in the sack, and his or her secret has only just come to light. It is noteworthy that this find has taken place within twenty yards of the famous hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins discovered on November 8, 1883. The present coins show on one side the figure of the Emperor with the legend 'D. N. Anthemius,' and on the reverse two figures, with the legend 'Salus Reipublicæ.' On the exergue, 'Comob.'"

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Referring to the same discovery, Professor Lanciani, writing in the *Athenæum* of December 2, remarked: "Discoveries of this kind are by no means a rare occurrence in Rome. Six thousand four hundred brass coins were found in 1880 in a drain near the tomb of Sulpicius Platorinus, in the Trastevere; and almost as many in 1876 in another sewer near the present Piazza di Magnanapoli, on the Quirinal. This practice may help us to explain, to a certain extent, the presence of an enormous mass of coins in the bed of the Tiber. During the dredging operations of the last decade about twelve hundred pieces per month were brought up to the surface by the dredgers. In desperate cases coins may have been thrown directly into the Tiber to prevent their falling a prey to the barbarians; but it is also possible that a fair percentage may have been washed down from the sewers into the bed of the river."



A woman when singling plants in a turnip-field at Dowmain, Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in July last, picked up a gold coin about the size of a sovereign. It was sent to Dr. Cramond, Cullen, for identification, who on inquiry of the Curator of Coins, Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, found that it was a ducat of William I., Duke of Geldres (A.D. 1377-1393). The coin weighs 54 grains, and is in excellent preservation. The obverse bears the inscription WILL. DVX. GELR. COM. A., the reverse BENEDICTVS QVI VENIT IN NOMINE. In recent years two other interesting gold coins have been found in the north, the one an aureus of the Emperor Vespasian, found at Inverurie, the other a "lion" of James I., found in digging a grave at Walla Kirk, in the parish of Glass. The "lion" weighed 52½ grains, and was also in very good preservation.



Professor Hales read a paper on "Primrose Hill, Regent's Park," before the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society on November 17. The first name of the hill, he remarked, was probably Barrow Hill, and was so called because of the existence of a barrow, of which there were many proofs in existence. The name of Barrow Hill Road

A

was derived from the existence of the barrow. The oldest documentary evidence referring to the barrow showed incidentally that the boundaries of the parish of Hampstead were practically the same a thousand years ago as at the present time. Three great districts came together at a point on the hill—St. Pancras, St. Marylebone, and Hampstead. Dealing next with Primrose Hill in the later Middle Ages he showed its connection first with St. James's Hospital, and afterwards with Eton College, to which the hill and adjoining land were granted by Edward VI. The hill remained in the possession of Eton College until the present reign, when a happy exchange of properties was made between the Crown and the Eton College authorities. There was no doubt that if the hill had not been handed over to the Crown it would long since have been built over.



He traced the various connections of the hill with its past owners, and showed how the names of many of the roads adjoining it were derived. The name of Primrose Hill was doubtless derived from the fact that primroses formerly grew on the hill when it was divided into fields by hedges. In conclusion Professor Hales dealt with what he described as one of the strangest and one of the least creditable episodes in English history, the Popish plots, and showed how the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey on Primrose Hill, on October 17, 1678, led to an outburst of fury against the Papists. The murder remained a perfect mystery up to the present time. It was a curious coincidence, however, that the hill was formerly for some time known as Greenberry Hill, and that the only people who suffered for this murder were named Green, Berry, and Hill.

The photograph of an old oak mantleshef, reproduced on this page, was kindly sent by the Rev. W. P. Ellis, of Helmdon Rectory, Brackley. The date and final letters, he says, have puzzled antiquaries for a century or more. This is the first photograph that has ever been taken of the shef.

The Council of the East Herts Archæological Society have commenced excavations on the site of a mound situated on the outskirts of Hoddesdon Park Wood, permission having been given by Lord Salisbury and Mr. R. Barclay. A local committee has been formed to supervise the work, and an opportunity of seeing the excavations and what is found therein will be given to all the members in due course. An Exploration Fund has been established, and members living in the Hoddesdon district are specially invited to

contribute towards the expense of the work in their own neighbourhood. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. B. Gerish, Hoddesdon, will be glad to give any further information, and to receive subscriptions.

An urn has been found, says the *Border Counties Advertiser*, in the course of excavations for a retaining wall for the garden of a house being built at the corner of the Edgeley Road and Prees Road, Whitchurch, Salop. The urn, which contains the remains of an imperfect cremation, has lost its lip and handle. It stands about 8 inches in height, the width is about 7 inches, and it stands on a base 3 inches in diameter. There is a fragment of one handle below the neck, which narrows to 2½ inches. Some of the bones are those of an adult human being. The urn is of yellow-gray pottery, wheel-marked, and the

sides are irregularly compressed in places. It is suggested that it is Anglo-Danish, after 787 A.D. A copper coin has also been dug up near the same place, on one side of which are depicted a striking sword—hilt off; below, a thrusting sword; a little below the centre of the coin a round shield, on each side of which, and below, are Danish or Runic letters. On the reverse are jagged and circular marks common to coins of the period, which is probably late Anglo-Saxon of about 787 A.D., or later. Both the vase and the coin have been submitted for inspection to the Rev. J. W. Norwood of Wrenbury, and the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater of Shrewsbury; and the latter gentleman and Mr. H. E. Forest of Shrewsbury have photographed the urn.



The publication is announced of *The Receipt Roll of the Exchequer for Michaelmas Term, xxxi. Henry II., A.D. 1185*. This is a fragment of a unique record which has been transcribed, extended and edited by the Palæographic Class of the London School of Economics and Political Science, under the supervision of the lecturer, Mr. Hubert Hall, F.S.A. The class have been engaged upon this work for the last two years. The record is a fragment which must have formed part of a very considerable roll, since it comprises sixteen membranes, although the accounts of nine counties only are contained therein. A comparison of it with the contemporary Pipe Roll, it is pointed out, "reveals a fact of considerable importance, namely, that each of the two records had an independent position; the Receipt Roll recording all sums received at the Lower Exchequer, and the Pipe Roll only such as were paid on account or were connected with a permanent liability. It actually follows, then, if this view is correct, that the single payments made in full were not usually set out in the Pipe Roll at all, and consequently the Receipt Roll was the sole record of the payment of hundreds of items, chiefly fines and amerciaments in Forest districts." The reproduction, which consists of thirty-one large plates in collotype, is issued by the school to subscribers at one guinea net; to others, one and a half guineas net.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a society for the promotion of antiquarian study and research in connection with Cambridgeshire and Hunts, to be called the Cambridgeshire and Hunts Archæological Society. It is proposed to call a meeting in each county at an early date to arrange preliminaries, and it is intended shortly to issue printed particulars with a view to the immediate formation of the society. In the meanwhile communications may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary (*pro tem.*), Cambs and Hunts Archæological Society, care of Mr. G. H. Tyndall, Minster Place, Ely. It is proposed that there should be two excursions yearly, one in each county, and an annual issue of Transactions. The subscription will be ros. 6d. per annum.



Mr. P. M. Johnston writes: "Referring to your reviewer's statement, as quoted in your note on p. 325 of the November part of the *Antiquary*, permit me, for the present, to meet it with a general denial. I hope at another time to show that confession through one of these openings 'in any known attitude of priest or penitent' is by no means 'out of the question.'"

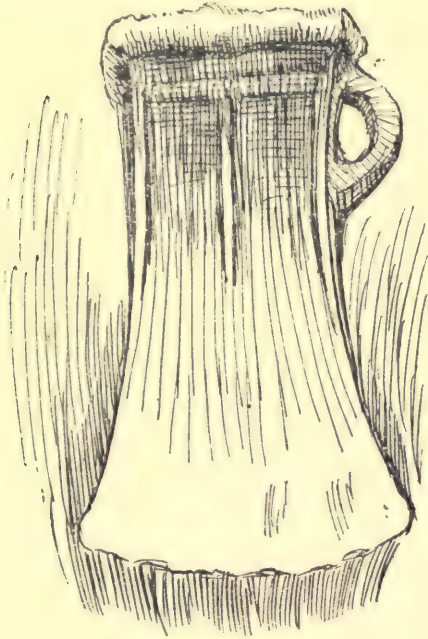


Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes are about to issue, in demy quarto, *The Records of the Corrie Family*, in two parts, by Miss Jessie E. Corrie. The first part will contain much interesting history respecting the direct ancestors of various distinguished Scottish families, with notes and extracts from registers and records, all closely interwoven with the history of Dumfriesshire. Many pedigrees will be included, and several illustrations in collotype, including a reproduction of the portrait of Sir William Gordon of Afton (A.D. 1706), and the picture of the oak cabinet carved by his brother, Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston, to hold their ancestor's Wycliffe New Testament. The second part is written for private circulation only, and deals chiefly with the family of the late Mrs. John Malcolm Corrie.



The accompanying rough sketch, from a block kindly lent by Mr. Thomas Sheppard

of Hull, to whom we are also indebted for the description of the relic, shows the actual size of a bronze celt found not long ago in Holderness. It is of the type known as the "socketed" celt, and is cast in bronze. There is a hole at the upper end for the



insertion of a wooden handle, and a thong was fastened through the small "lug" and round the handle. The celt is ornamented on each side by three ridges, as shown in the sketch. Its most interesting feature, however, is the fine smooth coating of patina with which it is covered, and which gives it the appearance of having been enamelled.



The Birmingham Archæological Society opened its winter session on November 15, when Dr. Windle spoke on "The Early Roads and Trackways of Warwickshire and Worcestershire." At the outset he made a few general remarks about the Roman roads in this country, emphasizing the fact that they were military roads, designed for the rapid and ready transport of troops from one part of the country to another. He described the methods of road-making adopted in various parts, adding that their construction

depended largely upon the face of the country through which they passed; thus, in swampy ground wood was extensively used by Roman engineers for road-making. The general impression prevailed that Roman roads were straight, but he ventured the opinion that some of the roads which were Roman were much straighter now than they were when the Romans made them, an opinion which he supported by researches that he had made. He then went on to say that probably many of the trackways used by the Romans had been previously used by the British as a means for the rapid movement of troops between various fortified places. There were a number of these trackways in the neighbourhood of Church Stretton. Having made reference to the Fosse Road and Watling Street, Professor Windle mentioned the result of his researches into an old Roman road running from Bourton-on-the-Water to Watling Street. He traced the road throughout its length past Beoley, Ipsley, Stirchley Street, Birmingham, Sutton, to Little Aston, and said that part of Monument Road and Hunter's Road were probably portions of it. From discoveries made during excavations there was reason to believe it ran through Chad Valley. Roman coins had been found in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, if not absolutely in Birmingham itself, but he should hesitate to say that that was proof that the Romans had a station here, as many Roman coins found their way into the hands of the Romanized Britons, who fled before the Saxon invaders. It was quite possible that the coins were brought here by Britons who had fled before the Saxons into the fastnesses of the Forest of Arden, and the theory that Birmingham was of Saxon origin was probably the correct one.



Dr. Budge has lately supplied his report to the Royal Society on the archæology of the Soudan. It is true that his investigation has been merely of the nature of a preliminary survey as to the possibilities of the region, but it has nevertheless been very fruitful of interesting and useful knowledge. We have for the first time a thorough description of the Pyramid fields of Gebal Barkal and Nuri, and of the ancient city of Napata. A

great city, says Dr. Budge, must have stood on the western bank of the Nile; and the village of Senam-abu-Dôm probably marks the site. The investigation, and those more exhaustive inquiries which will be the outcome of it, will, it is hoped, largely help towards the solution of some obscure problems in Egyptian archaeology.



Fresh discoveries are continually being reported from the Roman Forum. In the last days of November the operation of removing the great bank of earth which stood in front of the Church of St. Adriano—that is, of the “Curia” or Senate House—as restored by Diocletian—was completed. One monument of striking importance was discovered. This was a marble quadrangular pedestal, having on its sides four different inscriptions. On the top three lewis-holes were discernible, showing that it had formerly borne a piece of sculpture. What this was is clearly indicated by the following inscription on the south face of the pedestal:

MARTI : INVICTO : PATRI : ET : ETERNÆ :  
 VRBIS : SVÆ : CONDITORIBVS.  
 DOMINVS : NOSTER : IMP. MAXENTIVS : P. F.  
 INVICTVS AVG.

The pedestal was that which supported the bronze Wolf sacred to Mars, which nourished the founders of the city, as restored by the last pagan Emperor of Rome.



It has been suggested as desirable that a tablet with an inscription should be affixed to the old gateway, now in the gardens of the Victoria Embankment, which is known as the York Watergate. The Parks Committee of the London County Council propose to affix a tablet of oak with the following inscription: “This gateway, formerly the watergate or approach from the Thames to York House, Charing Cross, originally the London lodging of the Archbishops of York, the birthplace of Chancellor Bacon, and afterwards the residence of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, was designed by Inigo Jones, architect (1572-1652), and executed between 1624-28 by Nicholas Stone, master mason (1586-1647), for the first Duke of Buckingham, and marks the river margin before the Embankment was constructed.

The inscription on the north frieze, ‘Fidei coticula crux’ (The Cross is the touchstone of faith), is the motto of the Villiers family, whose arms are on the south front. By the London Open Spaces Act, 1893, the gateway was vested in the London County Council, who repaired the structure and took measures for its preservation *in situ* as an interesting landmark of London.”



One of those curious survivals of ancient times, said the *Daily News* of December 5, a Court Leet or Court of Homage, or General Court Baron, as it is now called, will be held at the Rising Sun, a public-house in Green Street, Bethnal Green, to-day (Tuesday) about noon. It is the Court of the Lord of the Manor of Stebunketh, otherwise Stepney Manor, who is Sir Edward Colebrooke, and all the freehold and copyhold tenants of the manor are bound to attend it to do their suit and service. The court always meets in “Low Week”—that is, the second Tuesday after Easter and the first Tuesday in December, and it is presided over by the Steward of the Manor, Mr. Reginald Stewart Hart-Dyke, brother of Sir William Hart-Dyke. The proceedings are private and quaint and genially conducted. A homage jury is empanelled, and presentments are made of the deaths of copyhold tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. And the foreman of the jury advises on the document a true bill. Proclamation is also made for the heirs, if any, of deceased tenants, and if the rightful parties do not come forward to take the admission after the third proclamation—each proclamation being six months apart—the Lord of the Manor can seize it at the end of two years from the date of death, and do what he pleases with it. After the business is over, the officers of the manor and the homage jury sit down to dinner, which is followed by toasts of the Queen, the Lord of the Manor, the Stewards and Surveyor, and the Homage.



An extraordinary and interesting discovery was reported in the *Western Mail* of December 6 as made a few days previously near Caldicot, about a mile from Severn Tunnel Junction. At Dewstow Farm, on the top of rising ground, overlooking the river Severn,

Mr. Oakley, the owner, is having new granaries and other buildings erected. The workmen in the employ of Mr. E. C. Jordan, contractor, whilst digging out the foundations for the walls, came upon a number of human skeletons in a chamber cut out of the solid rock. The remains were those of seven persons. Some of them were oriented, and two were laid north and south. The bones were complete to the skulls, and even the teeth, but upon being lifted from their charnel-house they collapsed, though the constituent bones were still preserved. What makes the find all the more important is the circumstance that three small coins were also discovered amongst the remains, and upon one of these being cleaned and examined it was found, as nearly as could be ascertained, to be a Roman bronze. The figures on either side are very distinct, but the lettering round the edge is much obliterated. On one side there is the figure of a Roman warrior's head, with pointed helmet, and on the reverse there is the illustration, imperfectly discernible, of what looks like a nude figure holding in one hand a bundle of twigs or arrows. Some of the lettering seems to give the clue to the coins being those of the period of Decius Trajanus, A.D. 201-251. A number of coins of this Roman grandee have from time to time been discovered in the district of Caerleon and Caerwent, which is so thickly Romanized with ancient relics. Dewstow is in a direct line from Caerwent—the Venta Silurum of the Romans—to the Severn and, across it, to Bristol. But though a good many excellent Roman remains have been unearthed of late years, the discovery of well-preserved skeletons of probable Roman date—if the Roman coins found with them can be accepted as evidence—is very rare and interesting. One of the skeletons was of a person standing over 6 feet high. Mr. Jordan took away the bones and the coins, but it is believed that others are in the ground near the same spot. The interments were about 2 feet 6 inches from the surface of the ground.



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. XXX.

**I**N Article XXIX., published in December, I described the principal discoveries made in the autumn of 1899 in the southern or civilian districts of Britain. I concluded with a promise to describe in No. XXX. the discoveries made during the same period in the northern or military districts of the island, and I now proceed to fulfil my promise.

I commence with Chester, where two important discoveries were made in September and October. In September the old Grotto Hotel, on the west side of Bridge Street, and at the corner of that street and Commonhall Street, was pulled down, and its site excavated to make room for a new hotel. Some 55 feet back from Bridge Street part of a Roman colonnade was discovered running north and south, with its sleeper wall and the bases of two columns, and west of that a gutter and a Roman roadway, made of broken tiles and stones compacted together. The level of this roadway is but a little below the level of Commonhall Street. Some charcoal and charred timber, pieces of tiles and millstones, a crucible, coins of the Constantines (third bronze), and similar objects, were found in the course of the excavations. Various theories are current as to the edifice to which the new-found colonnade pertained. The large building found on the east side of Bridge Street in 1863-64 is almost exactly opposite the site of the colonnade, and it has been said that column bases were once detected in Commonhall Street, such as would form the north side of the colonnaded building. This point, however, can best be decided by the Chester antiquaries, who are fully alive to the problem. It is good news that the bases and wall are to be retained *in situ* in one of the rooms of the new hotel. This is, fortunately, no novelty in Chester, where the citizens have of late years shown themselves singularly careful of their Roman buildings.

The second discovery made in Chester dates from the middle of October, when some Roman lead piping was unearthed on the site of Messrs. Oakes and Griffiths' shop in Eastgate Street, then in course of being pulled down and rebuilt by Messrs. Richard Jones and Son. The piping weighs 2 hundredweight, and is 14 feet long; it bears a panel 4 feet long, and on it is an inscription of singular interest. It is, I believe, practically complete, unless something is lost at the beginning; anyhow, it makes good sense as it is. It gives the date when the pipes were laid, indicated by the names of Consuls and the Governor of Britain. This date is A.D. 79. The Latin can be expanded thus:

IMPERATORE VESPASIANO IX  
TITO IMPERATORE VII CONSULIBUS  
CNAEO JULIO AGRICOLA LEGATO  
AUGUSTI PRO PRAETORE.

That is roughly, in English: "These pipes were laid when Vespian and Titus were Consuls for the 9th and 7th times respectively, and when Cnaeus Julius Agricola governed the Province of Britain." The date is a pleasant contribution to the history of Roman Chester, but the great interest of the inscription lies in the mention of Agricola. This is that Agricola whose biography, written by his son-in-law, the historian Tacitus, has made him the most famous among Roman Imperial administrators. He governed Britain from A.D. 78 to A.D. 85, and pursued a forward policy, which was apparently reversed on his recall. One might compare him to Sir Bartle Frere, perhaps, or to some of our Indian Viceroy's. Important as he was, no other inscription seems to exist which bears his name, and the new-found pipes of Deva are thus unique, and their discovery is a fact of great interest. But the occurrence of Agricola's name on the pipes does not imply any special action or presence of his at Chester. It is simply due to the common official method of dating. I am glad to be able to state further that the piping has been presented by Messrs. R. Jones and Son to the Grosvenor Museum. I have to thank Mr. R. Newstead, assistant-curator of that museum, for information respecting the find, and for squeezes of the inscription.

At Wilderspool, near Warrington, Mr. Thomas May has continued the excavations to which I have already alluded in these articles. By his kindness I have been able to visit the site and examine the objects discovered, which are well housed in the Warrington Museum. I must withdraw, until further advised, the statement, made by me last July, that the area of the fort had been ascertained to be 3 acres: I do not think this has been adequately demonstrated as yet. On the other hand, the smaller finds are distinctly interesting, a tile of the Twentieth Legion, a piece of "Samian" pottery stamped in a unique manner with what seems to be a dedication to Hercules, and so forth. One of the features of the site appears to be clay floors, a foot or so in thickness, and 10 feet or so across.

At Melandra Castle, near Glossop, some important excavations have been commenced by the local archæologists, with the assistance of Mr. John Garstang. Melandra is a small Roman fort, 350 by 400 feet square—that is, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  acres—planted on a low hill-top in the middle of an open space where several valleys meet. Its general position can best be described by saying that it is a very little north-west of Dinting Station, on the Great Central Railway. Though in a valley, its position is good, for the Etherow River defends it on the north and partly on the east and the west, and its strategic value is unmistakable. Mr. Garstang and his coadjutors have succeeded in clearing the east gateway, part of the walls, the four corner turrets, and a portion of the Prætorium which, though much ruined and rather puzzling, appears to resemble generally the Prætorium at Hardknott. The work will, I trust, be continued next summer. It is not an easy work, for the fort has been a good deal ruined, and the tracing of the masonry is not altogether simple. But it is well worth doing well. I am indebted to Mr. Garstang for details of this excavation.

Mr. E. Howarth has made some excavations at Wincobank, near Sheffield, which may find mention here, since they seem to have resulted in positive proof that the earthworks there are of pre-Roman origin. A few pieces of dark-gray Roman pottery have been

found, but these only prove that the site was to some slight extent occupied in Roman times.

Further north, at Ribchester, Mr. Garstang has been able to continue his work in the Roman fort, and to trace part of a large building immediately north-east of the church and in the Rectory garden. This building contained a great quantity of grain, and is taken to have been a granary. Among lesser finds, a fragment of an inscription too slight for decipherment may be mentioned. The net result of these discoveries seems to go towards showing that *Bremetennacum* was a normal fort, but whether it was full of stone buildings, like the mural forts, or only partly occupied by them, like *Hardknot*, is not yet clear. I understand the work is to be continued in 1900.

From Lancashire we pass to Hadrian's Wall and its neighbourhood. In Northumberland no excavations have been attempted during the past season, but the preliminaries for the repair and enlargement of Hexham Abbey have revealed much re-used Roman masonry, resembling that in *Wilfrid's Crypt*. I am told that parts of three altars have been noticed among them, but I have not, at the time of writing, heard of inscriptions. In Cumberland the Excavation Committee carried out its sixth campaign principally on the shores of *Solway* and near the extreme west end of the Wall. The drought seriously impeded its work, but adequate results were obtained. At *Drumburgh* the north-west corner of the Roman fort was ascertained, and a buttressed building found to stand immediately within it: apparently the place was more like a mile castle than a full-sized fort. The course of the Wall on the east of *Burgh marsh* was also determined with precision, and reasons were discovered for thinking that the Wall ran across the marsh, and not round the south side of it. The most significant result, however, was the discovery that the lines of fort and Wall laid down from surface observations by *Bruce*, *Maclauchlan*, and others, are erroneous. It is now plainer than ever that excavation is imperatively necessary if we are ever to acquire accurate knowledge of the Wall.

Finally, I may mention here that a piece of *Samian ware* was dug up in restoring

*Kirkbride Church*. There is reason to believe that a small fort may have stood close by, and Roman remains have been found here before—among other things, a Roman altar with an inscription duly noticed, though a little out of place, in the "*Corpus*."

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,  
November 30, 1899.



Unpublished Letters  
Written by Sir Kenelm Digby  
to Signor Luke Holstein,  
Guardian of the Vatican Library.\*

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

By J. G. FOTHERINGHAM.

SIR KENELM DIGBY was the elder of two sons of Sir Everard Digby, who was executed for his share in the Gunpowder Plot. He was born in 1603. Ben Jonson has celebrated his birth in lines addressed to Sir Kenelm's wife. He had for tutor the well-known mathematician, William Allen, 1542-1632. In 1618 he entered Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, Oxford. In his future career he earned for himself the reputation of an eccentric genius from the diversity of the studies and enterprises in which he engaged. He was, like Sir Walter Raleigh, both a corsair and a courtier, a man of letters who could discuss poetry with Ben Jonson, and a philosopher who could argue with his friends Descartes and Hobbes.

He chanced to be in Madrid on a visit to his kinsman, Sir John Digby, then ambassador there, who became first Earl of Bristol, when Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham arrived there, March 7, 1622-23. He ingratiated himself with the royal party, and was admitted a member of the Prince's household. He returned to

\* These letters came into my hand by accident while making researches among historical documents in the Vatican Library.—J. G. F.



England with the Prince, October 5, 1623, and after a short visit to his mother at Gayhurst he presented himself to James I. at Hinchinbrooke, and was knighted. In 1625 he was married secretly to Venetia Stanley, daughter of Sir Edward Stanley of Tonge Castle, Shropshire. At Court Digby was occasionally employed by his kinsman, the Earl of Bristol, in negotiating between him and the King. At this time he made the acquaintance of many men of letters and rising statesmen, including Ben Jonson and Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. The latter describes him at this time as exceptionally handsome, with a winning voice, a flowing courtesy and civility, and such a volubility of language as surprised and delighted.

About 1627 Lord Bristol strongly advised him to employ himself in some generous enterprise. Digby resolved to undertake a privateering expedition with the object of seizing the French ships. On December 13, 1627, Buckingham granted to him letters of marque for this purpose, and a fortnight later he set sail with two ships, the *Eagle* of 400 tons and the *Elizabeth* of 200.

After the capture of several Flemish, Dutch, and Spanish ships, he returned and landed at Woolwich, February 9, 1628-29. He was received by the King, but in the month of August following the Venetian Ambassador having complained of his conduct in the Adriatic, it was disavowed by the Government.

On October 23, 1630, Digby's tutor, Allen, made a codicil bequeathing to Digby his valuable books and manuscripts. Digby consulted Sir Robert Cotton and Laud on the matter, and when the library became his property at the end of 1632, he presented it to the Bodleian Library.

In 1639 Digby saw much of Queen Henrietta Maria and her Catholic friends. At her suggestion he appealed, in 1639, to the English Catholics for money to support Charles I. in his military demonstration in Scotland, and his letter of appeal was widely circulated. It was entitled: "A copy of the letter sent by the Queene's Majestic concerning the collection of the Recusants' money, etc., etc." London, 1641.

On account of his intimacy with the

Court he was in disfavour with the Parliament. In 1642 he was imprisoned by order of the House of Commons, but was released on the request of Anne of Austria, Queen Regent of France, on condition that he would leave immediately for France and not return without leave from Parliament. On November 1, 1643, the Commons resolved to confiscate his property. Queen Henrietta Maria subsequently appointed him her Chancellor, and in 1645 the English Catholic committee in Paris sent him to



SIR KENELM DIGBY,

From the Picture by Vandyck.

Rome to collect money for the royal cause. During his stay in Rome he had frequent intercourse with Pope Innocent X., from whom he obtained twenty thousand crowns. He paid a second visit to Rome in 1647, when he presented a memorial to the Pope; but his second visit was not more successful than the first.

In August, 1649, Digby suddenly returned to England, whereupon the Council denounced him as dangerous. Having declined to explain his appearance, he was

banished a second time, and thereafter remained for a while at Calais.

His writings, which are more or less known, are numerous. He died in 1665.

Luke Holstein, a philologist of great erudition, was born at Hamburg in 1596. He studied at Leyden, and on leaving that University he had already obtained the reputation of a savant. He came to England in 1622, where he passed two years in London and at Oxford. Having gone to Paris in 1624, he was appointed librarian to the President de Mesmes. The Cardinal Francis Barbarini, who was then resident in France as papal nuncio from his uncle, Pope Urban VIII., became acquainted with Holstein, and on his return to Rome in 1627 he took Holstein there with him. He made him his librarian, and a canon of St. Peter's. Subsequently in 1636 he was named librarian of the Vatican Library by Innocent X. In this position he was brought into correspondence with most of the literary men in Europe at that period. His writings are numerous and varied. He died in 1661.

*"Sir Kenelm Digby to Sr Luke Holstein*

*"ROME 11 July 1645*

SIR,—

"Mr White telleth me y<sup>r</sup> kindness is such to me that you will take the paines to reade my booke quite through. Now to the end that you may not be straightened in time, nor obliged to take too much att once of so meane expressions, I presume to send you a cobby of that poore work, w<sup>ch</sup>, I beseech you let have a roome in Cardinal Barberin his library, for since you thinke it worthy y<sup>r</sup> reading, I hope my ambition may be pardoned in wishing it a dwelling in so honorable company: And when it is there, you will have as much use of it as if it were y<sup>r</sup> owne. I send it unbound, because peradventure his Em: hath a particular binder that he would have do it w<sup>th</sup> his armes when he can have bookes in quires. And I rather presume to send this, because it is in royall paper, whereof there were onely five or 6 printed for presents. When this shall be bound for y<sup>r</sup> use, I beseech you send home the other, w<sup>ch</sup> a reader expecteth w<sup>th</sup> some impatience to see my follies: w<sup>ch</sup> you will

have the goodnesse to censure the more gently when you remember it is

"Y<sup>r</sup> most affectionate servant

"KENELME DIGBY.

"Sir, if you have by you the controversies of Padre Valerrano the Capucine, and his book de Luce mentium, I pray you do me the favor to lend me them for a few dayes."

*"The same to the same.*

*"ROME 14 7<sup>br</sup> 1645*

"MOST HONORED SIR,

"I am newly recovered out of a very great indisposition; w<sup>ch</sup> hath saved you from many troubles that otherwise I should have given you. I now fall againe to my old custome of importuning you for favours; in beseeching you to lend me for 2 or 3 dayes *Plotini Enneades*, if you have that booke; as also the history of Colchondilas translated by Viginere into French, w<sup>th</sup> the continuation of the Turkish history by a frenchman, and comentaries upon the former author. It is a great booke in magno folio. I will send you these and y<sup>r</sup> others, home all together. And I most humbly kisse y<sup>r</sup> handes, resting w<sup>th</sup> my whole hart

"Y<sup>r</sup> most devoted and obliged servant

"KENELME DIGBY."

*"TRINITA DI MONTE, this 22 of 7<sup>br</sup> 1645*

"HONORED SIR,—

"I will begin my letter w<sup>th</sup> craving pardon for my writing it in so barbarous a language as English, to you who are a rule and measure for all that is polite and adorned. But it is to carry my humble thanks unto you for y<sup>r</sup> great favour and frendly sollicitousnesse in my behalfe; w<sup>ch</sup> kindness to me I see proceedeth from so noble and generous a hart, that to hold any due proportion with it, I ought to make the weightiest expressions of gratitude that I can: Therefore since the burthen of the matter so much mastereth me, I could not besides, labour under the difficulty of wordes, in a tongue I meanly possesse. Worthy Sir, I hold my selfe extremely obliged unto you for that noble and well natured disposition in you that prevayleth w<sup>th</sup> you to interrupt for a while the excellent entertainments of y<sup>r</sup> mind (in which you carry the first place from

all men I know) to converse w<sup>th</sup> so low and drossy affaires as receiving of moneyes and attending to acquittances, and the like. You perfectly putt in practise, what (as I remember) the most ingenious as well as the most profound S<sup>t</sup> Augustine somewhere sayth: 'Otium sanctum, quærit charitas veritatis; negotium justum, suscipit necessitas charitatis.' But it is not fitt that my rude lines should too long interpelle that blessed *otium* w<sup>ch</sup> you are thirsty of, and God rendereth you happy in. By the little I have said (like beatings of ones pulse to a physitian) you will iudge of the temper w<sup>ch</sup> raigneth within me, and w<sup>ch</sup> giveth me right to subscribe my selfe w<sup>th</sup> truth

"Y<sup>r</sup> most humble and affectionate servant, and admirer of y<sup>r</sup> great worth and partes

"KENELME DIGBY.

"I will attend y<sup>r</sup> comands as you direct me in y<sup>r</sup> last letter."

"26 7<sup>br</sup> 1645—

"NOBLE SIR—

"W<sup>th</sup> a million of thankes I return you y<sup>r</sup> Proclus (both printed and MS.) Plotinus, Colcondylos, and Hersentius. If you have Philo Judæus, gr. lat. you will do me favour to lend him me. I have bin twice since I go abroad to seeke you, but you have bin abroad; and my not yet confirmed health, together with much businesse, hath hindered me from going oftener to seeke you. But I will speedily settle a time with you to attend you, for I have much to say to you. The end of all w<sup>ch</sup> must be that I am entirely

"Y<sup>r</sup> most faithfull humble servant

"KEN: DIGBY."

"From la Storta, the last day of the year  
1645.

"MOST WORTHY SIR,—

"I was much afflicted that it was not my good fortune to be att home when you did me the favour to come see me. And no lesse, in that I was not told of y<sup>r</sup> desire to have me write downe particularly my ulcer water for you; untill I was so neere my departure, that multitude of troublesome businesse supervening, permitted me not to serve you with it at Rome. Here, is the

first liberty I could gett to write to you: And accordingly, from hence I present you with it, together w<sup>th</sup> my most humble and vowed service, which I owe you both for your singular worth: and my extreme obligation to you. The water is thus made. Take of ordinary *aqua calcis* (such as generally all chirurgeons use) 50 ounces and of chistalline Venice sublimate (that is pure, not sofisticated w<sup>th</sup> Arsenike) a dramme and a halfe. Grind the sublimate upon a porphyre stone to most subtile powder; then in a glasse mortar mixe it perfectly w<sup>th</sup> two ounces of pure fountaine water, stirring it very much w<sup>th</sup> a glasse pestill until they be incorporated. Putt this water and sublimate into a litle phiale glasse & poure them into the 50 ounces of *Aqua Calcis*, shaking first the phiale, because that w<sup>th</sup> any litle repose the sublimate will settle to the bottome. Att the instant that all the sublimate water is poured into the chalke water, shake very well the great glasse in w<sup>ch</sup> they are both of them mixed; and the water will presently grow from very clear to very muddy. Lett it stand 4 or 5 dayes to settle, and then poure off gently what is clear; and for greater caution, you may filter it through sucking browne paper. This is the ulcer water, w<sup>ch</sup> will keepe good many yeares. Warme a litle of it (when you will use it) in an earthen sawcer, and bath w<sup>th</sup> it (with linon often folded) the ulcer as hot as you can endure it; and att the last, bind upon it the moist compresse of linon. The oftener you bath it thus in the day, the better it is. No ulcer will resist the efficacy of it; nor is it painefull att all. But it cureth slowly; and the last litle specke remaining to be healed, will be longest in closing up. The *Aqua Calcis* is made thus: Take a pound of new burned quicke lime, fresh from the furnace, and laying it in an earthen vessell, poure upon it 5 or 6 poundes of faire fountaine water; stirre them well together; then let them settle 4 or 5 dayes; poure off the cleare; and to have it purer, filter it through browne paper. Of this take 50 ounces, as is said. By my earnestnesse to obey you in this, you may iudge w<sup>th</sup> how much passion I would serve you in greater matters, were it in my power. Pardon my scribbling. This desert place, affordeth nott conveniency of pennes

and inke, to write better. God send you all happinesse, and a comfortable new yeare and I rest

“Y<sup>r</sup> most faythfull and humble servant  
“KENELME DIGBY.

“The father Procureur generall of the Carthusians, who is att S<sup>ia</sup> Maria degli Angeli, hath made this water by my directions; and can assist you in the doing it.”

“PARIS 30 8<sup>br</sup> 1648.

“MOST HONORED SIR,

“Y<sup>r</sup> most obliging letter of the 15 of September, was the welcomest that I have received of a long time For it secured me of the continuance of the kindnesse and frindship of the person that I estimate and honor in highest degree, and in whose good remembrance I am most ambitious to live. You will believe me, both when you looke into y<sup>r</sup> owne worth (as also y<sup>r</sup> particular merits to me, by obliging me beyond measure and my power of acknowledging it) and when you remember how farre I am from speaking anything in this kind beyond my real sentiments. In a word (deare Sig. Lucca) I pray God you may live long and happily, and love me, and express that by comandng me; for you can not do me a greater favour.

“My true frend, permitt me to tell you that the quiett and sweetnesse w<sup>ch</sup> you well conceived I might have enjoyed here, was soone turned into much affliction and calamity by the death of my two sonnes; which as it went very neere my hart, so hath it almost finished to destroy my broken and shippe-wracked family. But God would have it so; and to his divine will I submit my selfe w<sup>th</sup> an entire resignation. The necessities of my domestic affaires do urge me to goe into England; wherefore I have sent to the Parliament for a passe-port; w<sup>ch</sup> if it be granted me (as I think it will) I intend to be shortly there; and then I will goe my selfe to where I shall have the observations upon S<sup>t</sup> Ambrose delivered me: and then I will imēdiatly transmitt them to you. And if you thinke of any other service I may do you or my lord Cardinall his Grace there, I beseech you honor me w<sup>th</sup> both y<sup>r</sup> comandes in that behalfe. In the mean time I will deliver unto M<sup>r</sup> Conne

to send you D<sup>r</sup> Usher's workes (the Primate of Armagh) w<sup>ch</sup> it seemeth the English booke seller is too conscientious to keepe his word in sending you. Thus you see how Puritanes and Acignians agree in many of their fundamentall principles. I had used all diligence to find out Clemens Romanus of the life and actions & iorneyes of S<sup>t</sup> Peter; but all in vaine, among the booke sellers. Yet I had retrived it in Mons. de Thou his library; and should have gotten it thence by exchange for another booke, when I was told (only 2 dayes since) that M<sup>r</sup>. Conne had found it to send you; which made me desist; and the staying for this hath bin the cause I come thus late to returne you an account and my humble thanks for y<sup>r</sup> letter. I most affectionately salute and remember my humble service to y<sup>r</sup> worthy nephew. Truly I look upon him as a person that will be one of the greatest lights of learning in his time. I pray God to give you all that y<sup>r</sup> noble and pious hart desireth and I rest

“Y<sup>r</sup> most humble, obedient and devoted servant

“KENELME DIGBY.

“If you will lett me know what other thinges you spoke to the booke seller for, besides Usher's workes, I will serve you with them.”

“CALAIS the 2 of February 1650

“MOST HONORED SIR,—

“I have this very day received y<sup>r</sup> most obliging letter of the 27 of December last; for the w<sup>ch</sup> I render you many humble and hartly thanks; as being highly sensible of the much honor you do me, and as much ioyed in the continuance of y<sup>r</sup> frendship; w<sup>ch</sup> I valew beyond my power of expressing in barren wordes, and reverence y<sup>r</sup> great and excellent partes w<sup>th</sup> a very true and sincere veneration.

“The bookes w<sup>ch</sup> I have sent to his Eminence, my very good lord Cardinall Barbarin, are as yet but a few of those w<sup>ch</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Con gave me a note of, namely S<sup>t</sup> Cyprian's workes sett out by Goulartius; two old Cassidorus, of the first printes, upon the Psalmes; & Vsherus de Symbolo. and Seldenus de D<sup>ys</sup> Syris. If I had bin permitted to have stayed but a while longer in

England, I doubt not but I should have procured many more to the contentement of his Eminence: And chiefly I ioyed in the discovery I made of Doctor James his *Variae lectiones* upon S<sup>t</sup> Ambrose, for which also I had bargained: But my hasty and unexpected banishment out of England made me go away without them. But the bookes are safe and secure to me. They are in the hands of one M<sup>r</sup> Jeremy Stephens, a minister neere Northampton (who had better than 500<sup>l</sup> a year sterling of Church livings, but is now deprived of them, for being of the Kinge's party and censured to be a Papist) and he keepeth them for me till I send for them. There is more, than by what you told me, I conceive you saw. There is the father's workes of Paris edition, in large paper and a faire margent, w<sup>th</sup> all the various readings noted in the margent by Doctor James his owne hand, neatly written. Then, there is one volume (a pretty thicke one) all in written hand, comprising all these various lections; w<sup>ch</sup> was copied out from the great printed worke, relating to the pages & Paragraphes thereof. This I conceive to be that which you saw, but I have made sure of both. There were eleven entire old manuscripts of note (besides severall others, containing but some particular tractates) used in collationing the printed copy: And he alwayes had so many severall students (that he chose out of the whole university, to have the fittest) as he had severall written copies (a man, to each of them) who perused each of them his Manuscript; while he himselfe did reade aloud to them, and very leisurely and distinctly the print: And still as any of them found a variation that student stopped him, and shewed him the booke, out of w<sup>ch</sup> he copied the variety in his margent, and noted w<sup>th</sup> a particular marke w<sup>ch</sup> manuscript it was, as also the page and line of it. And those markes are all at the beginning of the booke, and are interpreted w<sup>ch</sup> manuscript each marke signifyeth, and where it is conserved; that is to say in what library, so that no such labour could be performed w<sup>th</sup> better faith. And besides, least any word might have escaped in the first reading, he beganne again the whole author a second time, a capite ad calcem, after he had gone through him and corrected him, for he

conceived that this worke was worth the paines, by reason of the many wonderfull grosse mistakes in the printed copy, w<sup>ch</sup> rendered it not intelligible, and these corrections made all plaine. One (and the chiefe) of these readers that helped Doctor James in this collation, was this same M<sup>r</sup> Jeremy Stephens, who likewise helped him in the like worke upon S<sup>t</sup> Gregory. The poor man is now ruined, so that he is faine (much against his nature) to accept of some consideration of money from me for these bookes; w<sup>ch</sup> I hope my steward in England hath payed him by this time; And should have bin done long agoe, but that the Parliament seizing all I have, did bring me into a like Predicament as he is in: But my frends do now putt me in hope that they shall recover something for me. He wrote to me this last week to desire me to procure him some copies of some dispatches from Rome, w<sup>ch</sup> are necessary in a work that he is now setting out of Sir Henry Spelman, a transcript whereof I do here enclosed send to you, beseeching you to employ somebody to find out and copy those originals, and send them me, for truly this good man deserveth all assistance in what he is about; he bin already very deserving of the *Republica Literaria*, and intending to be yet more so. He had the care of setting out Spelman's first part of his *Glossarium*, and hath the second part of it in his hands, and many more counsels, all w<sup>ch</sup> he will set out as he is able: And hath written many things himselfe, as particularly in mainenance of tythes, and of the prerogatives of the church, in all w<sup>ch</sup> his sense is more like a Catholike then a heretike. In fine, he is such a man, that both Doctor James and S<sup>r</sup> Henry Spelman left all their papers to him when they dyed.

"Nothing can be more advantageous (for so farre as it goeth) to M<sup>r</sup> Patrike Yong, his greeke edition of the Septuagint than the Cardinal's famous auncient manuscript of the Profeticall bookes. If you send it to Sig. Coneo att Paris I will putt him in the way how to convey it securely to M<sup>r</sup> Yong. He hath had great troubles in being deprived of the possession and custody of the Kinges library at S<sup>t</sup> James (in w<sup>ch</sup> there are very rare pieces) but both M<sup>r</sup> Selden and myselfe did him good service towards the recovery of

his right, and I hope by this time, all is done as he desired.

"I am too blame to hold you this long But when I write to you methinketh I am talking to you, and y<sup>r</sup> conversation I did ever desire to spinne out as long as I could, as being the best and the profitabest of any man I know. I crave pardon for this presumption, and do assure you that in the world there is not a person who doth more honour and love you then

"Your most humble and most  
faithfull servant

"KENELME DIGBY.

"I beseech you present my humble and obliged service to y<sup>r</sup> noble Cardinall: as also to salute in my name, my good frends with you.

"Father John Wilfred, the President of the English Benedictins, is very well versed in the Roman recordes concerning England: he may peradventure shorten the paines of searching for what M<sup>r</sup> Stephens desireth."

"CALAIS 7 Ian: 1651

"MOST HONORED SIR,\*

"I will begin my letter w<sup>th</sup> writing of M<sup>r</sup> Jeremy Stephens who hath D<sup>r</sup> James his notes upon S<sup>t</sup> Ambrose that Cardinall Barberin so much desired to have, and that Sig<sup>r</sup> Lucca Holstenio hath recommended so earnestly to me in his Em. his behalfe. It is he that was Doctor James his so great friend, who left him att his death all his papers and bookes and collected many things for his sake, and was associated w<sup>th</sup> him in many of his labors, as particularly, in his collections of the variæ lectiones upon S<sup>t</sup> Ambrose. I di<sup>d</sup> formerly send you to consign unto Sig<sup>r</sup> Patricio Coneo to send to his Em. the D<sup>r</sup>s collections and notes upon the first tome of S<sup>t</sup> Ambrose, together w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Stephens his letter, to w<sup>ch</sup> he promiseth to send the rest as fast as he can transcribe them. In conformity whereunto he hath now delivered unto my man a copy of the notes upon the second tome, w<sup>ch</sup> he will send me by the first conveniency; for it is too chargeable to send them by the post. W<sup>th</sup>

\* It is not known to whom this letter, written by Sir Kenelm, was addressed. Half the sheet is torn away.

these notes he sent the enclosed letter to me, w<sup>ch</sup> I beseech you give to Sig<sup>r</sup> Patricio to send to Sig<sup>r</sup> Lucca Holstenio, because he intimateth a thing that peradventure Cardinal Barberin would be glad of this occasion to lay hold of; and assist so eminent and deserving a person as he is, now that he shall know he both standeth in neede thereof, and will accept it. A very small (inconsiderable) present to him now would be a very great matter and would enable him to go on w<sup>th</sup> something that he is putting out; w<sup>ch</sup> will be much to the advantage of the Catholic religion and for the honor and greatness of the Catholike Church. All his livinges have been taken from him upon pretence of his being not onely a Royalist, but a Papist, as they terme us there. He enoyed two benefices (as being the Kinges Chaplaine) worth £700 sterling by the year and a Prebendry worth £200 a yeare. If the Cardinal should send him any regalo, he may please to convey it by M<sup>r</sup> Con, his handes; who will deliver it to some priest or religious man, that may give it into his owne handes; for hath particular frendship w<sup>th</sup> many such and loveth them all. It will be very well bestowed, for no man in England (now S<sup>r</sup> Henry Spelman is dead) can be so helpful as he in matters of learning touching Ecclesiastical history and antiquities, and corrections of the editions of the fathers workes. I send you his letter to give to Sg<sup>r</sup> Patricio, to send to Sig<sup>r</sup> Lucca (as I make account he did the former for he understands English) and if this character seem difficult to him, he will find enou English in Rome, that will read it currently to him. I beseech Sig<sup>r</sup> Patricio to write again to Sig<sup>r</sup> Lucca for those copies that I wrote to him for a year ago, for this same M<sup>r</sup> Stephens. If my letter did not miscarry, I am confident Sig<sup>r</sup> Lucca is so much my friend, and a friend to learned mens endeavours, that he would have honoured me with an answer to it. And now that I am upon this subject I beseech you entreate him to write againe to learn why Sig<sup>r</sup> Michelini will vouchsafe me no answer to the many letters I have written him all this last year of weighty businesse. Neither can I have a word from Sig<sup>ra</sup> Rosana. Do they thinke me ruined w<sup>th</sup> out hope of recovery?"

The  
British Section of Antonine's  
Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

I.



CENTURY has now elapsed since an edition of the *Itinerary of the Provinces* of Antoninus Augustus has been published in England.

During that period many discoveries have been made, and many conclusions as to the localities of stations have been abandoned. Further discoveries may upset some of the conclusions arrived at in these pages. As it has been with Reynolds's edition, published in 1799, so may it fare with these com-

their text, to which those who desire a conspectus of various readings may be referred.

Of existing authorities the Vienna MS. (Fig. 1) seems entitled to the highest credit. It is of the eighth century, and contains the *Cosmographia* of Æthicus as well as Antonine's Itinerary. Unfortunately, in too many cases the mileage totals have been altered by a second hand. Two copies of it also are known: one at the Vatican, ascribed to the beginning of the fourteenth century, the other at Rheims, dated 1417. Next in rank comes a slightly later Codex at the Escorial (Fig. 2), from which no copy seems to have been made; and thirdly, one of the seven Paris MSS. collated for the Berlin edition of 1848 (Fig. 3). These three\* are regarded as exhibiting an earlier version of the Itinerary, inasmuch as in them cities later than the days of Diocletian are not found, whereas

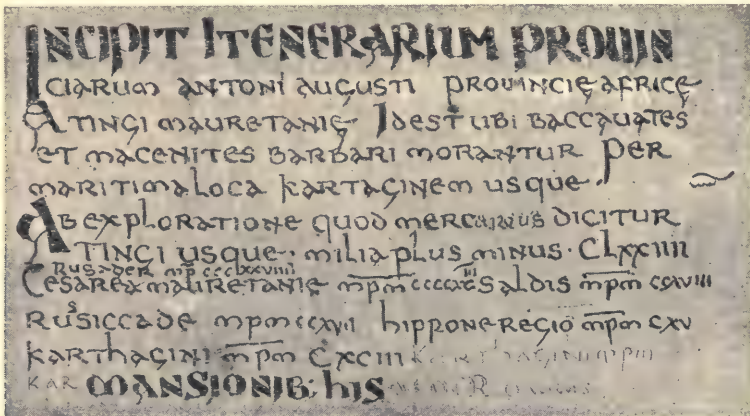


FIG. 1.

munications. Yet the interest felt in the localization of Roman cities and forts in our island, and the importance of the finds that may come to light through their identification, forbid the putting aside of the labour of years from a mortal dread of criticism.

Just half-way between Reynolds's edition and these notes appeared a recension of the text by Parthey and Pinder (Berlin, 1848), obtained by a careful examination of nineteen\* MSS.

So thoroughly is the work done that no better course can be taken than to adopt

in other texts we meet with names which cannot date before Constantine the Great.

This Itinerary was first printed by Henry Stephens at Paris in 1512. The text is that of a copy made in the previous year, which has a singular history. Two codices, now almost hopelessly lost, whereof one was far superior to the other, were collated by Godofredus Torinus of Bourges for this transcript, which he wrote for Philibert Babous, as recorded on the third leaf of the copy. Having completed his work, as he relates in his dedication of Stephens's *Editio*

\* A twentieth was used in the text of the *Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum*.

\* The specimens of the three codices illustrated are all reduced in size from the originals.

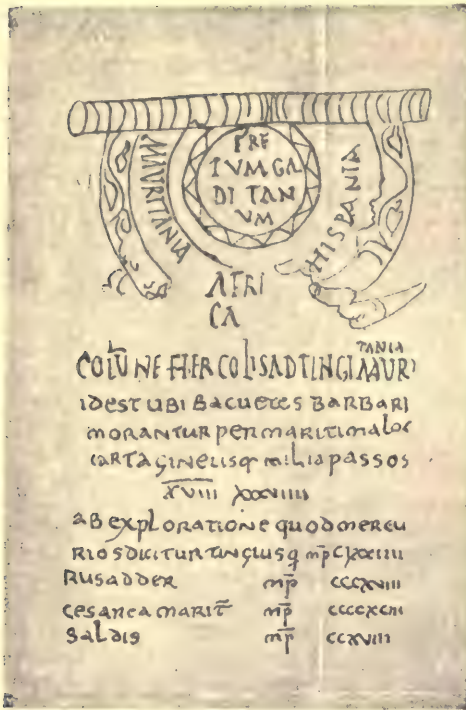


FIG. 2.

Priniceps to Babous, he entrusted it to a man whose name he forbears to mention to take it from Paris to Tours for Babous. This nameless person abused his confidence and impudently gave the transcript to somebody else, from whom in some unknown way it came to the Orleans Library. Torinus says that he was about to make another copy, when his judicious friend Christopher Longuolius, who seems to have brought the better MS. at some previous time from Terouanne, intervened and caused him to send it as it was to the press, Torinus adding notes from the inferior MS. in the progress of the printing.

Early and valuable editions are those of Joseph Simler (Basle, 1575) and Hieronimo Surita (Cologne, 1600), Secretary to the Inquisition, who died at his native Saragossa in 1580, in his sixty-eighth year. The former rests mainly on the Vienna text, the latter on the Escorial. Thomas Gale's quarto on the British portion, edited by his son Roger, appeared in 1709. Shortly after Gale came William Burton, an obsequious follower of

Camden. Wesseling's text is censured as containing readings contrary to the authority of MSS. which are noted "ne ignorantur quæ per centum fere annos disquisitionum geographicarum quasi fundamenta fuissent."\*

Conrad Mannert treated of the subject too much from an academical point of view, in his great work on Greek and Roman geography in 1788. The late Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam described to me Reynolds, whose edition has been mentioned, as a "capital fireside traveller." To Lapie must be accorded great credit for fidelity to the text in his interpretations. In some instances, apparently in ichnographic ignorance, he places a station in an unlikely spot which has turned out to be only a mile or two from the scene of subsequent discoveries of no little importance. His *Recueil des Itinéraires anciens* was published in Paris in 1845.

From Camden's days onward many tractates on single routes or stations have appeared in works on national geography, county histories, communications to local Archæological Societies and letters to newspapers. Their value varies greatly. Sometimes eminent service has been rendered when discoveries have been faithfully

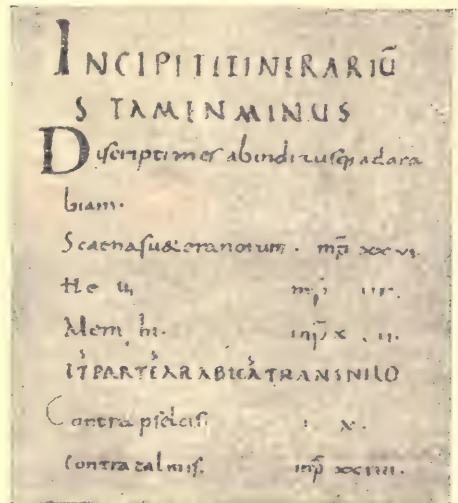


FIG. 3.

chronicled, and loyalty to the text has asserted itself. Otherwise mere conjecture

\* Parthey and Pinder, preface, p. xii.



has occasionally run riot, and theories have been formed equally inconsistent with the written record, the corroborative evidence of Roman remains and the geographical conditions of the district.

"Immemorial antiquity" is a well-worn expression, but it is truly applied to many of these ways which will come under our notice. A chasm of six centuries separates the names of the Appian Way and Diocletianopolis, now Janitza, between Edessa and Thessalonica; but long before Roman engineering under the Republic had crowned, drained and straightened divers of the recorded tracks, they had existed for military, mercantile and general purposes. By degrees road-books for those most frequented would be sure to be compiled and referred to. Xenophon, for instance, in the *Anabasis*, will hardly be credited with having measured all the parasangs which he mentions. Older road-books, again, from time to time would require correction, and would be supplanted by new ones.

Thus the question first before us is not so much the origin of these routes as the time of issue of Antonine's Itinerary. To this end first of all we must address ourselves to the identification of the Antoninus Augustus whose name stands on the forefront of it. Of M. Aurelius Antoninus, the philosopher, it is said by his biographer, Julius Capitolinus, "Vias etiam urbis et itinerum diligentissime curavit." Parthey and Pinder, indeed, raise a doubt as to the reading, but the alternative "vineas" seems to rest on the authority of one text, the Palatine.

Salmasius in his note says of "vineas": "quod inter nævos illius codicis numeramus." He is styled on some coins simply M. Antoninus Augustus, whereas his predecessor, T. Antoninus Pius, bears that last high title also. But Caracalla, the eldest son of the Emperor L. Septimius Severus, never was formally known by his nickname, and Antoninus Pius Augustus is among his designations also. As a balance to the quotation from Julius Capitolinus may be set the Vienna inscription quoted by Scipio Maffei in his *Museum Veronense*:\* "Severus et Caracalla miliaria vetustate conlapsa restitui jusserunt." These words afford a

strong presumption for a revision of mileages shortly after A.D. 202, when Caracalla became associated with his father in the Empire and the Consulship; and on the whole I am inclined to follow Parthey and Pinder and others who would date the Itinerary as we have it from the first decade of the third century rather than from the third quarter of the second century, though very likely the honoured name of the philosopher-Emperor may have been in existence at the head of an earlier road-book.

The latest limit for it is A.D. 329, because no road starts from *Constantinople* though two end at *Byzantium*. The Emperor Severus died at York in A.D. 211, and the British part of the Itinerary, with which we are concerned, has the semblance of being practically unchanged from the condition in which it was then. This conclusion seems warranted by the absence of later Roman roads, traces of which may be observed in Peutinger's *Tabula*, and likewise of the camps of the Count of the Saxon Shore, which are given with ample detail, civil as well as military, in the *Notitia Imperii*, put forth shortly before the division of the Empire into east and west.

Concerning the measures, the length of the Roman mile is accepted here at 1,618 yards, having been settled by better examples than can be furnished by our island. This estimate would bring the *passus* to 4·854 English feet, and the *pes* to just over '97 of our foot. The *stadium*, which occurs but once, is in the same way a little shorter than our furlong, 202 yards. But in Antonine's Itinerary absolute accuracy is disclaimed, the measures being nearly always *mpm.*, the significance of which abbreviation requires special notice.

*Millia passuum* was certainly a very natural interpretation of it, but it rests on no higher authority than two mediæval MSS.\* The Escorial Codex already mentioned reads *mp.*, which Surita interpreted in the same way. The great majority, however, give *millia plus minus* in full at the commencement of the work: "Ab Exploratione, quod Mercurius dicitur, Tingi usque . . .

\* One of the fourteenth or fifteenth century a Madrid, and one of the fifteenth century a Florence.

\* P. 241.



FIG. 4

milia plus minus CLXXXIII." The Jerusalem Itinerary (A.D. 333), sometimes known as the "Bordeaux Pilgrim," from its starting from Burdigala, uses *plus minus* with the Gallic work *leuga*; and such expressions as "Non longius abesse plus minus octo millibus" (Hirt. B. G., VIII. 20), and "Alexandria clarissima femina vixit annos plus minus XXV," from an inscription A.D. 465, quoted by Wesseling, amply justify us in following MS. authority.

Indeed, common-sense would show us that in partially settled countries, where many of the stations would be mere *mutationes*, or places for changing horses, as distinguished from *mansiones*, where there was "entertainment for man and beast,"\* occurring between one mile stone and the next, absolute accuracy could only be obtained by going into fractions.

\* This distinction is always observed in the Jerusalem Itinerary.

The *plus minus* interpretation must not be strained to a disregard of the figures. The great geographer Claudius Ptolomæus (*circa* A.D. 125) will be helpful to us, but Dionysius Periegetes, a century and a half later, is more remarkable for his exquisite Homeric style than for specific information afforded by him.

The late Dr. Bryan Walker describes Peutinger's *Tabula* (Fig. 4) as probably the most ancient map in existence;\* and the sheet which depicts part of Britain, in spite of its perverted drawing, does excellent service in dispelling some theories about the routes, as we shall find. It now lies in the Imperial Library at Vienna. For the greater part of two centuries it was in the possession of the Peutinger family, the last of whom sold it in 1714. It is presumably identical with the "mappa mundi" which the monk who wrote the annals of Colmar copied on twelve sheets of parchment in 1265. Of these eleven remain, and there is a margin on the last, as may be seen in the accompanying engraving, as though for affixing another sheet. A detailed examination of it is beyond our scope, but Dr. Walker's conclusion seems a fair one, that it is derived from the map of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, which was painted in his portico for public reference.† The original appears to have undergone divers recasts, one in the reign of M. Aurelius, another in that of Theodosius, and possibly others between that time and 1265.‡

In 1552 Frobenius printed the *Notitia Imperii*, "illustre vetustatis monumentum, imò thesaurus prostrum incomparabilis," as he truly describes that official catalogue of provinces and officers, civil and military, put forth in the time of the Emperor Theodosius. Not many of the stations with which we are concerned are mentioned, and its direct service to us is but small, but much suggestive detail may be found with regard to the various nationalities of bodies of troops on the coast.

The compiler of the Ravenna lists in the seventh century cannot be credited with

\* *Communication to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, v., 237 *et seq.*

† Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, iii. 3.

‡ For the loan of the block we are indebted to the courtesy of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

accurate information or accuracy in the use of it, and with the confusion introduced by his transcribers he becomes only a propounder of riddles.

The forgery of Bertram, which, under the name of Richard of Cirencester, successfully evaded the acumen of Gibbon and Lappenberg, need not detain us. After its exposure in 1856 we certainly did not expect its reappearance in the *Nineteenth Century* of November, 1898. That several roads there recorded are genuinely Roman, though not in Antonine's Itinerary, need be no matter of surprise, abundant time existing thenceforward till the withdrawal of the legions for the development of highways under no unfavourable conditions.



## Old Genoa.

BY THE REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

**G**ENOVA, the mighty mistress of the seas, before whose sway even kings and emperors bowed, has many stories to tell of her departed greatness, for which the glories of united Italy can afford but meagre compensation. Many have taken in hand to write her history, and tell of her magnificence, her palaces, her sovereignty, and her might; many have mourned over the factions that disturbed her peace, the ceaseless conflict of Guelph and Ghibelline, the endless quarrels of the Adorni and Fregosi, the Dorias and Fieschi, which sapped her strength and left her naked to her enemies. It is not our intention to repeat such thrice-told tales, but only to examine the walls and stones and streets of Old Genoa, and gather together the stories which they tell of her history and ancient power. In her buildings and monuments, her inscriptions, paintings, and sculpture, we shall find much to interest us, much that is worthy of minute examination.

We find an inscription in the cathedral which tells us of the mythical origin of the city, and shows us that the Genoese were no less imaginative than our own ancestors in inventing fables with regard to the antiquity

of towns. It runs as follows: "Janus, a Trojan Prince, skilled in astrology, while navigating to seek a healthy, permanent, and safe place to dwell in, came to Genoa, already founded by Janus, King of Italy, great-grandson of Noah; and perceiving it to be safe by reason of the mountains, he endowed the town with his name and his power." This veracious narrative is inscribed on the walls of the cathedral church of San Lorenzo, and was evidently the received opinion of the antiquaries of Genoa at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Historians of the nineteenth century are presumptuous enough to question the accuracy of the statement, although they agree that the name Genoa may have been derived from Janus; but whether it was from the double-faced god the gates of whose temple at Rome were seldom closed, or from the Latin word *ianus*—a gate, they have not sufficiently determined. The municipal authorities have evidently adopted the former interpretation, as the head of the god often appears on the lamp-posts and public buildings. The province still retains the name of the original settlers, the Ligurians, who were of Celtic origin, and came from Gaul. For many years they maintained their independence, until at length, after the Punic wars, they were conquered by the masterful Romans and their country annexed as a Roman province. Traces of Roman architecture are found in several churches. The name of the street S. Nazaro preserves the name of one of the Apostles of Genoa, S. Nazarus, who, with S. Celsus, first proclaimed Christianity to its inhabitants. Several churches were built before the end of the third century; that of S. Sixtus, in the Via Pre, and the cathedral, both occupy the sites of earlier churches built about this period. The Church of S. Siro preserves a curious memorial of one of the early bishops, which records that "This is the site of the well from which the blessed Sirus drew out the dreadful serpent Basilisk in the year 580." A mural painting in the church by Carlone gives a faithful representation of this mighty deed of valour. The serpent is an allegorical representation of some Arian heretic expelled by the good saint. The Church of S. Ambrose tells of the invasion of northern

Italy by the Lombards. In order to escape from the fury of the foe, the clergy of Milan sought refuge in Genoa, and built a church dedicated to their patron saint. Genoa itself fell a prey to the Lombards under their King, Rotaris, and remained a part of the Lombardic kingdom until the victories of Charlemagne released the town from their yoke. In the tenth century the Saracens frequently harassed the coasts of Italy, and terror, death, slaughter, and rapine followed their steps. They sacked Genoa in 936, but their power was at last broken by the brave Genoese. A few fragments of the city walls erected at this period still remain in the Piazza Sarzano, and in the Via In-doratori.

Very stirring scenes were enacted in Genoa during the periods of excitement caused by the Crusades; the Church of San Siro rang with the appeals of the bishops to join in the holy war. The Genoese were full of zeal and valour, and the arms of the town, the red cross on a white ground, the badge of a crusader, were granted by the Pope to the town on account of the valour of its knights and warriors in the Holy Land. They did not return empty-handed from the war, as the treasures in the cathedral show. They brought the ashes of S. John Baptist from a Greek monastery at Myrra, in Licia, which are still preserved as a priceless relic; the catino, or basin, supposed to be the holy grail used by the Saviour at the Last Supper; and many other relics, together with much spoil and booty. The Moors of Spain were also forced to yield much wealth and treasure to the resistless Genoese, who crushed them at the famous Battle of Almeria; a record of this famous fight may be seen in a fresco in the palace of the Prefecture, built by one of the Dorian family. Nobly, too, did they resist the threatened invasion of Barbarossa, the mighty Emperor Frederick I., men women and children working night and day for fifty days to surround their town with a rampart more than a mile long, as the old walls had ceased to surround the prosperous, ever-increasing city. Barbarossa could not oppose such impetuous spirits, and preferred to make honourable terms with them.

That mighty power which no foreign foe could quell, internecine strife soon weakened

and well-nigh destroyed. For centuries the strife of Guelph and Ghibelline factions deluged the streets with blood, not only in Genoa, but in most of the towns and cities of Italy. All the old houses have the ground-floor rooms barred and fortified, and these strong iron bars were erected in order that the dwellers might defend themselves in the street fights which so frequently occurred. In Genoa the powerful family of the Avvocato espoused the cause of the Ghibelline party, which favoured the Emperor, while the Castelli supported the Guelphs, who fought for the Pope, and for national freedom. Fierce were the fights which raged between the rival families, until during the absence of the Guelph party, who took part in the third Crusade, the Ghibellines persuaded the people to change the form of government and invite strangers to accept the office of chief magistrate. The complete independence of Genoa thus lost was never afterwards regained.

To this period belong many of the architectural glories of old Genoa. Foremost stands the cathedral dedicated to S. Laurence, which was mainly built in the twelfth century, the façade being added in the fourteenth, and the cupola and choir in the sixteenth. The walls are built with black and white marble, arranged in stripes, and it is curious to note that only the four great Genoese families, the Dorias, Spinolas, Fieschi and Grimaldi, were permitted to adopt this style of architecture.

Genoa abounds in churches which were constructed during this period of its independent sovereignty. One of the most interesting is that of San Matteo, the church of the Dorian family, founded by Martino Doria in 1125. Its walls are full of the inscriptions which relate to the glories of this famous house, the victories and achievements of its sons. Some of these tell their own tale :

“ In the name of the Holy Trinity—in the year of our Lord 1284, on the sixth day of August—the high and mighty Lord Oberto Doria, at that time Captain and Admiral of the Commune and of the people of Genoa, triumphed in the Pisan waters over the Pisans, taking from them thirty-three galleys, with seven sunk and all the rest put to flight and with many dead men left in the waters,

and he returned to Genoa with a great multitude of captives, so that 7,272 were placed in the prisons. There was taken prisoner Albert Morosini of Venice, then Podesta and Commander General in war of the Commune of Pisa, with the standard of that Commune captured by the galleys of Doria and brought to this church with the seal of the Commune, and there was also taken Loto the son of Count Ugolino and a great part of the Pisan nobility.”

Another inscription tells of a great victory over the Venetians at Curzola. It is as follows :

“ To glory of God and of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the year 1298, on Sunday, 7 September. This angel\* was taken in Venetian waters in the city of Curzola, and in that place was the battle of 76 Genoese galleys with 86 Venetian galleys, of which 84 were taken by the noble Lord Lamba Doria, then Captain and Admiral of the Commune and of the people of Genoa, with the men on them, of whom he brought back to Genoa alive as prisoners 7,400 along with 18 galleys, and the other 66 he caused to be burnt in the said Venetian waters—he died at Savona in 1323.”

In the year 1354 Pagano Doria gained a brilliant victory over the Venetians at the island of Sapienza, off the coasts of Greece, which is thus recorded on the walls of San Matteo :

“ In honour of God and the blessed Mary. In the fourth day of November 1354 the noble Lord Pagano Doria with 31 Genoese galleys at the island of Sapienza fought and took thirty-six Venetian galleys and four ships, and led to Genoa 1,400 live men as captives along with their captain.”

In 1379 Luciano Doria again defeated the Venetians at Pola, as the following inscription narrates :

“ To the glory of God and the blessed Mary. In the year 1379, on the fifth day of May, in the Gulf of the Venetians near Pola, there was a battle of 22 Genoese galleys with 22 galleys of the Venetians, in which were 4,075 men at arms and many other men from Pola, of which galleys 16

\* The angel is the figure in a bas-relief on a sarcophagus brought to Genoa by Lamba Doria from Curzola, in which he was afterwards interred.

were taken with all that was in them by the noble Lord Luciano Doria, Captain General of the Commune of Genoa, who in the said battle while valiantly fighting met his death ; which 16 galleys of the Venetians were conducted into Genoa with 2,407 captive men." The subsequent victory of Chioggia avenged the Venetians for their many defeats, and crippled the power of the Genoese ; but of this we find no chronicle on the walls of San Matteo.

Some other stones of Genoa tell a different tale ; they tell of treachery and crime, and as stones of infamy are, we believe, peculiar to Genoa. They belong to later and more degenerate times than those of the noble Dorias and their victories. Here is one inscription on a pillar in the Via del Campo :

"In infamous memory of Julius Cæsar Vacchero, most abandoned of men, who, for having conspired against the Republic, with his head cut off, with his goods confiscated, with his sons banished and with his house destroyed, expiated his well earned punishment in the year of grace 1628."

This Vacchero, a man of low birth, but wealthy, aspired to high dignity in the town, and plotted to betray the place to Charles Emmanuel, of Savoy, and to massacre the Doge and leading nobles. He has his reward, as the above inscription plainly shows.

Here is another stone of infamy : "To John Paul Balbi, worst of men, a vile assassin, a clipper of good coin and an utterer of false, a notorious thief and an infamous extortioner of tribute, declared a State traitor for conspiring against the Republic, his property confiscated, his sons proscribed, he himself condemned to the halter, this stone has been raised to his eternal shame in the year 1650."

This Balbi was engaged in a plot to betray the town to the French in the time of Mazarin. Although his plot was discovered, he contrived to effect his escape, and spared the labours of the hangman.

The third stone tells of

"Raphael della Torre, a despoiler by every artifice of other men's goods, a vile murderer, an associate of thieves, a pirate in his own waters, a traitor and an enemy to the State,

who incurred for plotting the ruin of the Republic punishments less great than his crimes, was sentenced to be twice hanged, to have his property confiscated, his sons banished and his houses destroyed. Through this lasting monument of infamy may his name be loathsome. Year of our Lord 1672."

With these remarkable memorials of the enemies to her State, we must take leave of Genoa for a while. We have seen something of her early glories, her troubles and vicissitudes. There is still much to tell of her commercial greatness, her various forms of government, her Doges, her Podestas, and the changes which recent times have wrought. But such records would require volumes ; we have attempted only to tell of a few of the inscriptions, monuments, and buildings which Old Genoa contains, and to read the story which they give us of her history and ancient might.



## Curiosities of and in our Ancient Churches.

By HENRY PHILIBERT FEASEY.

(Continued from vol. xxxv., p. 364.)

### III.

**I**N *Easter sepulchres* little need be said. They are recesses, either plain or more or less elaborated, usually found on the north side of the chancels of our old churches, and wherein the Host, and sometimes the altar cross as well, were enshrined in commemoration of the burial of the Redeemer, from the evening of Good Friday till the morning of Easter Day. Examples are by no means rare, and are very varied, ranging from a plain unadorned arched recess as at Hempstead-cum-Eccles Church, Norfolk ; St. Mary's (north chapel), Haddenham, Bucks—a good specimen of thirteenth-century work ; and St. Martin's, Canterbury ; to the beautifully elaborated specimens at Lincoln Cathedral, *circa* 1350 ; Heckington, *circa* 1380 ; and Northwold, *circa* 1480, the most remarkable in the county of Lincoln. The latter example

(figured in the *Vestusta Monumenta*) is partly hollowed in the wall on the north side of the chancel, and partly projects from it. Below, in front of the altar-tomb—for in some instances the tomb of the founder of the church was utilized or expressly built for the purpose—are four sleeping soldiers, the guardians of the sepulchre. The upper part is a mass of niches and tabernacle work. It is 12 feet high and 9 feet long, thus exceeding both the Lincoln Cathedral and Heckington examples. Besides the sleeping soldiers, sculptures of the rising Christ and of the angel-ministrants often adorned these Easter sepulchres.

In many old churches is found, often close to the ground, and usually, but not always, on the south side or south-west angle of the church or chancel, small unglazed windows, known amongst archæologists and antiquaries as *Low side windows*. To-day they are found frequently built up, or with an iron grille or bars filling the aperture, or, as at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, formerly a wooden shutter, opening inwardly. They are rare before the thirteenth century. Early examples occur at Caistor, North Hincsey, Lincolnshire—one of the latest (fifteenth century)—and Frowlesworth, Leicestershire. The purpose and use of these windows is often more a matter of conjecture than anything else, for antiquaries are not agreed upon the subject. It is quite evident from their position that their introduction was not for the purpose of giving additional light to the buildings where they are found, for the light derived from them chiefly falls upon the church floor. That their object was not the admission of additional light may be proved by the example at Wensley Church, Yorkshire, where one of these windows is actually appended below another window which forms part of a set inserted at the usual height. For the most part, however, they are found alone. A more common assertion appropriates them to the use of persons suffering from contagious disease, as lazars or lepers—hence leper-windows—who might by this means participate in the church service, watch the procession of the Host, and receive the Blessed Sacrament, passed to them on a forked stick, without entering the building. But in the reign of Edward I.

it was ordered that “no leper shall be going about in the city, or make sojourn there by night or by day, under pain of imprisonment, but such persons shall have a common attorney for themselves to go each Sunday to the parish churches to collect alms for their sustenance.” Another conjecture put forth is that these windows, being in the vicinity or in connection with the site of the stalls, would be more likely used as a means of confessing pilgrims and such-like, without obliging them to enter the sacred edifice, the more likely than that they were used for communicating lepers, for in the majority of instances such would be most inconvenient, and in many places quite impossible. Thomas Bedyll, Clerk of the Council in the reign of Henry VIII., and one of the visitors for the visitation of religious houses, in a letter to Cromwell, says: “We think it best that the place wher thes frires have been wont to hire outward confessions of al commers at certain tymes of the yere be walled up and that use to be for-doen for ever” (*Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries*—Camden Society). At Landewednack, Cornwall, a rude block of stone is placed beneath the window at a lower level than the rest, to permit the outsiders to see a particular altar. The mediæval tradition of the term “leper-window” and its historical associations, however, seems to be scouted and ignored of late by modern antiquaries, and they appear to do so on somewhat good ground, for it has been asserted as a fact that the term is scarcely half a century old, having been first applied by Mr. Street upon the discovery of a distemper painting behind the stalls in the chapel at Windsor, thought to represent the communication of a leper at one of these windows. Another supposition is that they were used in the distribution of doles, and another connects them with a very different purpose, *i.e.*, the burial of the dead prior to the period when the body was brought into the church. Commanding, as they do in nearly all cases, a view of that part of the churchyard used for burying, it is suggested that it was customary to open this window for the priest to say the greater part of the office. The projecting book-ledge found upon the jambs of some of them would give some colouring to such a supposition, the

windows being in all cases shuttered, and not glazed. On the other hand, it is not at all unlikely that they may have had some connection with mortuary celebrations of the Holy Eucharist. The most prevalent idea of their use, however, is that they were used for ringing the Sanctus-bell out of them, before the introduction of Sanctus-bell-cotes, in order to apprise the parishioners prevented from attending the services of the most solemn portions of the Divine office, particularly the consecration of the Host. Much credence has been given to this supposition from such windows being found usually on the side nearest the village, but, alas! the Sacrist of Ely, Mr. W. E. Dickson, in a communication to the *Builder* on this subject, taking the very instructive example at Ely, proceeds therewith to explode the whole conjecture. Let him speak for himself: "Prior Cranden's Chapel, or oratory, a little gem of fourteenth-century work, though thoroughly lighted by six large windows, has a low window of charming design in each of its north and south walls. The chapel is built upon a crypt or undercroft, of considerable height. Hence the external sills of these windows are at a level of some 10 or 12 feet above that of the ground, and there could be no peeping in from the outside by lepers or any other persons unless ladders were reared up for the purpose. The tinkling of a hand-bell from either of these windows seems improbable, when it is remembered that the chapel was the private oratory of the Prior, and had no concern with citizens dwelling outside the precincts of the abbey: such a tinkling would have been audible only to the members of his household. Moreover, the chapel has a bell-cote, in which the Sanctus-bell was probably hung. This bell-cote forms the termination of a newel staircase at the north-west angle of the building, and as I can discover no trace of friction or grooving by a bell-rope, I fancy the bell was struck at the proper moment by a person posted at the head of the stairs, where there is a niche or recess in which he possibly stood. Standing there, he would be within 6 feet of the northern low window, and would supersede the necessity for opening it and ringing a hand-bell."

Such is the brief, somewhat shortly put,

on behalf of the low side window, and in the absence of any definite decision on the subject the reader must perforce be left to his own choice. The Church of Othery, Somerset, has a unique specimen with a perforation in an external buttress to command the opening. The low side window at Warlingham, Surrey, contains a semicircular recess in its sill, and the usual rebate for a shutter: a hinge hook was found in one of the stone joints. Before the restoration the opening was cased in cement and glazed, but enough of the old stonework remained to enable the opening to be restored, and an oak shutter to be replaced in it. St. Mary's Church, Barton-on-Humber, has a low side window of the fourteenth century, but blocked up probably in the middle of the next century (nearly a century before the Reformation) by the erection of a chancel arch to support the clerestory which was then added to the nave. Other examples are at Downton Church, Salisbury (a fine one in the chancel); Charlton, Hants; Cortlinstock, Notts (barred with two upright and two transverse iron bars); at East Langdon, Dover (with painting on the inner stones), and Frinsbury, Kent, said to be the only two in the county; Montacute, Somerset (with iron staple remaining on which hung the shutter); Tarrant Rushton, Dorset (together with a squint filled with tracery); South Weald, Essex (curious double light in chancel); Chesham; Morpeth old parish church, and Kenton, Devon (end of north aisle).

While speaking of *Sanctus-bell-cotes* it may not be out of place to say a word about them here, for in some ancient churches the Sanctus-bell was hung in a turret especially erected for it, generally over the chancel arch. These Sanctus-bell-cotes, or turrets, remain attached to many churches—*e.g.*, Brancepeth Church, Durham; and Godshill (All Saints'—on south transept gable). At Llanelly Parish Church it was retained till quite recently, when, having got a bit rickety, it was taken down. Even the Sanctus-bell itself has by peculiar good fortune remained in a few cases, as at Long Compton, Warwickshire; Claydon, Suffolk; and East Meon, Hants (south-west window of tower, and still called the "Saint's Bell"); St. Mary's, Thame, Oxon; St. Mary's, Prest-



bury, Cheshire; and St. Mary's, Childrey, Berks (in an open window on south side of tower). An old bell, engraved *Santa Katerina, ora pro nobis*, at St. Nicholas's, Rodmersham, near Sittingbourne, Kent, is said to be a Sanctus-bell, as probably was the bell dedicated to St. Augustine at Christchurch Priory, Hants, to judge from its inscription. In Scarning Church, East Dereham, Norfolk, and Hawstead, Suffolk, the Sanctus-bell still hangs within the church—in the former case on a rood beam, almost new, and probably of Mary's reign, and in the latter above the Perpendicular screen on the south side, and is 6 inches in diameter. Within the beautiful decorated piscina of Gumfreston Church, Pembroke, South Wales, stands a Sanctus-bell of good bronze metal, 8 inches high, unfortunately cracked. Llanfair Dyffrin-Clwyd Church, Ruthin, is another, but dated only A.D. 1723.

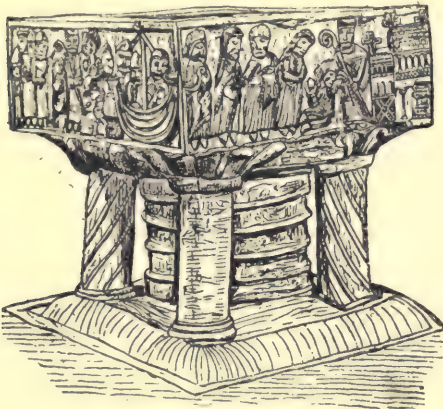
Among other curiosities may be reckoned the *Hagioscope*, which is found in many old churches up and down the country. They are known under a variety of names—squints, squinches, spying-holes, or spying-pipes, and even as sound-holes. They are narrow slits, or obliquely arranged openings converging generally towards the altar, pierced through walls and piers in a slanting direction, and so arranged that persons on one side of the masonry are thus enabled to obtain a view of what is transpiring on the other side at a considerable distance from it. Generally speaking, they are directed towards the eastern part of the building, thus affording a view of the high altar or the altars in the chantry chapels, or at least that part of them which would obtain a sight of the Host at its elevation; yet there are exceptions to this general rule, for at Burghley-on-Sands the hagioscope affords no view of the altar. They are frequently found on one or both sides of the chancel arch, by which means the worshippers in the side-aisles could witness the elevation of the Host. At St. John's, Winchester, on each side of the chancel arch, within the screen, are hagioscopes, one looking from the south aisle toward the altar, the other toward the Easter Sepulchre in the north aisle. Bridgwater Church has a hagioscope which passes through three walls in the same direction. Good specimens are at Minster Lovell and

Great Hoseley, Oxfordshire; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, richly ornamented of six openings, affording a view of the high altar from the cloisters to those prevented from attendance in choir; at Mitton, near Clitheroe, with original shutter behind (the possibly more recent) glazing. An Early English hagioscope, of somewhat uncommon form, and in a peculiar position, was discovered at the restoration of Limpfield Church, Surrey. The curious little church of Stoke Charity, Hants (left of the chancel arch), has a hagioscope with a double slope, one way affording a view of the chancel, the other of the chantry chapel. The hagioscope upon the north side of the chancel of Meopham Church, Kent, though bricked up, has still its original iron grating or grille. The Church of St. Cury, or Corantyne (consecrated Bishop of Cornwall by St. Martin, died 401), near Gunwalloe, Cornwall, has a remarkable hagioscope formed at the juncture of chancel and transept "by a large chamfer of the angle, supported by a detached shaft and arches to small responds of similar character." There are similar ones at Landewednack and St. Mawgan.

Hagioscopes are not alone confined to the chancel, but occur in various parts of the building. A very curious one destroyed in 1851 A.D., at the restoration of St. Mary's, Bridgwater, Somerset, commanded a view of the high altar from the north porch. The sacristy or vestry of St. Andrew's, Wingfield, Suffolk, has a room over it where two hagioscopes pierce the wall, and another commands the altar from the sacristy itself. Wath Church, York, has a similar narrow opening from an upper room toward the altar. By means of these openings the acolytes probably watched the progress of the service and ascertained the proper time for their attendance at the high altar. Neither were they exclusively appropriated by churches, for they are to be found in the chapels of the great castles. Thus, the walls of the second chapel on the third story of Beverstone Castle, Gloucester—11 feet 4 inches long by 7 feet 5 inches wide—are both pierced with squints, enabling the occupants of the adjoining rooms to see and hear the celebrant of the Mass. The hinges yet remain, showing they could be closed on the outside by shutters. At Cannington,

Somerset, "Street Farm," an ancient manor-house belonging to Lord Cavan, has a very small domestic chapel, with just room enough for priest and acolyte, preserving its piscina, aumbry and remains of its altar, which was commanded from the living-rooms by three squints. The chapel of Compton Castle, Devon, has likewise two hagioscopes from other rooms looking towards the altar. Sometimes a sedile is found thus pierced, and in other rare instances chantry piscinae may be met with through which hagioscopes have been opened.

Among the finest *Fonts* which have come down to us are the remarkable examples at Winchester Cathedral; East Meon, Hants; and St. Michael's, Southampton, which are



FONT—WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

of black marble, Byzantine in character, and in their carvings bear a strong resemblance to one another, all being probably the work of the same sculptor. Although a much higher antiquity has been commonly assigned to them, there is no reason to believe them earlier than the twelfth century. The designs on the four sides of the example at Winchester are partly baptismal symbols—the salamander and the drinking doves—and partly represent events from the life of St. Nicholas of Myra, and were carved probably between the years 1170 to 1200 A.D., and in great honour among the Normans. At East Meon the subjects chosen for representation are the Expulsion from Paradise, with their subsequent instruction in the arts of husbandry and spinning.

(To be continued.)

## A British School at Rome.



VERY strong committee, including nearly all the members of that of the British School at Athens, has been formed to bring the following scheme before the public. We have great pleasure in commending the appeal to the attention of our readers. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise that the initiation of such an undertaking should have been so long delayed. The following is the scheme:

"The British School at Athens has now been in existence for thirteen years, and in spite of its comparatively slender resources, it has won for itself an honourable place by the side of the older and wealthier Schools of France and Germany.

"But a British School at Rome has still to be established. Germany, France, Austria, and now the United States, all possess more or less well-equipped institutions; Great Britain, almost alone among the great European States, is unrepresented.

"The time has surely come when this omission should be supplied. For many years past excellent work has been done in Rome by British scholars, archæologists, topographers, historians, and students of art. Every winter season finds British students at work there in one line of study or another, while the number of educated travellers who visit Rome steadily increases.

"What is needed in Rome is what is now provided at Athens, a recognised British centre of study and research, which should offer to British students the advantages which German, French, and American students already enjoy.

"The establishment of such a School would be warmly welcomed by the Committee of the School at Athens, not only on general grounds, but because of the opportunity it would give to their own students to complete the training received at Athens by a period of study at Rome, and *vice versâ*. The two British Schools would, in fact, help and strengthen each other.

"It has also been ascertained that the proposal has the cordial approval of English residents in Rome, and of H.M. Ambassador to the Quirinal.

"The work to be done by a British School

at Rome would in many respects be similar to that at present done by the School at Athens.

"1. It would be a training-ground for students fresh from the Universities or other institutions, who would receive there the help and guidance which are perhaps more needed in Rome, with its complex history and varied interests, than anywhere else.

"2. It would serve as a centre round which more mature students would naturally group themselves. Such a recognised centre would not only stimulate intercourse and sympathy between workers who are now isolated, but would, as the experience of the older Schools in Rome has shown, make more concerted and continuous work possible.

"3. The School would also, it may be hoped, prove of assistance to British visitors anxious for information and advice in the study of the perplexing confusion of monuments with which the traveller is confronted in Rome.

"On the other hand, there would be differences, due to differing conditions. In the case of the School at Athens, the excavation of ancient sites has naturally formed an important part of the work. But a British School at Rome would, like the existing foreign Schools, be barred from excavation by the rules of the Italian Government. Though, however, excavation is out of the question, there would be plenty of work to be done in topographical exploration, in the study of museums, and in the examination of the results yielded by the excavations undertaken by the Italian authorities. In addition, we may refer to the growing importance of the prehistoric antiquities discovered in recent years, and to the field for investigation offered by Magna Græcia and Sicily.

"It is obvious, too, that in some respects the work of a School at Rome would be more many-sided than is possible at Athens. It would be less predominantly classical and archæological, and its students would be found in the galleries, libraries, and churches, as well as in the museums, on the Palatine, and in the Forum. A School at Rome would also be a natural centre from which work could be directed and organized at Naples, Florence, Venice, and elsewhere in Italy.

"It is not, therefore, only to those who are interested in classical history or archæology that the proposed School should be of service, but equally to students of Christian Antiquities, of Mediæval History, of Palæography, and of Italian Art.

"It is clearly desirable that the School at Athens and the School at Rome should be closely and intimately connected, and should, if possible, be managed by a single Committee; and that the Universities, the British Museum, and other learned bodies should be given as direct an interest as possible in both. It would, moreover, be of great importance to connect the Record Office, and its representatives in Italy, with the School at Rome.

"The immediate control of the School would necessarily be vested in a director, who should be a man of wide sympathies and of sufficient attainments and standing to hold his own with the heads of the foreign Schools.

"It would be essential to secure a house or flat, where at least a library and reading-room could be provided, and probably apartments for the director.

"It would also be desirable, as in the case of the School at Athens, to offer at least two Studentships every year to be held at the School.

"Taking all these needs into consideration, it is estimated that the smallest sum which would be required to establish and to maintain the School in any degree of efficiency would be for initial outlay £3,000, and for income £1,000 a year.

"It is proposed to issue, in the spring of next year, an appeal for the Schools of Rome and Athens jointly; and all persons interested in promoting the study of art, archæology, and history, mediæval as well as classical, are earnestly invited to co-operate in making that appeal effective. In the meantime, subscriptions and donations in aid of either School, and promises of support, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer of the British School at Athens, Walter Leaf, Esq., 6, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.

"Further information with reference to the proposed Roman School can be obtained from Professor H. F. Pelham, Trinity College, Oxford; Professor J. S. Reid, Caius College,

Cambridge; or William Loring, Esq., 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C."

The Executive Committee, besides the three names last mentioned, includes those of Professor Percy Gardner, Mr. F. Haverfield, Mr. G. A. Macmillan, and Mr. G. W. Prothero.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE German Government is said to have acquired by purchase Dr. Schliemann's residence in Phidias Street, Athens, with the intention of housing its Archæological Institute there.

A number of important discoveries have been made at Valle Crucis Abbey, Llangollen, where excavations have been proceeding for some time, under the direction of the Rev. Trevor Owen. Whilst excavating along the south cloister, near the refectory, a Roman bath was disclosed, with the remains of hypocaust and Roman pottery. An ancient Celtic cross was also discovered, and a tombstone of the twelfth century.

At the invitation of the overseers of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, a large company assembled at the Westminster Town Hall yesterday afternoon, when the Westminster tobacco-box, cigar-box, snuff-box, the burgesses' loving-cup and mace, the Spencer-Smith chain and badge, and other insignia of the City of Westminster, were exhibited. The guests, who numbered about 500, included many members of Parliament and representatives of numerous local bodies. The Westminster tobacco-box, in its original form, was presented to the Past Overseers' Society of Westminster in 1713 by Henry Monck, one of their number. It was at that time a horn tobacco-box, of about 3 ounces capacity, and was said to have been bought at Horn Fair, Plumstead, for 4d. In recognition of the gift, the recipients decorated it with a rim of silver, bearing the donor's name. On the appointment of new overseers the custody of the box was entrusted to the senior member of their body, who, with his colleagues, placed an inscribed silver ornament on the lid. The overseers for the next year affixed a band of silver to the sides, others in their turn added further plates, until the box was entirely covered with engraved silver. An outer case was then found necessary, and gradually became enclosed in silver in like manner, each body of the overseers adding some ornament during their year of office. Other cases were added from time to time, until the additions of 186 years have increased the dimensions of the "box" from about 3 inches by 5 inches to about 24 inches across by 30 inches high, and in weight

it has grown from a few ounces to more than 100 pounds. A programme of music was rendered during the afternoon.—*Times*, November 30.

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Wednesday and yesterday the collection of English and Colonial coins and tokens, the property of Mr. George Deakin. The 363 lots realized a total of £904 6s., and included the following: Charles I. Oxford pound, 1642, £15 5s. (Ready). Charles I. pattern half-crown, 1642, £6 (Spink). Commonwealth pattern half-crown, by Blondeau, 1651, £9 (Spink). George IV. pattern crown, by Mills, 1820, £9 (Spink). Victoria pattern half-penny, first coinage, 1860, £13 15s. (Verity); this is called a pattern as there was no coinage of half-pennies of this type in this year. Canada pattern halfpenny, 1794, by Ponthon, bronzed proof, £13 5s. (Thomas). Jersey silver five-shilling token, 1809, struck over a Spanish dollar, £23 10s. (Ready). Isle of Man, Peel, Castle five-shilling token, 1811, proof, £24 (Spink). A half-crown token of the same type, £16 (Spink). Hong Kong pattern dollar, 1864, of Victoria, £10 10s. (Lincoln). Hong Kong pattern dollar or tael, diademed bust of Queen to left, £11 (Lincoln). East Indies "Portucullis piece of eight," or dollar of Queen Elizabeth, 1660, £11 15s. (Ready); and a Bombay rupee of Charles II., 1678, £13 15s. (Spink).—*Times*, November 17.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS sold on Friday a variety of porcelain, decorative objects, and furniture from numerous private sources. The principal articles included the following: A Louis XIV. oblong library-table of inlaid woods, mounted with masks, scroll handles, escutcheons, and corner ornaments of chased ormolu, 58 inches by 28 inches, £320 (Partridge). An old English writing-table, carved with a frieze of arabesque foliage, birds' and lions' masks, 67 inches by 37 inches, £14 10s. (Ramus). An old English cabinet, carved with emblematic figures, busts, festoons, etc., 75 inches high, £18 (Wills). An old English mahogany settee, with open double back, 22 guineas (Wills). Two Charles II. oak arm-chairs, the borders carved with crowns, foliage, etc., £24 (Wills). An old Flemish marqueterie cabinet, the panels and borders inlaid with vases and friezes of flowers, etc., 52 guineas (Ledger).—*Times*, November 27.

### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY, November 15.—Annual meeting, the Bishop of Salisbury, president, in the chair.—The report showed the finances and membership of the society to be highly satisfactory. During the past year the *Rosslyn Missal*, the *Roman Missal of 1474*, and the *Processional of the Nuns of Chester* had been distributed amongst members, and it was expected that the *Coronation Book of Charles V. of France* would be issued in about a fortnight. For future years the council

had in view a facsimile in collotype of English Horæ B.V.M. of the eleventh century; three Coronation Orders; the Consuetudinary of St. Augustine's, Canterbury; collotypes of early manuscripts of the three Creeds, edited by Mr. Burn; the Benedictional and Pontifical of Robert of Jumièges; the Pie; and the Hereford, Brigettine, Colbertine and Durham Breviaries.—The officers of the society for the coming year were elected.—*Athenæum*, November 18.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, November 16.—Sir J. Evans, president, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, Mr. R. Cull, and Mr. F. B. Welch were elected members.—Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited some rare coins of the Irish series, amongst which were the base groat of Mary, the Dublin halfpenny of 1679, the white-metal groat of James II., and "Voce Populi" farthings.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed an Irish double of Edward IV., and a groat of Richard III. of his first coinage. Both pieces were struck at Drogheda.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a series of pennies of Edward the Confessor, of the type of a small cross and pyramids on the reverse. The obverses showed considerable variety in the bust of the King.—Sir Hermann Weber read a paper on "Recent Finds of Archaic Greek Coins in Egypt," more particularly in reference to one lately made at Sakha, in the Fayum. The coins from the last hoard described by Sir Hermann Weber were all of the sixth century B.C., and came from various parts of the Greek world, Dicaea in Thrace, Lete and Neapolis in Macedonia, Corinth, Mytilene, the islands of Ægina and Naxos and Cyrene. The similarity between this and previous finds in Egypt was mentioned, and the author suggested that their importation must have taken place about the period of the Persian invasion, B.C. 525.—Mr. F. Haverfield communicated an account of a hoard of Roman coins found at Carhayes, in Cornwall, in 1869. The find consisted entirely of base denarii, some 2,100 in number, which extended from the reign of Valerian to that of Probus (A.D. 253-282). The reigns most fully represented were those of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus senior, Tetricus junior, and Claudius Gothicus.—*Athenæum*, December 2.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, November 30.—Viscount Dillon (president) in the chair.—Mr. Talfourd Ely exhibited two folding reading-desks, one of the seventeenth century, ingeniously constructed each out of a single piece of oak.—Mr. Read pointed out the similarity in construction between these reading-desks and those of Arab make used in Egypt and elsewhere.—Mr. A. Higgins exhibited an illuminated and emblazoned copy of the statutes from Edward III. to Henry VI. with shields of arms in the principal initial letters illustrating the genealogy of the family of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, Knt., of Mablethorpe, co. Lincoln. Mr. Higgins quoted strong presumptive evidence of the identity of this Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam as Recorder of London and Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Higgins also exhibited two other English MSS. of the thirteenth century.—Mr. Harold Brakspear read an account of excavations carried out by him, with the aid of a grant from the society's Research

Fund, for the recovery of the ground-plan of the abbey-church of Lacock, Wilts. The main block of the buildings is intact, and forms the residence of Mr. C. H. Talbot, but the church was destroyed *temp.* Edward VI., when the abbey was converted into a mansion. It has now been shown to have been an aisleless parallelogram, with an added Lady Chapel on the south side of the eastern half. Mr. Brakspear also briefly described the buildings in general, and illustrated his remarks by lantern-slides.—*Athenæum*, December 9.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — The second meeting of the session was held at 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, on November 15, Mr. Thomas Blashill, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. A. O. Collard exhibited several interesting objects recently discovered, and read some notes descriptive of them. One of the most curious was the iron point of a broken spearhead which was found in August last embedded in an inch plank of Honduras mahogany by one of the employés of Messrs. Tims and Sons, boat-builders of Staines. The plank was 2 feet wide and 28 feet long, one of a log already sawn up for use by them in boat-building. The object was first noticed in making a cross-cut with the saw, there being no external evidence whatsoever to show the iron was buried in it. Oxidized fragments of the wood still adhere tightly to the iron. The head as found measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 2 inches wide, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness. Other exhibits comprised a spearhead of bronze dredged up from the Thames at Staines, flint implements from Beauvais, a Dutch pocket tinder-box, shaped like a nutmeg, and steel, and a portion of the oak casing, with oak pulley wheels, of a window-sash from Hayes Place House, Kent, dated 1694.—The Rev. Mr. Woodhouse exhibited a curious collection of articles all found recently and close together in the ground of the Rectory at Merstham, in Surrey. They consisted of Roman pottery and coins and the ashes of a Roman burial, mingled with bits of swords, iron spearheads and pottery of mediæval date, also a coin of James I. of the Tun Mint.—Mr. Fisher exhibited a moldore, dated 1797, one of the last coins on which the Kings of England claimed to be Kings of France.—A paper by Mr. Cann Hughes, M.A., entitled "Notes of a Ramble in Devon," was read by the hon. editorial secretary, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley.—*Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.*

The annual general meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Mr. Reginald Macleod, C.B., in the chair.—After the office bearers and council for the ensuing year had been duly elected, Dr. Christison, the secretary, read a report on events of interest to the society which have occurred during the past session, including the results of the Parliamentary Committee's investigations into the relations of the British Museum with the National Museums in Edinburgh and Dublin, and an account of the progress of excavations at Camelon, near Falkirk, Hyndford, near Lanark, Dumbuck on the Clyde, and by Sir Francis Barry among the brochs in Caithness.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow Archæological Society was held on November 16 in the rooms, 207, Bath Street. Mr. J. T. T. Brown presided.—The annual report, which showed that nineteen new members had been added during the year, and that the finances were in a satisfactory condition, was adopted.—The Rev. Professor Cooper read a paper on "A Corner in Kent," in which he described the ecclesiastical features of Rochester and the surrounding district.—Professor Young described a Papal Bull of Nicholas V., discovered in a ditch near the cathedral, and about which there was absolutely no information, as every document connected with the cathedral had disappeared, Cardinal Beaton having taken them to the Scots College in Paris, where, along with a good deal of Glasgow property, they were lost.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on November 29 in the Castle, Mr. C. J. Spence presiding.—Mr. C. J. Bates exhibited casts of a stoup found at Darlington, with armorial shields, sent by Mr. J. P. Pritchett. The arms were those of the Fitz-Hughs of Ravensworth. Unfortunately, it was not known from what building the stoup was taken. It had been found in a rookery in the middle of Darlington, and was dated in the reign of Henry VI. The pardon, with the Great Seal attached, granted to "Bowery" Charlton for slaying Henry Widdrington of Buteland in 1710, belonging to Colonel Lead-bitter Smith of Flass, was exhibited by Mr. J. C. Hodgson. Mr. Hodgson said the pardon had been granted by Queen Anne in 1713 to William Charlton of Bower and Reedsmonth, who on February 21, 1810, had slain his neighbour, Mr. Henry Widdrington of Buteland, near Bellingham.—Mr. William Weaver Tomlinson read 'A Note on the Orderly Book of the 2nd Battalion of Northumberland Militia, 1798 and 1799,' and Mr. W. S. Corder contributed "A Few Remarks on the Megalithic Remains in Brittany and on the Roman Camp at Jublains," with limelight illustrations.

## 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.]

THE UNPUBLISHED LEGENDS OF VIRGIL. Collected by Charles Godfrey Leland. London: Elliot Stock, 1899. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xx, 208. Price 6s.

It was a strange freak of fate that made the name of Virgil famous throughout the Middle Ages, not as a poet, nor even as a prophet or seer in a poetic sense, but as a mere sorcerer or enchanter. Dante took a higher view of the poet when he chose him as his guide, but he shared to some extent the superstitious reverence with which mediæval

Italians regarded Virgil. To the peasantry the poet was a wonder-worker, a magician; to the more lettered folk he was an oracle. Caxton, in his translation of the *Game and Playe of the Chesse*, 1474, says that Virgil "was soverayn in wisdom and science, and the moste noble of alle the poetes of whome the renome is and shall be duryng the world." It was in Italy that the stories of Virgil's magical powers originated, whence they spread over most parts of Europe; and it is in Italy that legends of the seer are still to be found. Very many were collected by Signor Comparetti in the second volume of his *Virgilio nel Media Aevo*, and six years ago Mr. D. Nutt issued in his neat brown-paper-covered series of "Mediæval Legends" a small collection of Neapolitan Virgilian tales translated from a German text. To these collections the indefatigable Mr. Leland has now added the volume before us, which contains some fifty traditions collected at first hand in Italy, and never before printed. It is sufficient to make this statement to show that Mr. Leland has once more laid students of folk-lore under no small obligations. To most of the legends included in his book the collector has added a commentary, written in his usual racy and readable style, indicating their significance or relations with other traditions. Nearly all these wonderful narratives were taken down by a fortune-teller or witch among her kind, a woman who had had years of practice in finding and recording such lore, and consequently, says Mr. Leland, "they very naturally contain much more that is occult, strange, and heathen than can be found in the other tales. Thus, wherever there is opportunity, magical ceremonies are described and incantations given; in fact, the story is often only a mere frame, as it were, in which the picture or true subject is a lesson in sorcery."

We trust that this volume, which forms so noteworthy an addition to the library of original traditions, involving the most valuable relics of the past, will receive such a hearty welcome that Mr. Leland may be encouraged to publish the other Italian traditions, of which, he says, he has still a very large collection.

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ARADIA; OR, THE GOSPEL OF THE WITCHES. By Charles G. Leland. London: D. Nutt, 1899. 8vo., pp. xv, 133. Price 3s. 6d. net.

"Even yet," says the author of this remarkable little book, "there are old people in the Romagna of the North who know the Etruscan names of the Twelve Gods, and invocations to Bacchus, Jupiter, and Venus, Mercury, and the Lares, or ancestral spirits, and in the cities are women who prepare strange amulets, over which they mutter spells, all known in the old Roman time, and who can astonish even the learned by their legends of Latin gods mingled with lore which may be found in Cato or Theocritus." Mr. Leland was fortunate enough to become acquainted some years ago with a woman of this class, and has since employed her in collecting among her fellow-sorceresses the lore and traditions of ages long gone by. It was from her that he obtained the "Gospel" contained in this book, gathered chiefly, it is believed, from oral narration. Aradia, it may be explained, is a variant of

Herodias, daughter (in the mythology of witchcraft) of Diana, the goddess of the craft, and the "Gospel" sets forth her birth, and tells how she came down to earth to establish witches and witchcraft, and then returned to her home with the gods. The book also contains incantations, formulæ of exorcism, and spells and benedictions connected with witchcraft, and in many ways related to the mythology of classic times—all of the greatest interest and value to students of folk-lore.

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LAMB AND HAZLITT: FURTHER LETTERS AND RECORDS HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED. Edited by William Carew Hazlitt. London: *Elkin Mathews*, 1900. 8vo., pp. xlvi, 152. Price 4s. 6d. net.

In the *Antiquary* for last May, Mr. Hazlitt calendared a number of letters and papers relating to Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt which had recently come into his possession on the death of an old friend, Mr. Raymond Yates, to whom they had been presented by Mr. Hazlitt's father so long ago as 1838. Among these papers were many hitherto unpublished, as well as others of which inaccurate or imperfectly printed versions had appeared. The latter documents Mr. Hazlitt holds over "till a really final edition—at present impracticable from the want of certain important desiderata known to exist—of such of Lamb's writings as may be judged worth perpetuation is undertaken." The remainder—the letters and compositions believed to be unpublished—Mr. Hazlitt has included in the volume before us, prefacing them with a lengthy introduction touching on many points of interest to lovers of Lamb and his brother essayist, and connecting them with explanatory comments. The new Lamb letters are specially welcome, and on pp. 99-102 there is a particularly fine letter from Hazlitt to his wife; but probably the part of the book which will attract most attention, or, at all events, will be turned to with most curiosity, will be that in which some new light—not much—is shed on that strange infatuation of Hazlitt which resulted or exhausted itself in the *Liber Amoris*. The book is neatly produced, has a good index, and will be welcomed by all lovers of the two essayists.

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THE STORY OF TRISTAN AND ISEULT. Rendered into English from the German of Gottfried von Strassburg by Jessie L. Weston. With designs by Caroline Watts. London: *D. Nutt*, 1899. 2 vols., minuscule 4to., pp. xvi, 128 and 159. Price 4s. net.

These charmingly-printed and daintily-bound volumes form the second instalment of a collection of "Arthurian Romances" unrepresented in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur." They are intended for the general reader rather than for the scholar, for Miss Weston, in her admirable prose rendering of the thirteenth-century work of Gottfried von Strassburg, has curtailed here and condensed there, with the result that the book is charming to read, but is not an exact presentment of Gottfried's work. The story of Tristan and Iseult is probably best known to the majority of English readers through Tennyson's "The Last Tournament," founded on Malory's version, which represents the latest and



The story telleth of  
Tristram's voyage to  
Ireland and of his  
meeting at the height  
of the Queen



most corrupt tradition. It is a very different story which appears in these volumes—different in its characterizations and in its dénouement; and the earlier scenes, which are beautifully rendered, will be new to most readers. Miss Weston's introduction is brief, but very much to the point; and the same may be said of the few notes at the end of each volume. Miss Watts' designs add greatly to the charm of the book, which, in the delightful format adopted by the publisher, should command a large sale. For permission to reproduce one of the designs we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Nutt.

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EAGLEHAWK AND CROW: A STUDY OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES. By John Mathew, M.A., B.D. Illustrations. London: *D. Nutt*, 1899. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xvi, 288. Price 18s. net.

Considerable additions have been made recently to the literature regarding the aborigines of Australia, and Mr. Mathew's "Study" is a valuable contribution thereto. Ten years ago the author

contributed a competitive essay upon the same subject to the Royal Society of New South Wales, for which he was awarded the society's medal and a prize. Upon that essay is based the volume before us. Mr. Mathew's work proceeds upon two main lines—an inquiry into the origin, the whence of the aborigines, and a survey of their languages. The former strikes us as being the more valuable part of the book. The chapters devoted to the physical characters of the Australians, their dwellings, clothing, implements, food, laws and institutions, marriage and burial customs, mutilations, corroborees, and superstitions are most interesting, and will be valued by ethnologists. With regard to the origin of the aborigines, Mr. Mathew's theory, fully argued and ably maintained, is that the first-comers were Papuans or Melanesians, and that these were followed successively by Dravidian and Malay streams. Mr. Mathew identifies the Tasmanians, who became extinct within living memory, with the original Papuan Australians. "These first-comers," he says, "the veritable Australian aborigines, occupied all the continent, and having spread right across to the southern shores, they crossed what is now Bass Strait, but which at that distant date may have been dry land, and their migration terminated in Tasmania." Mr. Mathew makes out a strong case for his theory. The subject of the languages of Australia is one which appeals more to the philologist than to the ethnologist or anthropologist. A comparative table is given containing fifty-two lists of words. Of these, forty-two are Australian, three New Hebridean, two Torres Strait, and five Tasmanian. The aggregate number of English words is 225. But for the conclusions which Mr. Mathew draws from these lists, and from an analysis of the grammatical construction of the principal Australian languages, we must refer readers to the volume itself. It is a work showing considerable learning and much patient research, and will be valued by all students of anthropology, ethnology, and folk-lore. There is a full index.

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BRENTFORD: LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES.  
By Fred Turner. First Series. London:  
*Elliot Stock*, 1898. 8vo., pp. 81.

This slim little book makes no pretensions to be a history of the town to which it relates. It consists of a series of unconnected sketches, treating of such matters as the probable origin of the name of Brentford, the battles fought there in 1016 and in 1642, Brentford Bridge, the establishment of St. Laurence's Church, memorable Brentford houses, and various interesting connections between the town and literature. The chapters are pleasantly written, and form a readable addition to local literature.

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Several pamphlets are on our table. First comes the *Magnet*, dated November 22, a magazine published in connection with University College, Bristol. It contains a very interesting and graphic, if all too brief, sketch of "Life in a Mediæval University," by the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. The magazine is a bright little sixpennyworth. The first part of *St. Pancras Notes and Queries* has

reached us. It contains much matter of local interest reprinted from the columns of the *St. Pancras Guardian*. Of more general interest is *Buried Oxford Unearthed* (Oxford: Parker and Co., price 1s. net), an account of the excavations undertaken by the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society during last August and September. It is written by Fraser H. Penny, M.A., and very well illustrated from photographs by W. Mansell Merry, M.A. The gap in the city wall between the Sheldonian Theatre and what was a Lady Chapel standing near Smith Gate, or what is now the corner of New College Lane, was the subject of the exploration. As a result of five weeks' work, the remains of two city walls and a bastion were found, also the remains of many house foundations, and a large assortment of jugs, pipes, bowls, and pottery of various kinds, mostly of sixteenth and seventeenth century date.



## Correspondence.

SILCHESTER—CALLEVA.

TO THE EDITOR.

"FITZ GLANVILL" appears desirous to throw dust in our eyes. It is not clear how the Antonine Iters tell us that Calleva was the third most important place in Britain. No doubt Silchester stands between Winchester and Staines at an angle for London; but, then, Winchester is not Venta Belgarum, any more than Silchester is Calleva, as he wishes us to infer. Nor is it clear how Iter VII. continued would take us through Newbury to Cirencester and Gloucester; nor, if diverted, to Bath and Wales; or through Old Sarum to Exeter. In this latter he has confused Iter XV. with Iter VII.

It might be a satisfaction to learn how the mile-ages quoted fit into no other spot in Britain than Silchester; and also how Silchester is a *centre* alike for Winchester, Cirencester, Bath, Gloucester, Old Sarum, and Exeter, when it is *outside* of all of them.

If the Second Legion was ever at Richborough, it was probably at its first arrival in Britain. It was afterwards removed westward, as the Romans extended their conquests that way, to keep in subjection the newly-conquered peoples; for we find it at Morden Castle (*Isca Dumnoniorum* being really Dorchester, and not Exeter), and ultimately at Caerleon.

December 7, 1899.

H. F. NAPPER.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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





# The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

THE First Lord of the Treasury has appointed a committee, consisting of the Bishop of London, Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, Sir C. P. Ilbert, and Mr. S. E. Spring Rice, Mr. Malcolm G. Ramsay being the secretary, with instructions to inquire and report as to any arrangements now in operation for the collection, custody, indexing, and calendaring of local records, and as to any further measures which it may be advisable to take for this purpose. The committee have begun work by issuing schedules of questions dealing with the existing arrangements for the custody of documents, as well as with suggestions for the future. These schedules have been sent in duplicate to the Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons of the Church of England, to the Clerks of all County Councils, to the Town Clerks of Municipal Boroughs in England, of corresponding Burghs in Scotland, and of Corporations in Ireland, to the chief archæological and learned societies, to the leading Nonconformist ministers, and to prominent historical experts, with a request that they will be good enough to assist the committee by filling up one copy of each schedule, so far as may be in their power, at their early convenience, and returning it to the secretary at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

The Capuchin Monastery at Amalfi, which has been destroyed by a landslip, had long

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since ceased to be a monastic establishment. The building, however, is of great historical interest. Built for the Cistercians early in the thirteenth century, it contained some remarkably fine cloisters and arcades. Having fallen into ruin through a landslip in 1498, it remained uninhabited until 1583, when it was handed over to the Capuchin friars, who retained it until 1869, when the present Government converted it into a normal school. The monastery has often been made the subject of well-known pictures, which show what superb views were commanded from the beautiful Gothic ambulatory of Amalfi and the neighbouring coast.

The Rev. J. Clare Hudson has retired from the editorship of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, and his duties have been undertaken by three gentlemen well known in the antiquarian world—the Rev. Canon Maddison, the Rev. W. O. Massingberd, and E. Mansel Sympson, Esq., M.D. The last part of Vol. V. was issued in October, 1898, and the periodical has been in abeyance since that date until last month (January, 1900), when the first part of the new volume was issued. The frontispiece of this new part is a capital picture of the ancient scythes which adorn the wall above a doorway in the interior of the north chapel of St. Mary's Church, Horncastle. In 1861 there were forty or fifty blades; now only thirteen remain. Mr. Jalland supplies an interesting note on their history. Other notes of value complete a part which should appeal to all who are interested in the customs, antiquities, and history of the county. We trust that under its new editors *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* will continue and develop the good work done in earlier volumes under the editorship of the Rev. J. Clare Hudson. All literary contributions should be sent to the Rev. W. O. Massingberd, Ormsby Rectory, Alford; and business communications to the publisher, Mr. W. K. Morton, Horncastle.

At a recent meeting of the Oxford University Brass-rubbing Society, the Rev. W. Marshall, of King's College, gave a lecture on direct photography of brasses, as distinct from photography of the rubbings. With a

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specially-constructed lens, Mr. Marshall has done some excellent work, securing the "feeling" and "life" of the brasses, as well as perfect accuracy in lines. He showed a fine set of slides, whose beauty is said to have been a revelation to those present. At this meeting there were on view two original brass inscriptions sent, on request, by Mr. John E. Pritchard, of Bristol, with the object of finding out from what church they originally came. Expanding the contractions, the inscriptions read as follows: "Off your charitie pray for the soull of John Myllett gent and Alice his wife which John decessid the XII. day of Februarie Anno Domini MVcXVII. on whois soulls ihesus have mercy." The second reads thus: "Orate pro anima Johannis Paynter qui obiit X Desember Anno Domini MVcXXVI. cujus anima propi (tietur deus)." Both names, Myllett and Paynter, often occur in Gloucestershire wills, and it is possible, and indeed probable, that the brasses may have come from a church on the Cotswolds. If any of our readers can give information relating to them, Mr. Pritchard or the Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, hon. secretary of the Oxford Society, will be glad to receive it.

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The death of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the greatest of second-hand booksellers, is regretted by all bibliophiles. His shop in Piccadilly was the headquarters of an amazingly extensive business, with ramifications in America and on the continent of Europe. Mr. Quaritch began business life in the service of Mr. H. G. Bohn, but before many years had passed he had started in business for himself in a very small way in Castle Street, Leicester Square. He sometimes surprised customers who looked in during the dinner-hour by appearing from the cellar through a trap-door in the shop-floor. Rumour alleged, but untruly, that he slept in the cellar. It was not until he moved into Piccadilly that his business received any great enlargement; but in a short time thereafter he had established relations with most European capitals, as well as with the book-centres of America. For years past Mr. Quaritch was the largest purchaser at all great book-sales, his bids sometimes astonishing timid folk. His determination, indeed,

and impatience of opposition, sometimes betrayed him into paying larger prices than in cooler moments he would have thought justifiable. He made a special feature of his book-lists, and always employed expert cataloguers. Some of his compilations have taken their place among bibliographical works of reference. Mr. Quaritch's last undertaking of this kind was a "Catalogue of the Literature and History of the British Islands." At the time of his death two parts had appeared, containing many book-rarities. A third part, devoted to English history, heraldry and genealogy, and topographical and antiquarian history, was issued last month, and it is announced that there are three more parts yet to appear. Mr. Quaritch will also be remembered as a publisher. He brought out not a few works of an expensive kind, of great scientific or artistic value and interest, as well as several publications for the British Museum. He also published the original edition of FitzGerald's *Omar Kháyyám*, the book which, when issued, could hardly find buyers at a penny, and is now worth its weight in gold.

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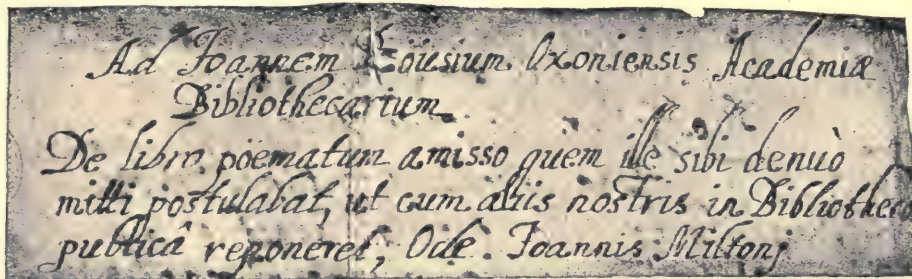
Excavations have been going on for some time at Furness Abbey, latterly more especially, with a view to deciding the question whether the Cistercians built a chapel before proceeding with the erection of the present pile. It was held by some, and as strongly opposed by others, that traces of an earlier building would be found under the north-east of the present walls, and ultimately the guide (Mr. Jesse Turner) was instructed to make a trial. He opened a trench in the sacristy, and it was not long before he came across the walls of an apsidal chapel of early Norman architecture. The wall was found about 5 feet below the present surface, semi-circular in form, and evidently the east end of a Norman chapel. Further excavations show a similar wall more to the south. The walls run from about 5 feet to 6 feet in thickness. The guide, when continuing his explorations, unexpectedly came across a vast quantity of human remains. Some of the skulls were intact, and of remarkable thickness, while the teeth in many cases were in a wonderful state of preservation. The excavations are to be carried on till the whole

of this part of the old ruin has been examined. Chancellor Ferguson, of Carlisle, is taking a deep interest in the matter.



Students of Milton's poetical works, as edited by the Rev. H. C. Beeching for the Clarendon Press, will learn with interest that the earliest editions have been followed, that the old spelling and punctuation are preserved, and that all the various readings published during the poet's lifetime are duly noted. In several cases the correct scansion can only be settled by adopting the old spelling. This new Milton contains facsimiles of all the original title-pages, and two collotypes—one of part of the Latin poem addressed by Milton to John Rous, the Bodley's Librarian of the day, and one of part of the Trinity

about 1740, and became the scene of the scandalous "Mayfair marriages," performed there by the once notorious Dr. Keith. He performed the ceremony, when called upon, with promptitude and despatch, and asked no questions. Accordingly, he did an enormous business. Prices did not rule high, for the charge, inclusive of Crown stamp, minister's and clerk's fees, and certificates, amounted only to the round sum of one guinea. The thoroughly trading spirit in which Dr. Keith conducted these affairs may be judged from the fact that he advertised his chapel and his terms freely in the newspapers of the period. His success, as much as the scandal of the thing, aroused the jealousy of his clerical brethren, and they procured the passing of the Act for Prevent-



MILTON'S HANDWRITING.

From a collotype. Block kindly lent by the proprietors of the "Periodical" (Oxford University Press).

College, Cambridge, manuscript. It may be added that Mr. Frowde has issued an edition based on Mr. Beeching's reprint, in which the spelling is modernized. By-the-by, it is a remarkable fact that there are no fewer than ninety-six translations of *Paradise Lost* in the British Museum—into Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Latin, Manx, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and Welsh; and four translations of *Paradise Regained*, into Danish, French, and German.



With the disappearance of Curzon Chapel, or "the little Chapel in Mayfair," as it was once called, a curious link with the odd customs that prevailed in the middle of last century will be severed. This unlovely building was erected

ing *Clandestine Marriages* in 1754. In 1742, while there were but forty marriages celebrated at the parish church of St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Alexander Keith had officiated at over 700 in his little chapel, and, as Lord Orford remarked, was securing a very bishopric of revenue. It was here that the Duke of Hamilton was married to the beautiful Miss Gunning at half-past twelve o'clock at night, the ceremony being performed with the ring of a bed-curtain, February 14, 1752.



A "find" of interest and importance to North-Country antiquaries and historical students was made among the muniments of the Earl of Lonsdale in 1892. People who are at all familiar with the histories of Cumberland and Westmorland will be aware of

the frequent references to the "Denton manuscripts," these being almost as often quoted as those of Machell—perhaps even more frequently. There are many manuscript copies of *John Denton's MS. History*, but apparently not one of the *History of Cumberland* compiled more than two hundred years ago by Judge Thomas Denton. Possibly the last of the writers of standard histories who had access to the manuscript were the brothers Lysons, at the beginning of the century, and then the papers disappeared. So complete did the loss become that for nearly a century no one acquainted with its value set eyes upon it, and the theory became almost absolute belief that the sheets had been lost, like so many other valuable papers pertaining to the history of the sister counties. The libraries and muniment-rooms at Lowther and Whitehaven Castles were ransacked without effect, until of late years it was thought the brothers Lysons must have erroneously alluded to the manuscript of John Denton as that of Thomas. Fortunately, the accuracy of Lysons' statement was proved by the discovery of the long-lost manuscript at Lord Lonsdale's town residence at Carlton House Terrace. The title-page reads: *A Perambulation of Cumberland and Westmorland, containing the Description, History, and Customs of these Counties, written in the yeares 1687-8, by T. D.* The writer describes the baronies, wards, parishes, and manors in detail, and gives some interesting statistics as to population and the value of the manors, fisheries, mines, etc. Lord Lonsdale has now lent the manuscript to Chancellor Ferguson, who is editing the *History of Cumberland* for the Victoria Series of County Histories. This has caused attention to be drawn to the manuscript, and a notion has got abroad that the find has just taken place, whereas it was some time ago. The Chancellor considers it much superior in fulness and accuracy to John Denton's manuscript. The *History of Cumberland* is full and complete; that of Westmorland is meagre. At the end are short accounts of the Isle of Man and of Dublin.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes: "Like Cumberland, Somerset has recently recovered a history of considerably earlier

date than that of Collinson (1791). In this case it is rather a discovery, as its very existence was unknown and unsuspected until two years ago, when the volume came in the way of the Historical MSS. Commission. A well-known local antiquary has by internal evidence made out that the author was Thomas Gerard, of Trent, and its date 1632; further, that he also wrote the *Survey of Dorset*, which has hitherto been attributed to John Coker. This history is very rich in mediæval pedigrees and heraldry. Unfortunately, only one volume has as yet turned up, containing the southern and western portions, practically one-half of the county. It will be issued in 1900 by the Somerset Record Society, of which the Rev. E. H. Bates, Puckington Rectory, Ilminster, is secretary. The society is issuing this year another valuable find, a *Cartulary of Muchelney Abbey*, which is not either of the two registers borrowed by Hearne from that 'noble and humane' person Lord Charles Bruce, and never heard of afterwards. The *Cartulary* contains eleven Saxon charters, including two of King Ine, dated 693 and 725."

We have received several volumes of the registers printed in the course of 1899 by the Parish Register Society, and have pleasure in again drawing attention to the useful work done by this society. It was founded in 1896, and in that year printed five registers; in 1897 it printed six, and in 1898 five registers, while in the past year it has printed ten registers. It is needless to point out how great is the necessity of thus saving for the future documents upon which time and neglect are constantly exercising a destructive influence. All registers issued by the society are printed in full from their respective commencements to (whenever possible) the year 1812, and, except in a few instances, are printed on good hand-made paper, thus securing their permanence for very many years to come. The hon. secretary is Mr. E. A. Fry, of 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham, and the annual subscription is one guinea.

The only Dutch place of worship in London, says a writer in the *Daily News*, is the

Dutch Reformed Church in Austin Friars. It is part of the old church of the Austin Friars, which was built in the form of a cross, and was of great extent, and it forms merely a part of that cross, all the rest having been destroyed. The use of it was granted to the Dutch community in London by Edward VI., and, with the exception of a short period during the reign of Elizabeth, they have occupied it ever since. Innumerable tombstones let into the floor mark the site of graves of the prosperous and pious Dutch of the past, most of them being adorned with coats-of-arms, some as fresh as on the day they were cut. So vast is the fragment of the early structure that only a portion of it is set apart for Divine service. This space is encompassed within high oak partitions, above which are thick, close, dark crimson curtains, hanging nearly as high as the roof, that almost shut it in. The pews are of oak, and the floor is fancifully tiled. Opposite the pulpit is a large pew for the deacons and elders, and at one end is a fine organ. The sexes in congregation do not sit together, but apart, as do Quakers. The service is simple, and the congregation sing sitting, and stand to say prayers. It may be of interest to mention that there is a fine building at Old Charlton, in connection with the Dutch Reformed Church, for decayed members of the Dutch community in London, part of which is used as a convalescent home and for some other philanthropic purpose. The income, it is understood, is derived from a fund called King William the Third Fund.

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The "Bushell Brasses" are about to be restored to the Preston Parish Church. Considerable interest attaches to these relics by reason of their connection with a very attractive period in the history of Preston, and that regard will be heightened by the story of the vicissitudes through which they have passed. Originally buried some two feet below the pavement of the parish church, they were recovered by some workmen, who were engaged in rebuilding the sacred fabric, about fifty years ago. These men, having neither regard for the solemn injunctions given them to preserve all objects of interest, nor any idea of the value of their discoveries from

either a pecuniary or sentimental point of view, removed the brasses from the church and sold them to a marine store-dealer, who was as ignorant as they were of the worth of the articles. He simply had an eye to the fact that they were brass. After paying the vandals 1s. 5d. for them, he threw the precious relics on to a heap of brass scraps. They were rescued by Mr. Holland, a local brass founder, and ultimately one of them came into the possession of Mr. T. Harrison Myres, F.R.I.B.A., of Preston. Mr. F. J. Holland, the son of the original purchaser, who still holds the other, and Mr. Myres have decided to replace both brasses in the parish church, and they will shortly be placed upon an inscribed marble slab, and affixed at the extreme west end of the north aisle. We congratulate both Mr. Holland and Mr. Myres on the generosity and right spirit they have shown in thus restoring the brasses to the church whence they were sacrilegiously removed.



Lieut.-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., announces for early publication by subscription, through Mr. Elliot Stock, *The History of the Parish of Preston*. Family history will be made a special feature of the book, and many detailed pedigrees will be given. But other matters will not be neglected, and the work will contain practically all that is of historical or genealogical interest concerning a parish the history of which is a most important feature in the annals of the county of Lancaster. There will be many illustrations, and the work, limited in number to 400 copies, will be issued in demy quarto to subscribers at the price of £1 7s. 6d.



Mr. John C. Nimmo is about to publish the first volume, by Professor Sayce, of the Semitic Series, a new series of standard handbooks intended to present compactly and in popular scientific form the more important facts in the history, religion, government, language, customs, etc., of the Babylonians, Assyrians, and allied Semitic races of ancient history. Professor Sayce's volume is entitled *Babylonians and Assyrians: Life and Customs*.

The excavations in the Roman camp at Carnutum, on the frontier of Austria and Hungary, have lately resulted in some interesting discoveries. Very near the Danube was found a deep and spacious cellar, with a large room above it, into which some steps led from the road. In this room four altars to Bacchus were laid bare, and a large quantity of broken crockery covered the floor, so that it may be assumed that it was a wine-house for the soldiers. Other excavations proved that the camp was densely populated, and a large military storehouse which was found is of special interest. Quantities of grain of different kinds were found in it, and thousands of fragments of arms and armour. The metal has suffered much from rust, but it has been possible in many instances to put the pieces together and to make coats of mail. A beautiful specimen of the rare pilum was also found.



The repair of the fore-building of the ancient keep of Rochester Castle, which has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. George Payne, Secretary to the Kent Archæological Society, is now completed. The battlements were found to be in a very ruinous state, while the eastern wall of the chapel, the remains of the roof of the chancel, and the chancel arch, were also in great need of restoration. The original Norman masonry has been disturbed as little as possible. During the repairs to the roof-line of the nave a fine Norman two-light window was discovered blocked up in the south wall (the north wall of the keep), and this has been opened by the removal of the plastering. Another interesting discovery was made in the State dungeon, an air-shaft communicating with the lower dungeon being found and opened. As is well known, the keep of Rochester Castle is one of the finest castellated ruins in the kingdom.



At the end of December a Roman villa was discovered at Brislington, about two miles from Bristol, and situated close to the Bath Road. It appears that when some workmen were cutting a new road across a field, in connection with the development of an estate, they came across a mosaic pavement within 2 feet of the surface. Fortunately, the dis-

covery soon reached the ears of local antiquaries, and Messrs. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., A. T. Martin, F.S.A., and John E. Pritchard, members of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, took immediate steps to protect it and investigate. The site belongs to the Bristol and District Land Company, of which Mr. Humphrey Gwynn, a local solicitor, is the chairman. The directors at once granted these gentlemen every facility to make complete excavations, and generously presented the pavement and any other finds that may turn up to the Bristol Museum. The pavement in question is of geometrical design and of good colour, the tesserae consisting of red brick, blue pennant, and blue and white lias; it is in capital condition, considering its nearness to the surface of the soil. Digging was commenced on New Year's Day, and several foundation walls of the villa, and a water-drain, besides traces of other pavements, were uncovered during the first week. The work will be followed up as rapidly as the weather will allow. Only a few coins have been found: these include "third brass" of Constantine the Great and Constantius, and a "second brass" of Constantius; so it may be conjectured that the date of the villa is of the early part of the fourth century.



## Prehistoric Man in Holderness.

BY THOMAS SHEPPARD.

**T**HE period known to geologists as the Quaternary, or Recent, is one of the most interesting of all the epochs with which they have to deal. It is in the deposits laid down at this time that we are to look for the first evidences of the appearance of man upon our earth. During the Quaternary era the work of the geologist encroaches upon that of the archæologist, and *vice versa*, and it is only by the joint investigations of students of these two sciences that we are able to obtain any idea of the state of this country in prehistoric times.

In the particular district of Holderness

(and I refer now to the geological division of Holderness, that is, the land east of the Yorkshire Wolds) there is a great difficulty in deciding where the work of the geologist should end and that of the archæologist should begin. It will probably be as well therefore if a few preliminary words are said on the geology of the neighbourhood.

The whole of Holderness owes its origin to the material deposited during the Glacial Period. It is, in fact, a vast heap of morainic débris, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay, brought from the Lake District, Teesdale, and Scandinavia, by glaciers and ice-sheets thousands of years ago. In Holderness, therefore, there is no solid rock except the ice-borne boulders contained in the drift. As might be expected, the entire aspect of the area is characteristic of that of a glaciated country. If we could imagine the trees and vegetation, drains, houses, mills, and roads stripped from the land, and pools of water resting in the hollows, the country would be precisely similar to the land between the melting ice and the sea in Greenland and other Northern countries—a series of hummocks of rocky débris with hollows and depressions between. Such was and is the precise condition of Holderness. Instead of being, as is so frequently stated, a flat and “marshie countrie,” it is studded with rounded undulating mounds, or “barfs,” as they are locally called. These barfs vary in height from 25 to 50 and 75 feet, and at Dimlington the land is 100 feet high. What is more, the land towards the North Sea is considerably higher than in the centre of Holderness, where, in fact, large tracts lie below sea-level. Holderness has been not inaptly likened to a saucer, one edge of which represents the Chalk Wolds, and the other the land bordering the North Sea. The drainage is consequently from the Wolds, and from the coast into the Humber viâ the Hull. With the exception of two very small streams, which in the summer are almost dry, all the water flowing from the land is carried to the sea in this roundabout manner.

On our coast, or on the edge of the saucer, as it were, the land is being eroded at a very rapid rate. Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., has shown on historical evidence,\*

\* “The Erosion of the Holderness Coast,” *Trans. Hull Geol. Soc.*, 1895-96, pp. 16, 17.

and the Rev. E. M. Cole, M.A., by direct observation,\* that the boulder-clay cliffs of Holderness are denuded at the average rate of 7 feet per year. This means that a strip of land about 30 miles long and 7 feet wide is annually washed away from our coast! It is principally by watching the various beds exposed whilst the cliffs are being carried away that our information in regard to the geological structure of Holderness is obtained. Of course inland artificial sections help, but unfortunately these are only small, and are not very numerous; neither are they continuous as in the case of the cliffs.

Now, according to the views of the most recent school of glacialists, the date of the final disappearance of the ice of the Glacial Period is not so far remote as has formerly been supposed, and by some of our leading geologists the approximate date has been fixed at about 10,000 years ago.† By the same geologists it is, in my opinion, amply proved that man existed during, if not before, the Ice Age. We have in Holderness as our oldest beds the very strata which in other parts of the world yield evidences of the dawn of human life. Unfortunately, so far not the slightest trace of Glacial man has been found in our area. I have during the last nine or ten years carefully examined over and over again almost every section in the drift which occurs there—the sands, and gravels, and clays, and no such indications are forthcoming. And what is more, so far as I am aware, no trace of Palæolithic man has yet been found in all Yorkshire. Remains of the mammoth and other animals known to have been contemporary with prehistoric man in other parts of the world occur in Holderness in profusion, however.

Seeing that our glacial drift contains no relics of man, let us examine the deposits which have been laid down since; these, of course, are found resting upon the glacial beds. From the brief account of the geography of the district which has been given, it will be understood that immediately following the departure of the ice Holderness would be a land of meres and marshes, with morainic hills of gravel standing as islands in

\* “Erosion of the Yorkshire Coast, 1892,” *Naturalist*, 1893, pp. 142-144.

† Professor G. F. Wright, *Man and the Glacial Period*, 1893, pp. 332-364.

the surrounding waters. At first the country would be a dreary watery waste, almost devoid of either vegetable or animal life. As time went on, however, and the climate became ameliorated, the conditions for the support of life became more favourable, though still not so satisfactory as they are to-day. And so we find in our oldest beds, that is, those lying immediately upon the boulder-clay, evidence of a colder climate than now prevails. Dr. Nathorst, an eminent Swedish geologist, has discovered\* in the lower layers of some of our lacustrine deposits remains of the dwarf Arctic birch (*Betula nana*), a plant which does not, and could not, now thrive on the same site. Of course, these relic-bearing beds have only accumulated in the hollows; they do not occur on the hills. We consequently have not very many opportunities of examining them. They are occasionally exposed during drainage operations, the construction of docks, etc.; but the best sections are in the cliffs between Bridlington and Spurn. Here are successive deposits of sand, gravel, marl, clay, and peat, which by their composition and contents clearly indicate what was the state of things during their deposition.

But apart from the geological evidence there are other indications of the former appearance of the country—I refer to the place-names. Goose Island, near Ulrome, is a hillock surrounded by grass fields; the mound is no longer an island. And we have quite a number of names indicating the former existence of meres and marshes. Marton, near Burton Constable; Sand-le-Mere, or Sand-le-Marr, near Withernsea; and Marfleet, near Hull; Saltmarsh in Patrington, and Greenmarsh near Thorngumbold, are examples.†

\* "Über neuer Funde von fossilen Glacialpflanzen," *Engler's botanischer Jahrbuch*, 1881, p. 431.

† Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., has supplied me with the following further list: Longmarhill, in Welwick; Bowmerhill, in Owstwick; Pilmar Lane, in Roos; Withernsea Mere; Rowmere and Giltmere, in Tunstall; Reddmere, in Preston; Braemere, in Flinton; "The Marrs," in Swine; Crossmere Hill, in Aldbro; Soumers (?), White-marr, and Bassmarr, in Skipsea; Braemarr Drain, in Beeforth; Gunnymarsh Drain, in Ottringham; Haymarsh, in Preston; Greenmarsh, in Camerton; Slightmarsh, in Ryehill; Ottringham Marsh; Atwick Marsk (?), "The Marsk," in Nunkeeling, and Sallymarr, near Burton Constable.

The sites of these lakes and bogs, of course, are now occupied by fertile fields. The mere at Hornsea is the sole survivor of a series of meres or broads which were linked together, and doubtless precisely resembled the well-known Norfolk Broads.\*

There is ample proof also that the land not occupied by water was well wooded.† We can therefore picture to ourselves the appearance of the country and the kind of life its primitive inhabitants would have to lead. On the east they were bounded by the North Sea, and on the south by the Humber; to the north and west were the Chalk Wolds. There is abundant evidence that the wolds were thickly populated in British times; the scores of barrows, the entrenchments and other earthworks, together with the thousands of implements of all descriptions that have been found there, prove this. Whether these dwellers on the wolds were friends or foes to the tribes on the low ground, or were one and the same people, we are not in a position to say; but it is possible that the inhabitants of marshy and wooded Holderness would follow a life of a very different character from that of the occupants of the hills. The Holderness folk would probably be of a peaceful disposition, agriculturists rather than warriors. It is with a brief account of these people, and of the relics they have left behind them, that I now propose to deal.

To a certain extent the geographical conditions of a district govern the mode of habitation of the occupants of that district; and we should naturally expect to find that the inhabitants of an area such as has been described would live either on the hill-tops or in huts built upon the edges of the lakes. Such, indeed, was exactly the case. Fortunately, the method adopted by the lake-dwellers was all that could be desired on the part of those who in later ages are anxious to learn how their predecessors existed. They lived on wooden platforms, or artificial islands on the edges of the lakes at some distance from the shores. These dwellings

\* Even so recently as mediæval times the waters in some parts of Holderness were famous for their fish; those near Skipsea, for example.

† The name Holderness itself means "wooded promontory." See Rev. I. Taylor's *Words and Places*, 1865, p. 138.



were sometimes connected with the mainland by a causeway, usually concealed below the water, and sometimes zig-zagged so as to make the approach of strangers a matter of difficulty. In other instances canoes hollowed from a single trunk were used as a means of communication. Such canoes are frequently found in the vicinity of lake-dwellings.

Objects accidentally lost from the dwellings, or which fell into water during conflicts, or were discarded as useless (under such conditions the easiest method of disposing of refuse was by dropping it into the lake below), fell to the bottom, sank into the soft mud forming the bed of the lake, and were embedded in an excellent material for their preservation.

The probable former aspect of the country suggests that it would be fairly thickly studded with these lake-dwellings, and such, indeed, we find to have been the case, though unfortunately in few cases has a thorough investigation been possible, as there is a great difficulty in keeping the water away during the digging.

In Holderness there are indications of five distinct settlements, viz., at West Furze, Round Hill, Barmston, Gransmoor, and Little Kelk.\* At several places also in the courses of streams, piles and other indications of dwellings are occasionally visible, though implements, etc., rarely seem to occur in such situations—probably on account of the excavations not being deep enough. The encroachment of the sea also now and then reveals traces of such occupations. In June, 1894, on an excursion of the Hull Geological Society to Skipsea, the end of a stake, which had certainly been pointed artificially, though in a very rude manner, was found at a depth of about 4 feet in the peat near the northern end of the Skipsea lacustrine deposit which is exposed in section in the cliffs. It was at an angle of 45°, with the point downwards, beneath a dense mass of twigs and 'brushwood,' a foot in thickness, containing hazel-nuts and acorns.† A precisely similar bed was discovered during the excavations of the dwelling at Ulrome, of which I shall have to speak presently.

Several years ago a bone implement, said to be of British workmanship, was found in the cliffs at this point at a depth of about 6 feet below the surface. This instrument, which was probably a spear-head, is figured in Poulson's *History of Holderness*, vol. i., p. 460.

In the summer of 1898 I paid a visit to the peat-bed and lacustrine deposit at Sand-le-Mere, about 2 miles north of Withernsea.\* Thanks to the strong wind and rough sea of the preceding day, a large expanse of peat was laid bare on the beach just below the low-water mark. It was exposed better than I had ever seen it previously. Trunks of fir and other trees were lying prostrate in the clay; these, though perfect in form, were very rotten, and about as easily carved as the mud in which they occurred. Of greater interest, however, were some of the "stools" of the trees, still in the position in which they grew, and with their roots penetrating the clay in all directions. One of these stools measured nearly 2 feet in diameter.

The peat-bed was visible from a point just below the coast-guard's station to a few hundred yards north, where the cliffs suddenly get higher—as far, in fact, as the bank of sand-dunes at the top of the beach, which stretches across the bed of the old mere, from which the hamlet of Sand-le-Mere derives its name.

Towards the north end of the peat, at a distance of about 80 yards from the cliffs, and at a depth of about 10 feet from the top of the beach, or 15 feet from the surface of the sand-dunes, the tops of a line of piles were observed sticking out of the soft clay which underlies the peat-bed. These extended for about 5 yards, and were from a few inches to a foot apart. On pulling one or two out, which, owing to the rotten nature of the wood, was done with difficulty, it was found that the points only of the stakes remained, the rest having been denuded by the sea along with the peat and other material which covered them. The piles were very black and soft, in this respect resembling the wood found elsewhere in the peat and clay. They were about 2½ inches

\* See "Traces of an Ancient Lake-dwelling at Sand-le-Mere, near Withernsea," by Thomas Sheppard; *Naturalist*, October, 1898, pp. 301-303.

\* Munro, *Lake-dwellings of Europe*, 1890, p. 470.

† *Trans. Hull Geol. Soc.*, vol. ii., 1894-95, p. 12.

in diameter, and had been pointed by a sharp metal instrument. What seemed to be of great importance, however, were some pieces of round wood of smaller diameter which had been worked in between the upright piles, thus binding them together in a manner resembling basket-work on a large scale. These horizontal pieces were met with in several places. They had been very cleverly bent so as to go round the perpendicular piles, and on the outer side of each elbow a slight cut could usually be detected, which would no doubt facilitate the bending operation without the risk of breaking.\* Some of the piles and a few pieces of wood were brought away, and, on drying, have cracked and folded over in the manner so characteristic of the wood from these ancient structures.

A few yards to the north, at the same level, the bare boulder-clay was exposed on the beach, which shows that the piles were driven in near the edge of the lake-bed—boulder-clay, as already explained, underlying the whole of the peat and everything connected with it.

In the absence of implements, pottery, broken bones, or other similar relics, there is no *positive* evidence that these piles, etc., are the remains of an ancient habitation; but having regard to their present state of preservation, their peculiar splitting on drying, their position on the edge of the old lake-bed, and their depth below and distance from the cliffs, it is probable that the Sand-le-Mere piles represent the remains of such dwelling. A look-out must be kept for further evidence, however.†

\* A similar feature has been met with in some of the remains of Swiss and Irish lake-dwellings. See Dr. Keller's *Lake-dwellings of Switzerland*, 1878, vol. i., p. 42; also a woodcut of a section of an ancient Irish crannog (p. 653), and description on p. 654 of the same work.

† Since the above was written the Rev. E. M. Cole has visited Sand-le-Mere, and found traces of lake-dwellings in the peat. Mr. Cole, however, appears to have been more fortunate than myself, as he found evidence of two distinct dwellings, about 260 yards apart. He also noted "trunks of trees laid horizontally, showing the cuttings of the rude adze, and the piles with sharpened points binding them together." See the *Yorkshire Post*, August 25, August 29, and September 1, 1899, and the *Antiquary*, October, 1899, p. 292. It is satisfactory to have such a confirmation of the previous record.

Of the groups of lake-dwellings previously mentioned, only two have been systematically examined, and these were investigated by Mr. Thomas Boynton, of Bridlington, who then resided at Ulrome. These were the West Furze and Round Hill habitations, which, however, are usually referred to as the Ulrome lake-dwellings. They have been described by different writers,\* and it is principally from their respective papers and an examination of the specimens now in Mr. Boynton's possession that my information in regard to these particular dwellings is derived. On the site of the dwellings there is now very little to be seen, though when I was there last a few of the piles and cross-pieces were visible.

The Ulrome settlement was situated on a creek which formerly connected two meres. It was first discovered by Mr. Boynton in 1880 whilst his men were cleaning out a drain. On the side of the drain several oak piles and other material had been thrown out, and also some bones which had been artificially bored, apparently for the insertion of a wooden handle. A careful investigation was then made, with the result that it was soon ascertained that a platform of no mean extent had been discovered, right through which the drain had been cut.

At a depth of about 3 feet a large quantity of twigs and branches covered with a layer of sand and bark was reached, forming a floor, and this rested upon a platform composed of tree-trunks laid together, side by side; these were of oak, ash, willow, birch, alder, and hazel. The diameter of the logs varied from 1 to 1½ feet, and they were from 15 to 20 feet in length. The structure was held together by upright piles driven through the brushwood and between the trunks. At the outer edge of the platform some stakes were driven in a slanting direction, evidently with the view of better holding it in position. Another thick layer of brushwood occurred below the timbers, and this rested upon the peaty bed of the lake, 2 feet in

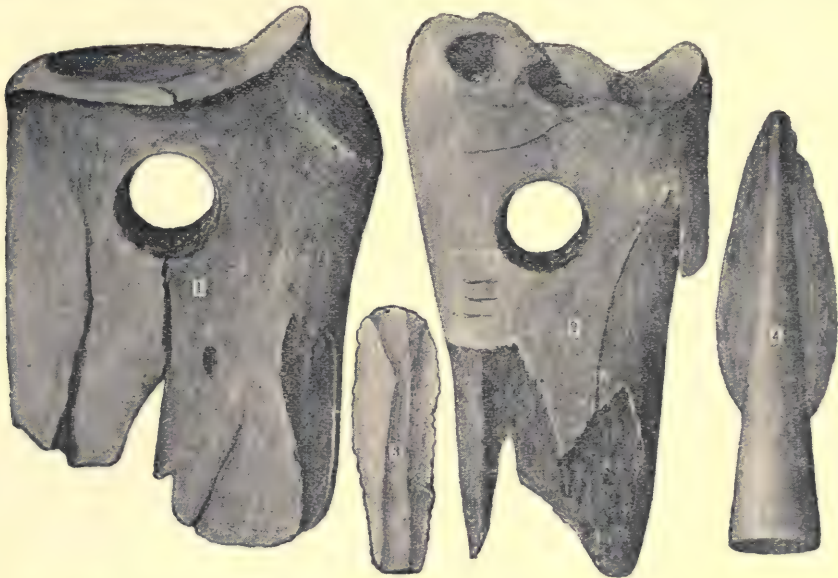
\* (1) J. W. Davis, F.S.A., "The Lake-dwellings in East Yorkshire" (*Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc.*, 1889); (2) Dr. T. M. Evans, "The Ancient Britons and the Lake-dwellings at Ulrome in Holderness" (*Hull Quarterly*, 1885); (3) Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, "Lake-dwellings of Yorkshire" (in Andrews' *Bygone Yorkshire*, 1892); and (4) Robert Munro, *The Lake-dwellings of Europe*, 1890, pp. 469-474.

thickness; below this was the original gravelly bottom. It would therefore appear that a considerable time had elapsed after the close of the Glacial Period, sufficiently long, in fact, to allow for the accumulation of the 2 feet of peat before the lake-dwellers commenced to build their home.

The platform measured 90 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, and was connected with the land at each end by a causeway, which was about 20 inches below the top of the structure, a fact which seems to show that it was erected by the first inhabitants. There were two different settlements on the site, as will be seen shortly.

bronze spear-head amongst the brushwood in the later structure also confirms this view, and indicates that it had been built by the Bronze Age Britons. A fragment of a jet arm-band was found on the same horizon.

Let us now examine the relics found with the lower dwelling. They are all either, on the one hand, of stone or flint, or on the other of bone or horn. The stone implements include hammer-stones and anvils (usually beach-pebbles slightly modified), a few polishers or rubbers, and a large quantity of flint flakes. Some of the latter are well formed, and were probably used as scrapers. There is also a flint saw, and an object of



The piles were principally of oak, and were usually 3 or 4 inches in diameter. There were two kinds, one with rounded and blunt points, whilst the others had clearly been sharpened with a metal instrument. It was also noticed that the blunt ones were those originally driven into the lake-bed, the sharpened piles frequently cutting into the timbers of the lower structure. This clearly indicated two distinct periods of occupation, represented by two platforms, one above the other; the latter having evidently been erected at a time when metal was in use, and upon a fascine dwelling which was of great age and much decayed when the new one was built. The finding of a single

the same material which might have been used as a knife.

The horn and bone implements, however, are amongst the most interesting. Several are the articular ends of the leg-bones of oxen, which have been perforated with a circular hole for the insertion of a wooden handle, and would probably be used as hoes for tilling the land.\* Deer antlers were made into hand-picks, the horn being used as the handle and the brow-tine as the pick.

\* Some of these (Nos. 1 and 2) are shown in the illustration on this page, borrowed from Dr. Robert Munro's *Lake-dwellings of Europe*, p. 473. No. 3 is a flint flake, and No. 4 the bronze spear-head already referred to. For the loan of the block we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Munro.

One point in connection with these picks is interesting. Where the horn has shown a tendency to split, a slight notch has been sawn at right angles to, and at the apex of, the crack, thus preventing its further progress. There are also other objects of bone and horn of a less definite character.

A few examples of a rude type of pottery were unearthed, but these were usually fragmentary, and were with difficulty pieced together. Mr. Boynton, however, has some fairly perfect specimens from this locality.

Another item which may be of interest was the finding of a piece of ironstone which had been burnt. This was covered by a fine red powder, and had evidently been used by "the painted beauty of the period."

The accumulations of bones under and around the pile structures were enormous. These, of course, represented the waste from the meals of the dwellers. An examination of the bones shows that the animals were chiefly the horse, ass, ox, pig, sheep, goat, deer, dog or wolf, fox, beaver, perhaps otter, with geese and other birds. The oxen were of two kinds, *Bos longifrons* (the Celtic ox) and *Bos primigenius* (the urus of Cæsar). Human bones were also met with, but these were not common.

The age of the Holderness lake-dwelling, or fascine, as it should properly be called, is one of its most interesting characters. It is undoubtedly one of the oldest of the numerous lake-dwellings that have been found in the British Isles, and is probably contemporaneous with the well-known structures of Central Europe. The lower platform is of very great antiquity. The relics found with it are quite distinct from any collection obtained in similar structures elsewhere in Britain, and throw a flood of light upon the former mode of living of our early inhabitants. Their dwellings would seldom be utilized during warfare, excepting for the purpose of defence. The finds undoubtedly show that the occupiers were well versed in the arts of agriculture and hunting, and probably they troubled little about fighting unless they were first molested, for the proportion of weapons amongst the relics is small, whilst agricultural and domestic utensils are plentiful. So much for the Holderness lake-dwellings.

(To be concluded.)

## Jerrold's "Club."

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.



IN the *Four Generations of a Literary Family*, 1897, in furnishing some account of Jerrold's Club, I printed a sort of dramatic composition by Shirley Brooks, entitled, "Shakespear at our Club, 1860," and I took occasion to note that a second piece, by Henry Holl, "The Retaliation Imitated," had been written and distributed among the members. As the latter is of signal rarity, and commemorates many names, I now append it entire from a copy among my papers, with a full knowledge of its literary poverty; it is, indeed, a long day's journey after Goldsmith:

### "THE RETALIATION."

IMITATED.

"Our Club" here to-night a new session commences;

The members assemble, refresh'd in their senses.  
With study the studios each wiser you meet,  
The dissolute sober, the noisy discreet!  
The silent not dull, the thoughtful still thinking:  
The deeper the wit, the deeper his drinking.  
The merits of each would pose me to mention—  
I never pretended to too much invention.

The table is full! I can scarce find a nook,  
When Hamstede pulls out his horrid "Blue Book":  
Each man pays his guinea—if he does, it's a wonder—  
And down sits our "Sec." to reckon his plunder.  
They're so crowded together, I shall ne'er make  
'em out,

Midst the shouting and laughing, and ranting, and rout.

But the Chairman now rises; the noise is subsiding,  
Tho' the laughing laugh on, the derided deriding:  
Their faces upturn'd, I can view them around,  
And write, as I sit, their praises profound.

Who shall I begin with? The Serjeant so portly,  
His air so imposing, so jolly, yet courtly?

With humour so full, it runs o'er as he speaks,  
While jeering, each sentence unmannerly breaks;  
With law, and with logic, so fully he's cramm'd,  
His logic may save what the lawyer has damn'd:  
And next him sits Lawrence, so famed for his plead-  
ing—

But I doubt that *his* merit lies most in his feeding:  
And both look askance, as on nice points they'd  
wrestle;

On Common Law Practice, with Chancery Jessel.  
While Barrister Cooke starts up in the crowd,  
And welcomes the new legal member O'Dowd.  
But the Club is so full of lawyers profound,  
'Twould require the "Law List" to name them all  
round.

On all things they quibble, but that's nothing new,  
And midst their cross-questions what are we to do?  
But one thing there's good, in their presence so  
dubious,

If we of the Club, in prison lugubrious,  
Should fall into grief, or in "Bailey" the "Old,"  
They'd defend us for nothing—at least so I'm told.  
My eyes glancing round, regard with delight,  
White-headed, warm-hearted, the "genial" Charles  
Knight:

Still true to his mission, mankind he has taught,  
How knowledge and science may cheaply be  
bought.

To all men a friend—of none a detractor,  
Not this land alone, but the world's benefactor!  
And constant in good—how he does it's a mystery,  
Of England he's writing a "Popular History,"  
Of brave Robin Hood, and men of his kin,  
Not even forgetting our own *Tom-a-Lin*.

'Tis Dixon comes next, that wonderful critic,  
At all points he's arm'd in his study ascetic.  
He uses a steel pen, instead of a quill,  
And slaughters a book with terrible skill;  
And yet, after all, not so hard as he looks,  
With tenderness touch'd, he loves his *own* books!  
With eloquence gifted, he'll speak by the yard,  
And tho' somewhat caustic, he never hits hard.  
He has hewn his own path—he has fought and  
has struggled,

Yet never with vices or meanness has juggled!  
Unaided he's master'd position and pay,  
Not stooping, as some do, to meet folly half-way.  
Beside him is musing—as writing I pass on,  
A man we know well, deep-thinking, dear Masson!  
This true son of Scotia, who never had kilt on,  
Has lately been writing the life of great Milton.  
Our English to touch up, and our language to weed,  
We've got a Professor from the far side the Tweed.

A Scot sits beside him, and I much doubt if  
whether  
A finer built Scot ever trod on the heather;  
Of all Macs that I know—but their names are a  
bore—

I don't know a Mac that can vie with Maclure.  
A third Scot we muster our numbers among,  
A man who has written, whose Father has sung,  
No sailor more jovial—but one of that sort,  
Our Peter's so love-sick, he still runs to *Port*.  
And near to these three, so cosy and canny,  
A head that belongs to sharp-spoken Hannay.  
He says what he thinks; slashes left, and then  
right;  
And belabours his man in a well-worded fight.

Both Doctors and Artists the table surround,  
Tho' *they* may not be, yet their *looks* are profound.  
There's Sibson and Duplex, with sharp tongues at  
will,

Can cut up a man with surgical skill.  
We've Durham will chisel your full length from  
a slab,  
And Ward, who can paint you with his brush at  
a dab.

While Di'mond and Fenton, photographers rare,  
Will knock off your likeness to a curl of your hair.

There's one man I see, good-looking and burly,  
You'll know at a glance I am thinking of Shirley,)

And tho' some are grumbling at men and at books,  
No voice is so soft as murmuring Brooks!  
So ready's his pen, and so quick his invention,  
His works are too many, and "too numerous to  
mention."

He'll write you to order—a Novel, what not,—  
And (I wish he would cut it), a long "Gordian Knot."  
Now shouting, and whooping, and wild as a  
Yahoo,

(He's famed for his noise) in rushes mad Mayhew!  
His voice has aroused from his dreams theological,  
(Tho' well used to bears) the "Sec." Zoological;  
While Joyce, in his wrath, says, "he thinks it a pity  
He was not turn'd out with the 'feeding Committee.'  
Stuff'd beasts in a row, how glad he would see 'em,  
A wonder for Vaux in the British Museum!"

Of Poets and Writers we've quantum sufficit,  
Each man wields a pen, and knows how to price it.  
And sily to Evans an author is hinting,  
A book he would make a large fortune by printing;  
While he shakes his head, as doubting if buyers  
For copies would rush, and blockade Whitefriars!  
There's Doran the Doctor, so apt at his tools,  
He'll write you of "Kings" as well as of "Fools."  
Perplex'd with crown'd follies, their crimes and  
their vices,

His "Fools" come quite easy, and sell at good  
prices:  
But peaceful their weapons, whilst a man of the  
sword

Is seen in the Captain, the "Staymaker's" adored!  
And close by his side, "most musical" sits,  
The new-married Davison, restored to his wits.  
His marriage-bells rung, may he still bless their  
chimes,  
And as Musical Critic make his "notes" of the  
*Times*.

But Keeley now drops in, that marvellous actor,  
Tho' little his size, he's the greatest attractor;  
Whilst Eastwick, grown tired with the noise of the  
Babel,  
Gets up, and resigns him his seat at the table,  
And calls upon Hazlitt, whose accent surprises,  
As he sings of "Young Thomas" and lads from  
Devizes.

We've Wright, a grave Doctor, tho' sometimes  
uproarious—  
And Del'pierre who's famed for his books chaste  
and curious;  
And Buckland the "Natural," who for "six shil-  
lings" shows  
More wonders of Nature, than she dreams of or  
knows;

While young Blanchard Jerrold all hazard avoids,  
His go-a-head Leaders, "underwritten" in "Lloyds."

There's Barlow the Proctor, and Ibbetson tall,  
But a truce to my rhyming, for now I've named all—  
Yet hold, here comes Cooke, whom the authors  
low greet,

In hopes of a job from Albemarle Street;  
And no one is left, known in Art or in Letters,  
For Holl's only famous for mocking his betters.

My lines and myself must now beg your mercy—  
So long they are grown, I'm afraid to name Percy;  
His science and size must plead in excuse,  
Whilst the culprit behind him lies hid from abuse.

The "Forty" are number'd—a sad lot of Thieves,  
 Unable to praise them—to censure them grieves!  
 "Associates" we have too—wise men, I've no  
 doubt;

I can't write their virtues, for I've not found 'em  
 out.

Yet one man we miss, tho' he lives in our hearts,  
 Whose name, when it's mentioned, a brilliance  
 imparts;

As the star that's just set, leaves behind it its light,  
 So his radiance illumines our darkness to-night—  
 Dear Jerrold we loved so! our delight and our  
 wonder,

His wit the quick lightning, our laughter the  
 thunder!

In knowledge so various—so gentle in deed,  
 The faithful of promise—the earnest in need!

In friendship unfailing—in integrity strong,  
 The Right he still champion'd, and stood against  
 Wrong.

'Tis *He* that we miss, and hush'd is our mirth  
 At the loss of his genius, the loss of his worth.  
 Poor Jerrold has pass'd! Let us hope as we sit,  
 "Our Club" by him founded—the loved of his  
 wit—

In honours shall grow, as its members in fame,  
 And Hist'ry record in its pages our name!

The *ephemerides* printed or mentioned  
 by Chappell and myself, "Little Billee," and  
 the effusion exhibited just above, constituted  
 the literary adversaria of the only social  
 gathering with which my late father ever to  
 my knowledge connected himself; and "Our  
 Club" is now, I understand, virtually extinct.

The highly classical lyric of "Little Billee"  
 was occasionally given on evenings as a sequel  
 to Hazlitt's Wiltshire Song, which I have  
 seen my father deliver, throwing himself back  
 in his armchair, with his eyes shut, and his  
 mouth purs'd up into the shape of a capital O.

Jerrold was rather partial to his tumbler of  
 brandy-and-water, and was, as we know, of  
 singularly short stature. One evening (not at  
 the club), where he was waited on by some  
 nymph, she grew so impatient at the wit's  
 calls for refreshers that, making up for him a  
 tall soda-water glass of liquor, she exclaimed  
 to a friend, "There, let the little beast go  
 and drown himself in it!"

When he was living on Lower Putney  
 Common, and money was short, his landlord  
 came to press for the overdue rent, and said,  
 "Really, Mr. Jerrold, I must be paid, or I  
 must put a man in." "You could not make  
 it a woman, could you?" demanded Jerrold.

At "Our Club" someone referred to a  
 novel by Cordy Jeaffreson, called (or to be  
 called) *The Rapiers of the Regent's Park*.

Finch, one of the members, suggested that  
 Jeaffreson might follow it up by the *Blunder-  
 busses of Bloomsbury*.

I never met Mark Lemon at the Club, of  
 which he would, I suppose, have been merely  
 a guest. A good deal of correspondence  
 and discussion has taken place in *Notes and  
 Queries* as to his origin and name; but I  
 never heard of him otherwise than by the  
 appellation commonly known. My father  
 clearly understood that he was in early life  
 a potman at a public-house in or near the  
 Strand. On one occasion, my brother sug-  
 gesting that the portly editor of *Punch* and  
 he might share a hansom, the former raised  
 the question of space, whereupon his com-  
 panion said that a lemon ought not to object  
 to being squeezed.



## Notes on Some Kentish Churches.

BY J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

### III. ST. PAUL'S CRAY, KENT.



IT is a delightful afternoon excursion  
 to wander over an ancient church,  
 noting its different points of  
 interest, searching the registers,  
 rubbing the brasses, exploring the region of  
 the bells, and, indeed, searching every nook  
 and cranny of the place in the fear that a  
 hidden piscina, or a discarded piece of wood-  
 work, has been overlooked.

Another less pleasant, but none the less  
 necessary, duty is the recording of changes  
 made by the hands of time, and still worse  
 of the restorer. All this has its element of  
 excitement, and then, after the long walk  
 home, the ground plan must be plotted, and  
 the various notes taken during the day  
 named and filed away for future reference.  
 This done, the conversation necessarily turns  
 to times past, and all the old battles must  
 needs be fought again—talks of delightful  
 tramps to distant churches, and, it may  
 be after a lapse of many years, a thrill of  
 excitement still exists when the mind reverts  
 to that grand Norman door or clustered

column, the traceried window or the vaulted roof.

For a short afternoon excursion, one could not perhaps better St. Paul's Cray, which,

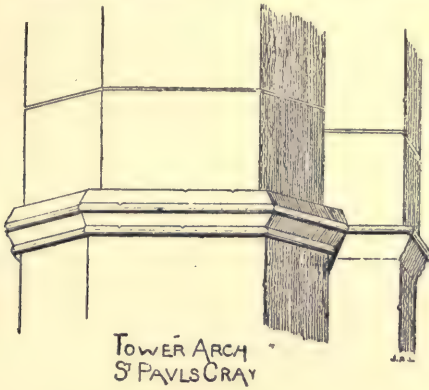


FIG. 1.

although not to be compared with many neighbouring churches either for charm of situation or architectural importance, nevertheless affords an opportunity of spending a

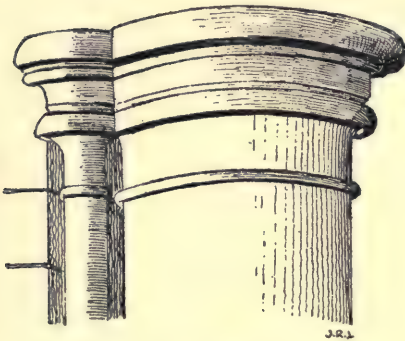


FIG. 2.

few very pleasant hours with both pleasure and profit.

The style throughout is Early English, with insertions of later two-light Perpendicular

windows; and the earliest work of the style (it may, indeed, be late Transitional) is the arch of the west tower shown at Fig. 1; the arch is acutely pointed, and the base of the same undecided character as the capital sketched.

Of the Early English nave there are three bays dividing it from the south aisle, and the western termination of the same is shown in Fig. 2, a plain but good example of the application of ring moulding. These arches are rather obtusely pointed, with the mouldings simply and boldly worked. Over them runs a single round hood mould, ending eastward in the graceful stiff-leaved termination shown at Fig. 3.

The north aisle has been almost entirely demolished, but by careful examination some vestiges of the arcade can be traced on the

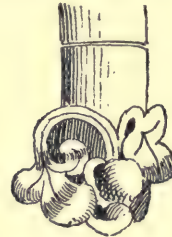


FIG. 3.

exterior of the north wall, while within the arches have, in Perpendicular times, been made to serve as the rear arch of the poor windows of that style.

The font at the west end, and near the tower arch, is an interesting piece of Decorated work; it is octagonal in shape, with simply recessed square panels on each face, over which runs a band of alternate square and round four-leaved flowers of the Decorated style.

On the west door—a plain and decrepid piece of ancient oak-work—is the inscribed wooden lock in Fig. 4, but beyond being the only dated lock in the district, it has nothing of interest.

For the more interesting features of the church it is now necessary to turn to the chancel, which, with the exception of the east window and would-be reredos embellished (?) with the ten commandments, is practically in its original condition. On the

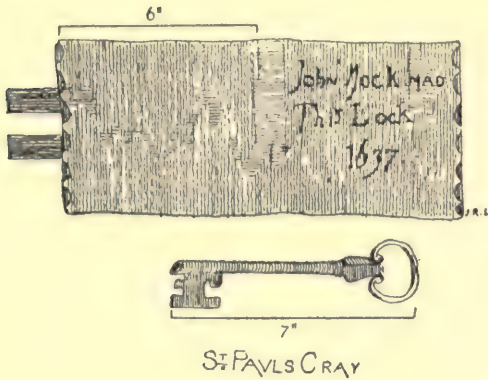
S<sup>T</sup> PAVLS CRAY

FIG. 4.

north side is the Lady Chapel, now, as in so many cases, denuded of its altar and turned into a vestry. The arch connecting these two portions of the church is Early English, and a good example of that style, having the representative "stiff-leaved foliage" and boldly moulded abacus; the eastern termination of the arch is shown at Fig. 5, and it is

S<sup>T</sup> PAVLS CRAY

FIG. 5.

by far the finest example of Early English work to be seen in the district, not even excepting the grand simplicity and noble proportion of the work at Horton Kirby, Kent. The arch is extremely simple, and

the chamfered angles carry the small pear-shaped member shown in section in the same sketch. The Lady Chapel above mentioned has in its east wall a lancet with a semicircular rear arch, and in the west wall is a now blocked-up round-headed arch, with chamfered edges, presumably also Early English; this arch, of course, led to the now destroyed north aisle.

On the north wall of the chancel, and partly within the altar-rails, is a small, blocked-up, acutely-pointed arch, containing a modern light. One of its capitals, shown at Fig. 6, is evidently of the same date as the ring-moulded examples in the nave, and although the presence of foliage on a capital does undoubtedly give a richer effect, it cannot be

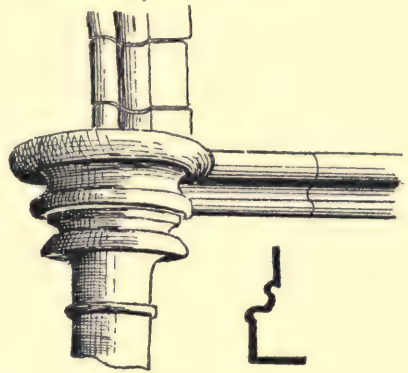


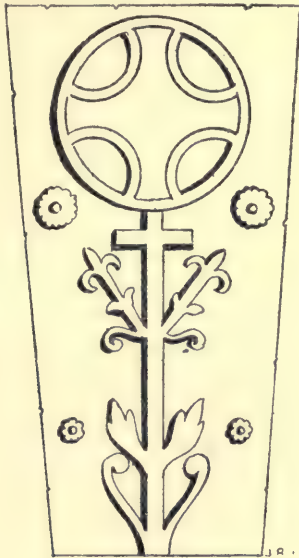
FIG. 6.

denied that these beautiful and simple examples have a charm of light and shadow not to be found in the work of any other period.

In the modern south chapel is a sepulchral slab, bearing a floriated cross (Fig. 7) of the kind so common in many parts of the country, but nothing can be gleaned of its origin, although I was solemnly assured by a gentleman, overflowing with information of all kinds, that it was an ancient altar slab conveyed hither from Canterbury!

Externally the church presents little of interest, and owing to repointing, the small western tower has lost much of that rugged character to be seen in the neighbouring church of St. Mary Cray. It is, however, on the south wall of the nave that the most objectionable example of restoration is to be





ST PAULS CRAY.

FIG. 7.

seen—a facing of stucco with gravel casting. A more unsuitable form of restoration it would be impossible to find.

I am indebted to the kindness of the Rector for permission to publish the accompanying documents found in the register safe:

“March, 4th Day, 1.770.

“Robert West, his Bill for the sick man :

	£	s.	d.
“For Wittels and Drink ...	0	12	10
“For one shilling gave him as he went away ...	0	1	0
	<hr/>		
	0	13	10

“Received the contents in full by me, Robert West.”

There is a delightful air of simplicity about the last entry in this account.

“Be it remembered that Ann Banks of the Parish of St. Paul’s Cray, in the county of Kent, a creditable person, maketh oath that a beggar (a traveller), his name and place of abode unknown, who died in the said Parish of St. Paul’s Cray, and was buried in the  
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same Parish, was not wrapped in, or put into any suit fac’d or covered with any material but what was made out of sheeps’ wool only according to y<sup>e</sup> directions of an act of Parliament instituted an act for burying in woollen. Dated 30 Day of January in the year of our Lord, 1.748.

“Kent to wit. Sworn before me the day and year aforesaid. “B. GREENWOOD.”

The following conclude the list :

“The account of Thomas

“Goods that was sold.

	£	s.	d.
“One old puter porringer ...	0	0	6
“One tin pot ...	0	0	2
“10 Glass bottels ...	0	0	6
“one boull and skittels ...	0	2	0
“one quarten puter pot ...	0	0	4
“to pare of old skeates ...	0	14	0
“to mens coates ...	0	10	0
“one bottel more ...	0	0	2
“one candelstick and to tongs ...	0	0	5
“one salt box and shovell ...	0	3	0
“one worming-pan ...	0	2	0
“one pare of bellace ...	0	5	0
“one puter dish and fore plates...	0	5	0
“one looking Glace ...	0	0	10
“one old buckett ...	0	0	2
“one old Blankett ...	0	0	2
“to old Blanketts and Ruog (Rug) ...	0	6	0
“one tube (? tub) ...	0	5	0
“to puter dishes ...	0	8	6
“to puter dishes more ...	0	5	4
“one old (?) ...	0	1	0
“13 plates and Grates and pot-hooks ...	0	12	0
“to puter quart pots and one bottell ...	0	2	6
“one box more ...	0	1	0
“one Brass kettle ...	0	16	6
“one table ...	0	7	0
“one pare of old curtings ...	0	5	0
“one old flock bed ...	0	5	0
“one Bolester and one old Blankett	1	12	6
“one bed more and bolester )			
“one beadstead ...	0	5	0
“six old cane cheares ...	0	12	0
“one old chest and safe ...	0	3	0
	<hr/>		
	7	8	11
	G		

One longs to know what became of those "old puter quart pots," the home manufacture of which is now a thing of the past; and if the "six old cane chairs," sold for 12s., were anything like their modern descendants. There are many of us, I think, who would be only too pleased to give the 6d. for the "old puter poringer," or the 3s. for the "salt-box and its shovell."

It will be noticed that the cast of the items is incorrect, so that *someone* made profit out of the transaction!



## Some Early Eighteenth Century Inventories.

BY WALTER JENKINSON KAYE, F.S.A.

**T**HE following matter is comprised in the last six pages of a manuscript notebook found in an old bookshop at Harrogate. This quarto volume, bound in parchment, bears on the inside of the cover the inscription "Sermon's (*sic*) upon Several Subjects by Divers Person"; and commences with a catechism, followed by "Dr. Harris Advice to his Family Annexed to his Will, 1636." The next twenty-one pages contain sermons, and are thus headed: (1) "Mr. Gill at Sheffeld Lecture preached this Sermon"; (2) Mr Prime, Attercliffe July 25<sup>th</sup> 1701 Lecture"; (3) "Mr. Jolly July y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1701"; (4) "Mr Wadsworth July<sup>th</sup> 1701 fore noon"; (5) "Mr Jolly July<sup>th</sup> 1701 preached Sheffeld"; (6) "Mr Wadsworth August y<sup>e</sup> 3"; (7) "Mr Jolly August y<sup>e</sup> 3"; (8) "Mr Closses forenone Sermon Sheffeld." Some devotional verses occupy the next three pages, followed by "An Interduction to Geography," and then by cash accounts, the dates of which range from 1719 to 1733. The accounts show transactions with wool merchants and others in Norwich, Lincoln, London, Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, Doncaster, and many other towns. Although the writer's name does not occur on the cover, the lettering of articles in the inventory of 1728 (coupled with the names in full of those persons who

benefited by the disposal of his wife's clothing) would appear to indicate that H. Priestley was the writer, and that I. Milnes was his wife's name. He was evidently a merchant residing in or near Sheffield. The footnotes have been very kindly added by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A.

### An acc<sup>t</sup> of Child Linnen & other things in y<sup>e</sup> House April y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1728

Imp: y<sup>e</sup> best suit of child Linnen: Imp: A very fine holland shirt lac'd quite down y<sup>e</sup> breast & rufld: . A very fine Cambrick neckcloth & sleeves w<sup>th</sup> very fine Edging: . Two very fine Capps a boy & girl of Cambrick w<sup>th</sup> fine Edging A forehead cloth w<sup>th</sup> fine Edging: . a white Ribbon for knot & girdle and a pair of sleeves: . † † A Colourd Quilt Valence & Curtains for Cradle: . A Childs night Gown half a dozen litle shirts some pieces of Sattin & a piece of blew Silk Several pieces of Linn for natty\* frocks: . Natty Second Scarlet Coat: . Nattys first calamanca coat [a note in shorthand]: . Two long childs frocks w<sup>th</sup> double bodies Three first litle shirts & 6 litle capps: . 4 forehead cloths & 8 litle Bibs Two long white frocks & Two bodies: . Two flannel petticoats and two Barrows† Six double Caps w<sup>th</sup> Cambrick skreeds‡ & Edgd: . Two fine cambrick capps double Skreed: . Seven fine forehead cloths w<sup>th</sup> fine Edging: . Three litle holland night capps w<sup>th</sup> Edging: . Eleaven double Bibs: . four holland double (t?) neckcloths: . Five holland first shirts w<sup>th</sup> laced ruffles & neck Two litle diper§ wast-coats: . Twelve fine double cloths diper & damask A Stript Dimothy|| Mantle & Sleeves [Five Cambrick Handkerchiefs and a silk These all for men: . A Bed Gown A Sattin Voider¶ & Pincushion: . A white cradle quilt & curtain & Vallans: . Two flannell child mantles: . A white Sattan Mantle & sleeves Lin'd w<sup>th</sup> white sarnett\*\*

\* A child so named = Nathaniel.

† Long sleeveless flannel garments for infants.

‡ Frilled fronts of caps. § Diaper. || Dimity.

¶ Here probably a basket or tray lined with satin.

\*\* Sarcenet.

A white Callico Quilt for a Bed :. Two litle doper waistcoats Six Cradle Drawers :. Two girl Capps w<sup>th</sup> cambrick skreeds and fine Edging Three double Capps w<sup>th</sup> Edging :. Three forehead cloths four holl<sup>d</sup> neckcloths Two Mantua Coats & Stays [shorthand note] A Stript Dimothy Mantle & Sleeves A Flowerd Muzlin Table-Cloth :. A Sattan Waistcoat & Silver Tabby Stomager :. Three holl<sup>d</sup> Waistcoats w<sup>th</sup> skreeds & Ruffles for wearing under a habit :. Four litle pillow Bears\* :. A good flannell Mantle bound w<sup>th</sup> ferrett† :. A Dozen very handsome Diper Clouts Three good doper Shirts :. A Stript Dimothy Waistcoat

My Linnen April 10<sup>th</sup> 1728

Two new holland shirts & as much spare holl<sup>d</sup> to make another Three old holland Shirts Four every-day shirts & one more att Ovenden Six Stocks gatherd & Three more plain Two Dimothy Waistcoats Four very fine Turnovers‡ Three ~ silk Handkerchiefs Three ~ night capps A neck add pair of Sleeves

An Acc<sup>t</sup> how & to whom my Dear Wifes cloths were dispos'd April 10<sup>th</sup> 1728

Mother Milnes The best suit of head Linnen  
Aunt Sager—A white silk apron  
Sister Rich. Milnes A Velvet Hood & Cambrick Apron  
Sister Lumb her Scarlett Cloke Grey Gown & Petticoat  
Sister Cooke her hoop & fringe hed close & ruffles & handkerchief  
Sister Cotton her purple & white night Gown & Stays & hatt & a Suit of head cloths & ruffles & handkerchief & a pair of shoes & litle callamanca§ petticoat & two pair of pockets & two hoods white & black  
Mother Priestley her quilted petticoat & white hood [shorthand]  
Sister Rob<sup>t</sup> Milnes A black silk suit & best shoes & a pair stockings

\* Pillow-cases. † Ferret fur.

‡ Perhaps turn-over collars?

§ A woollen material.

M<sup>rs</sup> Wilkinson A shift Apron & Necklace  
Coz<sup>n</sup> Sally Sikes a Fann and Apron  
Priscilla Doughty her colour ð night Gown  
All her shifts & aprons was divided to Sister Lumb Cotton Cooke  
Molly Sikes her green habit  
Nanny a black quilted petticoat & mobb  
Matty an under petticoat & some odd linnen  
Nurse y<sup>t</sup> waited y<sup>e</sup> things she Dyed In  
These things were all divided att Wakefield  
Sist<sup>r</sup> Whitaker her Stript red & white Silk Suit apron θ :. & a suit of Headcloths.

A True acc<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Linnen I have in y<sup>e</sup> house 4<sup>th</sup> of April 1728

Imp: 16 Huggaback\* Napkins each letterd H P :. 12 Hugga : Napkins more Letterd P  
I M [shorthand] two :. 6 good Tea Napkins :. 12 Napkins in y<sup>e</sup> house for common use :. 3 Diper Napkins for night Capps 6 : Damask Napkins :. 6 Damask Napkins of another figure 9 Hugga : Napkins more Letterd w<sup>th</sup> H P :. Five pair of Sheets better sort Four pair & half course sheets for Serv<sup>ts</sup> beds :. one pair of holland sheets another pair of good sheets :. Totall 27 Sheets Two Table cloths hugga : [shorthand] Letterd H P :. One Hugga : Table Cloth Letterd P  
I M :. A Muzlin Table cloth for a side board Table Two large Diper Table cloths :. Four every-day Table cloths One Litle Hugga : Ta : cloth for a side board Table—A Large Damask Table Cloth :. A Side board Damask T. Cloth Two more Damask Table cloths a bigger & a Less

A Hugga : Table Cloth Letterd P  
I M  
Totall—16 Table cloths Two pair of Pillow Bears :. Five pair of pillow bears [shorthand] cradle Three pair of fine pillow bears :. Two old Russia Pillow Bears :. Totall in all - - - 24 pill : Bears Two Towels letterd H P :. Six Towells more :. Five long Towells :. Two wurse Towells :. Totall in All - - - 15 Towells Thirteen Diper Russia Cloths unmade fitt for napkins

\* Huckaback: Linnen with devices on it wrought in the loom—damask.

or Towells Three long Drawers [shorthand] old & new Testam<sup>t</sup>

[Shorthand] cloths Divided att home April 10<sup>th</sup> 1728

Nurse Sutcliff a chequerd apron [shorth.] gloves a mobb\* a Shift

Matty Oddy A Callamanco Gown a white Apron white gloves a pair of stockings shoes & cloggs flannel petticoat & a black silk Apron

†

Abram. Pickard a pair white gloves a culgeet handkerchief

Mally Settle a shift a mobb two pair childs stockings a pair of Sleeves

Grace Watkin a chequerd Apron & a pair of Stockings

172<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub> Feb: 8<sup>th</sup> an acc<sup>t</sup> of fruit Trees in y<sup>e</sup> Garden

Imp: beg: East end of new house May Duke Cherrey 2<sup>d</sup> Luke Ward Cherrey . 3<sup>d</sup> Queen Mother Plumb . 4<sup>th</sup> Bloody heart Cherry 5<sup>th</sup> Violet hative Nectarine 6<sup>th</sup> Crown Cherry . 7<sup>th</sup> Apricock Plumb . 8<sup>th</sup> Black Orleance Cherry 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> West end [shorthand] Two large black hearts 11<sup>th</sup> Orleans Plumb 12<sup>th</sup> Violet Plumb 13<sup>th</sup> Brussels Plumb [Here follows a line and a half of shorthand, ending with "13<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 172<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub>"] In y<sup>e</sup> upper garden beginning att summer house door four Orleans plumbs all of a Row y<sup>n</sup> next a Doncaster Cherrey [shorthand] next forwards is an Apricock Plumb next a small English Cherry next y<sup>e</sup> great mogul Plumb, next a great large red heart Cherry next a Turkey Apricock next an Orange Peach next a ["litle" crossed out] nectarin [shorthand] Then y<sup>e</sup> East Wall small English Cherry next y<sup>e</sup> great mogul Plumb y<sup>n</sup> next to y<sup>e</sup> great garden Door a small English Cherry. Then to y<sup>e</sup> West Wall † lower Summer house Door first a Mogul Plumb grows upp to y<sup>e</sup> Summer house Then Two Orleans Plumbs y<sup>1</sup> besides lower garden Door a Pear Tree. y<sup>n</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> midle of y<sup>e</sup> lower Garden first On y<sup>e</sup> right hand goeing down y<sup>e</sup> Ten Steps Two May Dukes Standard Cherrys on y<sup>e</sup> left hand Two

Orleans Standard Cherrys. There is two apple Trees [shorthand] viz. a holland pippin next hedge and y<sup>e</sup> other a Summer Queeny. Nov: y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> b<sup>t</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Perfect 10 Lyme Trees att 9<sup>d</sup> † Tree 10 Kentish Codlings & att 5<sup>s</sup> a Royal Hereford & winter pearmain\* att 4 w<sup>th</sup> a Sikehouse Russeling† on paradise Stocks.



## Fairy Mounds.

By DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A.SCOT.



WHEN Thackeray was making his tour through Ireland in 1842, he spent a day in the little town of Louth, and there he made the following entry in his *Sketch Book*: "In the handsome grounds of the rectory is another spot visited by popular tradition—a fairy's ring; a regular mound of some 30 feet in height, flat and even on the top, and provided with a winding path for the foot-passengers to ascend. Some trees grew on the mound, one of which was removed in order to make the walk. But the country-people cried out loudly at this desecration, and vowed that the 'little people' had quitted the countryside for ever in consequence." Thackeray, however, was not the first to record the existence of this mound, for Gough, in 1789, had already included "the Fairy mount at Louth" among his Additions to Camden's *Britannia*. And, earlier still, Thomas Wright had published two views of it in his *Louthiana*, London, 1748, Book I., Plate XII.

But Thackeray's words may remind visitors to North Wales that a similar mound may be seen at Bala. "The Tomen Bala stands at the northern end of the town. It is apparently formed of clay, is steep and of difficult ascent. In height it is about 30 feet, and in diameter at the top about 50. The Tomen is about the same size as Gwendower's Mount on the Dee, which it much resembles in shape. Both belong to that brotherhood of artificial mounds of unknown

\* Mob-cap.

† A rich figured silk.

\* A kind of apple.

† Probably = russet.

antiquity found scattered here and there throughout Europe and the greater part of Asia." So says George Borrow, who further made inquiry of the inn waiter regarding its supposed origin. "What do the people here say of it?" he asked. "All kind of strange things, your honour." "Do they say who built it?" "Some say the Tylwyth Teg built it, others that it was cast up over a dead king by his people. The truth is, nobody here knows who built it or anything about it, save that it is a wonder." Now, the Tylwyth Teg (literally, "the fair family") are the Welsh fairies, so that here we have these two similar mounds, one in Wales and one in Leinster, each having a tradition that they were built by the fairies. Mr. A. G. Bradley, in his *Highways and Byways in North Wales*, speaks of the Tomen of Bala as "the first of a long line of such mounds stretching down the Dee valley, erected by a race forgotten and for purposes unknown." It would be interesting to learn whether a like tradition to those of Bala and Louth lingers around any of these other mounds.

A third example of the same kind of mound exists in western Perthshire, in the Winding Glen of the Stones, otherwise Glen Lyon; and it, too, has associations that link it with the Tomen of Bala and the Fairy Mount of Louth. It is situated on the farm of Pubil, 4 miles down the glen from the lower or eastern end of Loch Lyon, on the left-hand side of the road as one goes towards Meggernie Castle and Fortingall. The Ordnance Map marks its site by the word "tower," thereby indicating a small circular fort upon its summit. This "Fairy Knowe,"\* for so it is called, is not cone-shaped; at any rate when viewed from the west. But its slope on the side next the road is as acute and as suggestive of an artificial origin as that of the Bala "Tomen." The local tradition regarding it was obtained by the present writer from a very old man, a native of the glen, as his forefathers were. "Some say that it was a court-house," he replied, in answer to a question as to its origin. "The fairies used to be there. They used to be coming about a farm, yonder down the glen. They were little people, dressed in green. They used to carry off women. People had to be careful of the women, in case the fairies

carried them off. These are very old stories," he added.

One might go on citing many other similar instances without leaving Scotland. Mention might be made, for example, of the Elf Hillock of Brux, Aberdeenshire, situated near the Kildrummy earth-houses or weems, but on the southern side of the river Don. Even yet this Elf Hillock is held in awe by the countryfolk, on account of its former denizens, according to tradition. But it is unnecessary to multiply instances. The point to be noticed is that in all these cases in Ireland, in Wales, and in the Scottish Highlands we have very similar mounds, all alleged to have been reared and occupied by a race of "fairies." For what purpose they were actually reared—there seems every reason to believe that they are not natural mounds—and what is the nature of their inner construction, these are matters as to which we are at present in ignorance.

In other instances, however, successful attempts have been made to break the outer crust and penetrate the hidden mysteries of the fairy mounds. On the Perthshire estate of Coldoch, 4 miles south of Doune, there formerly stood a mound of the same description, locally known as "the Fairy Knowe." But in 1870 some inquisitive antiquaries dug into the "knowe," and discovered that it was no natural hillock at all, but of artificial construction down to its very base, and that it had once been a habitation. A similar history attaches to an alleged residence of the fairies in the Island of St. Kilda. This also was, to all appearance, a hillock. But about the year 1837, as we are told by the late Captain Thomas, R.N., when some people were "digging into the hillock to make the foundations of a new house they discovered what seemed to be the fairies' residence, built of stones inside, and holes in the wall, or croops (sleeping-places), as they call them, as in" another similar dwelling in the same island.

Then, again, Sir Arthur Mitchell states that at Dunrossness, in Shetland, there is (or was) a mound "called the 'Fairy Knowe,' which is about 14 feet high. It appears to have been opened, and seems to me to have contained a stone-built chamber."\*

\* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xv., p. 310, n.

\* Its Gaelic name is *Tom-an-t-shithein*.

Another hillock of the same general character, situated near Kirkwall, is thus described: "All that meets the eye at first is a green, conical mound, with an indescribable aspect of something eerie and weird about it, resting silently amid the moorland solitude. On closer inspection we discover an entrance passage, about 18 inches high and 2 feet broad, leading from the lower side into the interior of the prehistoric dwelling."\* It was only in 1849 that the real nature of this mound was made known to modern people. In the autumn of that year Mr. G. Petrie, who had previously noticed it as "a green knoll, contrasting pleasantly with the surrounding heather," decided that it might be worth examining, and accordingly he employed a couple of men to cut into it. The result was that this innocent-looking knoll proved to be wholly artificial, concealing beneath its grassy exterior a stone-built house of several rooms, of which the largest, situated in the heart of the mound, rose to a height of about 12 feet, in a species of dome, the apex of which was "a regularly-built hole, resembling the top of a chimney. The roof was otherwise continuous, and was merely covered with a layer of turf."

Dr. James Wallace, the son of a seventeenth-century minister of Kirkwall, quotes Sir James Ware to the effect that "some round Hills are found, the inner parts whereof are formed into chambers, and served the Danish Princes of old for Houses." That statement refers to Ireland, but Dr. Wallace continues thus: "Many of these Hillocks are found upon the Sea-side of almost all the Islands of Orkney, though no one of them that I know was ever fully opened and examined. Eastward of the House of Cleat in Westray there is one, on the east side of which I found a subterraneous passage about 40 Feet in length from the center of the Circle. . . . West and by north of the old manse of Westray is such another Hillock, called the Know of Burrista, near the middle of the South-side whereof, and about 16 Feet from the Center of the Round, is a Door fronting the West-Sea, with a Wall on each side, about 30 Feet in Length, and then choack'd with Rubbish. This Passage is

\* *Summers and Winters in the Orkneys*, by Daniel Gorrie. London, 1869, p. 117.

near as broad again as that at Cleat, and covered in the same manner, but so high that one may almost stand upright in it."\*

It will be observed that the name of one of these mound-dwellings, the Knowe or Knoll of Burrista, shows that it had been long assumed to be a natural hillock, as in the parallel instance of the Fairy Knowe of Coldoch, in Perthshire. A third example of the same kind is the How of Hoxa in the Orcadian island of South Ronaldshay. In the south-east of Scotland a "howe" is a depression in the land; but in the Orkneys a "how" denotes an eminence, the word being the Norse *haug* or *houg*, a hillock. This, then, was known as the Hillock of Hoxa. Like the Knowe of Coldoch, it bears a close resemblance in its ground-plan to the round-towers known as "brochs" and "doons," as will be seen from the drawings of it reproduced by the late Captain Thomas in his "Celtic Antiquities of Orkney," p. 35 (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv.). But, unlike these, and like the similar "round-houses" described by Pope, to be presently referred to, its walls are devoid of any staircase, presumably for the reason that they never rose more than a few feet above their present height.

Among other specimens of the Orkney mound-dwelling is that on the little islet called the Holm of Papa Westray. It is a long mound rather than a hillock, for it only rises some 10 or 12 feet above the surrounding land. Its interior, which has been fully described by Captain Thomas (*op. cit.*, pp. 42-44), consists of a long gallery with many little rooms or cells leading off from it.

Then in 1855 Mr. James Farrer, M.P., explored another "how" situated on the Holm of Eday. "Its external appearance was that of a circular hillock," says Mr. Farrer. "The entire length of the building [within the 'how'] was found to be 16½ feet; the entrance was very narrow, and a large stone was placed at the mouth. There were four chambers, the largest being at the end of the building, and measuring 6 feet

\* *A Description of the Isles of Orkney*, by the Rev. James Wallace. Edinburgh, 1883, pp. 191-193. The original work, written about 1688, was first published in 1693 at Edinburgh. The additions by the author's son were made in the edition of 1700.

2 inches long, 4 feet 6 inches in height, and 2 feet 6 inches wide. . . . Whilst the size of the stones used in its construction is evidence of great personal strength on the part of the builders, the small and narrow rooms seem to indicate a diminutive race.”\*

Mr. Farrer's deduction is quite in agreement with popular tradition. For the *haug-folk*, or hillock-people, are invariably described in local folk-lore as of very small stature. Nor is the *locale* by any means confined to the Orkney Islands. When Sir James Ware states that “some round Hills are found, the

merely a swelling green mound, like so many others in Sylt,” observes Mr. W. G. Black,\* “entrance is gained by a trap-door in the roof, and descending a steep ladder, one finds himself in a subterranean chamber, some seventeen by ten feet in size, the walls of which are twelve huge blocks of Swedish granite; the height of the roof varies from five feet to six feet. The original entrance appears to have been a long narrow passage, seventeen feet long and about two feet wide and high. This mound was examined by a Hamburg professor in 1868, who found



MAESHOWE TUMULUS.†

(From a Photograph by Mrs. Simpson.)

inner parts whereof are formed into chambers, and served the Danish Princes of old for Houses,” he may be perfectly accurate in every part of his statement. In that case, we must assume a very different race from that to which modern Danes, princes and peasants, belong; such “Danes,” in fact, as those who have left similar mounds in Denmark, and of whom similar tales are told by modern Danes. For example, one of these “hows” may be inspected in the island of Sylt, off the Schleswig coast. “Externally

\* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. ii., pp. 155, 156.

remains of a fireplace, bones of a small man, some clay urns and stone weapons.”

Although nothing definite is known of the past history of this “how,” Mr. Black sug-

\* *Heligoland*. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1888, p. 84.

† Maeshowe is a chambered mound, situated about six miles from Stromness on the road by Firth to Kirkwall, of a kind similar to those described in the text. The illustration is borrowed, by the courtesy of Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., hon. secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, from the *Journal* of that society (part 3, vol. ix.), p. 539. At p. 277 there is a full description of the mound.—Ed.

gests that it was the home of some of the dwarf people alleged to have been the aborigines of the island when the ancestors of the present inhabitants came there. "They lived underground, wore red caps, and lived on berries and mussels, fish and birds, and wild [birds'] eggs. They had stone axes and knives, and made pots of clay." The account given of them is, he adds (*op. cit.*, p. 72), "evidently one of those valuable legends which illuminate dark pages of history. It clearly bears testimony to the same small race having inhabited Friesland in times which we trace in the caves of the Neolithic age, and of which the Esquimaux are the only survivors." From their underground abodes they were called "earth-men," a name given by the Dutch to the little Bushmen of the Cape, for the same reason. But as those underground abodes frequently took the outward shape of hillocks, they were also styled "hillock" people.

Many other mounds in Denmark are traditionally said to have been their abodes, of which the following may be cited from Thiele: Two hills, Mangelbjerg and Gillesbjerg, in the environs of Hirschholm, on Hösterkiøb Mark; a hill called Wheel Hill, at Gudmandstrup, in the lordship of Odd; a large knoll called Steensbjerg, at Ourøe, near Joegerspriis; the high ridge on which the church stands at Kundebye, in the bailiwick of Holbeck; and in the same bailiwick, at a place between the towns of Mamp and Aagerup, near the Strand; Gultbjerg supplies yet another to the list; while between Jerløse and Söbjerg lies Söbjerg bank, "which is the richest knoll in the land." No doubt in several of these instances, assuming tradition to be fairly accurate, there has been some confusion between natural hills and hypothetical habitations on their sides and summits; as though Wideford Hill, near Kirkwall, had been confused with the mound-dwelling on its slope.

From the use of the term "Neolithic age" in the above paragraph, it might be supposed that Mr. W. G. Black understood those Danish mound-dwellers to have lived at a very remote period. But the expressions commonly employed to denote a certain stage of culture are avowedly used with the reservation that the "age" referred to may

have been concurrent with other "ages." Thus, one race whose implements were neolithic may have been the contemporaries and neighbours of another race using bronze or iron.

From the *Heimskringla*\* we learn that the building of mound-dwellings was in vogue in some parts of Norway as recently as the ninth century. The passage which illustrates this tells us of such a structure in Numedal which took three summers to make. It was built by the orders of two chiefs or kinglets, who appear to have ruled the district as independent princes, until Harold Haarfagr invaded their territory at the head of his army, and transformed their kingship into a tributary earldom. Whether they differed in race from Harold and his followers is not evident. During Harold's visit, their mound-dwelling was inhabited by one of the chiefs and eleven of his men, unknown to the invaders. This mound, however, must have been of a very superior kind, not only because it took three years to build, but also because stone and lime and also wood were used in its construction. Evidently, therefore, it was a more ornate affair than those specially under consideration.

But although lime seems never to have been used in the stonework of our British mound-dwellings, yet Mr. George Petrie mentions one instance in which his work of investigation was much impeded by "the great quantity of clay used in the construction of the building." This was on that occasion in 1849 when he was cutting into the "green knoll" on the slope of Wideford Hill in Orkney, with the result that the "knoll" revealed itself as "a structure of the description so generally known by the appellation of a Pict's house." With regard to which term something must now be said.

(To be concluded.)

\* Harold Haarfagr's Saga.





## The Exploration of Caerwent.



THE following report of the work that was carried on at Caerwent last summer has been issued by the Executive Committee :

The excavations, which have been conducted under the direction of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hudd, Martin, Pritchard and Ward, began on August 17 on a plot of three acres of meadow land in the south-west corner of the city. On the west side of this plot the city wall is continuous, and, except possibly in one spot, both inner and outer faces are still clearly visible, though, of course, the wall has lost something of its original height. On the south of this plot the wall is much more decayed, and in several places has been destroyed, with the exception of the inner face. This has, however, been traced by trenches, and has no doubt been preserved by the earth which has accumulated against it. The rounded angle between the west and south walls, when cleared of briars and bushes, was found to be comparatively well preserved, and in one place the wall cannot, on the inner side, be far short of its original height. The excavations here were extremely interesting. In one place holes were sunk down to the foundations on both sides, so as to obtain a complete section of the lower part of the wall. The lower courses were found to rest on a layer of uncemented, irregular blocks of stone or boulders, at a depth of about 11 feet 6 inches below the present interior ground-level. The width of the wall at this place was about 11 feet at the base, diminishing by offsets to about 9 feet 6 inches at the ground-level.

This excavation also revealed on the inner side of the wall a notable change in the nature of the masonry. The older work of good and regular courses was succeeded towards the east by very inferior and irregular masonry. The fracture or line of junction between the two may possibly, but by no means certainly, indicate repairs. To the east of this excavation, and at about the middle of the rounded angle, a platform, presumably for ballistæ or other engines of war, was uncovered. This platform, which may have served also to strengthen the curved portion of the wall,

was certainly carried up some feet above the interior ground-level.

The ground inside the walls was examined by trenches dug at an angle of about 45° with the city walls. For a distance of about 100 feet from the west wall no foundations, with one small exception, were discovered ; but the trenches revealed, at a depth of about 3 feet, a layer of black earth, which was fairly well distributed over the extreme south-west corner of the city. This layer contained much pottery of the commoner kind, coins, and bones of animals, and it has further interest as affording an indication of the contour of the ground in Roman times.

Further to the east foundations were speedily found, and when followed up revealed the existence of at least three separate buildings. No. 1 (beginning on the west) consists of two rooms, the larger of which contains one furnace of a not very usual type, and another construction in the centre of the area, which may have been a furnace, but, if so, it is somewhat peculiar in design. This building, which is built across walls of an earlier construction, would seem to have been a factory rather than a dwelling-house. Immediately north-east of, but not certainly belonging to, this building is a rectangular paved space of about 13 feet by 6 feet, enclosed by four walls, of which the southern one is pierced by a well-turned arch. This space was almost entirely filled with fine earth, and contained slag, fragments of metal resembling the collars of a pipe, and quantities of pottery, including an unbroken specimen of a jar of black ware. Although there were many traces of the action of fire, it is by no means certain that this construction served as a furnace, and the arch in the south wall is an obvious objection to its having been a tank. It is possible that it may have had some connection with the trade or manufacture carried on in the adjoining building, but at present its use must remain undecided.

From this point a wall led eastwards for some 67 feet to a large house of a most interesting type. This house consisted of a centre area or court surrounded by rooms on all four sides. A corridor also runs along the outer side of the eastern rooms. The rooms on the north-east and south sides are mostly small ; on the east there are two large

rooms, one of which contains a projecting course of masonry abutting against its north wall, which may have been the foundation of a dresser or of a bench. On the south side there is a hypocaust with brick pilæ, but the pavement has disappeared. The floors of most of the rooms were either of mortar, *opus signinum* work, or rammed pebbles. The central area has not yet been fully explored, but it is of peculiar interest, as it shows an ambulatory paved with coarse red tesserae separated, at any rate on the western side, from the internal area by courses of solid masonry, which supported columns. Of these, two have been found so far, and one capital with good early mouldings of the Roman Doric order. A finely-constructed stone drain led from this western side of the court under the rooms on the south side of the house.

Projecting from the southern side of the house is a platform, 14 feet by 12 feet, of solid masonry, with channels cut in its surface leading into a drain on its western side. The drain, which has a steep fall to the south, is paved with large tiles. This platform appears with very little doubt to have been a latrine, but its size is unusual.

North of the house No. 1 the foundations of another fine house with a hypocaust, and a room with an apsidal end, have been found; but as this house runs into ground which will not be taken up for excavation till next year, no further details can be given at present.

While these excavations were going on, Mr. Morgan, the village wheelwright and smith, who has been greatly interested in the explorations, set to work with his sons to excavate the interior of the north gate, which happens to be situated in a field belonging to him. Acting under advice, they sank a hole, which revealed the two piers of the gate, the tops of which were only a few inches below the surface. The gateway itself had been blocked up at some later date by regular courses of masonry resting on massive blocks of stone, one of which was a very fine capital. On the outside of the wall the turn of the arch resting on the western pier can still be seen, so that when these excavations are resumed next year it is nearly certain that the structure of almost the entire gateway will be accurately determined.

All the excavations have been fruitful in finds of the usual character, but though many of them are interesting, no object of exceptional value has been found. The numerous coins are mostly late, and but few are well preserved. Samian ware is not very plentiful, and is mostly in small pieces. Among the metal objects are a dagger, a curious little pocket-knife, and some good styli and pins. Only two fibulæ have been found hitherto; but, considering that the area excavated was for a long time arable land, and that the walls are often only a few inches under the surface, it is not strange that objects of this class are rare. No rubbish pits have been found so far, but no doubt, as at Silchester, these, when they are found, will be abundantly fruitful. All the finds have been already labelled and arranged in a temporary museum, for which accommodation has been kindly provided in the village by the Rev. J. Berryman.

Work will be resumed next spring, when the central area of the large house and the house on the north will be thoroughly explored. So far the committee have every reason to be satisfied with the results, and if only sufficient funds can be raised, there is ground of a most promising nature to be excavated, and enough work for at least three or four years.

The expenses of this year amount to about £130. These include rent, fencing, other preliminary expenses, and wages for eleven weeks' digging. There is a balance in hand with which to begin work next spring, but more funds are required for the coming year, and it is hoped that members of the committee will endeavour to secure more subscribers. A balance-sheet will be printed and circulated at the end of the twelve months' work, when a detailed report will be presented.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to Mr. A. E. Hudd, 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.

The excavating committee have received valuable assistance from Mr. T. Ashby, of Christ Church, Oxford, and from the Rev. W. A. Downing, Vicar of Caerwent.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE following bill for a civic entertainment at Worcester in 1750 is curious and interesting, as throwing a light on the simple fare of corporations at the time, the prices of poultry, etc., and the curious and commendable custom of always having food, and no doubt strong, home-brewed beer in the civic cellar. At every annual election it was the practice to brew a hogshead of sound ale, and that which was drunk was of course a year old. The price of poultry is moderate, and *tripe* under the description *eoders*, curious. There is no mention of wine; this was found by the mayor, who always received a cask of port yearly from the city members. Judged by the consumption of wine recorded in other accounts, it ran to just over one bottle per man, irrespective of punch, negus, etc. The spelling of the time is followed:

	£	s.	d.
Malt .. .. .	0	12	0
Brewing .. .. .	0	2	0
hops .. .. .	0	2	0
ffaggetts .. .. .	0	2	0
tounges .. .. .	0	6	0
charcole .. .. .	0	4	6
salt and salt butter .. .. .	0	0	6½
3 cupell of fowels .. .. .	0	3	6
2 tturkeys .. .. .	0	6	0
3 cupell of duck .. .. .	0	4	0
2 dozen pigeons .. .. .	0	4	0
3 gees .. .. .	0	6	0
eggs .. .. .	0	0	8
beafe, pork eoders .. .. .	0	19	3
butter .. .. .	0	4	7
lemmon .. .. .	0	0	2
garden stuf & milk .. .. .	0	0	10
tea .. .. .	0	0	6
brandy .. .. .	0	0	6
Stocke and ye Cooke .. .. .	0	5	0
Weting ye knives .. .. .	0	0	6
fagetts .. .. .	0	1	2
helpers and turnspits .. .. .	0	5	0
neck of veale .. .. .	0	2	4
pipes .. .. .	0	1	0
Mrs. Curtiss bill .. .. .	0	10	2
myself .. .. .	0	10	6
bakers bill .. .. .	0	7	0
	£6	1	8½
received at ye feast .. .. .	1	2	6

£4 19 2½

Recd Sept. 26 1750 of Mr. N. P. Smith the contents of this bill being for the entertainment at the Election of Mayor.—E. TARLETON,

W. H. JACOB.

## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE curiosity of those enthusiasts who are writing letters suggesting that the public should be informed of the contents of the sealed box bequeathed to the British Museum in 1834 by Mr. Francis Douce, the antiquary, on condition that it was not to be opened until January 1, 1900, must remain unsatisfied a little time longer. Matters of this kind must be first dealt with officially, and frequenters of the Museum and the Library who are acquainted with the routine of the work know well that before the contents of a sealed box could be divulged a full report must be made to the trustees of the Museum, with whom rests the decision as to what can or cannot be made public. Until, therefore, the trustees meet and are fully informed of the nature of the Douce bequest, nothing is likely to transpire in regard to the contents of the "mysterious box."

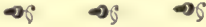
The Hellenic Government has notified its representatives abroad, and also all foreign institutions concerned, that in future the export of antiquities from Greece is forbidden. A new law giving effect to this decision has recently come into force, and will be strictly applied, except in the case of antiquities and objects which the Government may declare to be not of sufficient importance or interest to be retained in Greece for the national museums of the country.

Sir Thomas Thornton, the Town Clerk of Dundee, speaking the other day at a football club bazaar, reminded his audience that football is to this day forbidden by Scottish law, and that there is still unrepealed an Act of Parliament, dating from the reign of James I. (of Scotland), enacting that "no man shall play football hereafter, under a penalty of 50s."

## SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Friday and Saturday a portion of the library of the late Mr. John Murray, of 50, Albemarle Street, 442 lots realizing £892 5s. These books came from the late Mr. Murray's house at Wimbledon, and must not be confounded with the exceptionally choice and interesting collection of books and autograph MSS. inherited by the present Mr. John Murray, and still preserved at Albemarle Street. The following were the principal lots included in the sale: Rev. R. W. Eyton, "Antiquities of Shropshire," 1854-60, in twelve volumes, only 300 copies printed, £21 (Walford); Fiehol, "Galerie du Musée Napoléon," 1804-28, large paper, £11 (Maggs); F. Blomefield, "Topographical History of the County of Norfolk," continued by C. Parkin, 1739-55, five volumes, £12 10s. (Leighton); D.

Domenico-Benevetto Gravina, "Il Duomo di Mon. Reale Illustrato," 1859, with ninety coloured and other plates, £15 15s. (Quaritch); Nichols, "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," 1795-1811, eight volumes, £90 (Bain); and R. Surtees, "History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham," 1816-40, large paper, £14 14s. (Tregaskis).—*Times*, December 12.



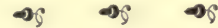
MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS sold yesterday the libraries of the late Mr. Christopher Sykes, and of the late Mr. Acton Tindal, of the Manor House, Aylesbury, and other properties. The following were the principal lots: "Heures à Lusaige de Rome," printed at Paris for Germain Hardouyn, 1518, with five full-page woodcuts and nine small ones, £17 (Leighton); Audebon and Bachman, "The Viviparus Quadrupeds of North America," New York, 1845, with 150 coloured plates, £18 (Sotheran); Beaumont and Fletcher, "Comedies and Tragedies," 1647, with portrait of Fletcher by Marshall, £16 (Sabin); J. Gould, "Birds of Great Britain," 1873, five volumes, £53 (Gribble); J. Smith, "Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters," 1829-42, £38 (Arthur); C. J. Apperley, "Life of a Sportsman," 1842, with coloured plates by Alken, 1842, £13 10s. (Edwards); J. Strutt, "Biographical Dictionary of Engravers," 1785-86, special copy, extended from two to ten volumes by the insertion of upwards of 660 engravings after the early and other masters, £36 (Buttrey); Robert Burns, "The Five Carlins: a Scots Ballad," in the autograph MS. of the poet, four pages folio, with some curious variations from the text as printed in Cuninghams edition, £16 (Pearson); an autograph letter of one page quarto to James Gracie, dated July 16, 1796, the last letter but one written by the poet, £29 8s. (Nattali); the original correspondence addressed to Sir Simon Archer from Sir William Dugdale and others, with Archer's autographic replies, 1627-47, £25 (Carter); and J. Gould, "Birds of Great Britain," 1873, £29 (Cox).—*Times*, December 20.



#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received vol. xiii. (new series) of *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*. The opening paper is Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's readable and suggestive "Presidential Address." This is followed by a long and masterly study by Mr. C. H. Firth on "The Raising of the Ironsides." Few students know the highways and byways—especially the latter—of Civil War history so well as Mr. Firth, and we hope before long to see the detached studies he has printed in the Historical Society's *Transactions* and elsewhere, gathered together in a volume which will be a contribution to historical literature of no small value. Mr. Firth's article is followed by an able paper on "The Fall of Cardinal Wolsey," by Dr. James Gairdner, who shows that many of the charges brought against the great prelate cannot be sustained; and shorter

contributions on "Politics at the Council of Constance," and "Pitt and Peel, 1783-84, 1834-35," by the Rev. J. N. Figgis, M.A., and Mr. Frank H. Hill respectively. Miss Mary Bateson sends a valuable and learned study on the "Origin and Early History of Double Monasteries," and Miss F. Hermia Durham writes on "The Relations of the Crown to Trade under James I.," the Alexander Prize Essay for 1898. The annual report of the council, with other miscellaneous matter, completes a capital volume.



From the same society comes the third volume of *The Clarke Papers*, selections from the papers of the William Clarke who was secretary to the Council of the army, 1647-49, and to General Monck, 1651-60. The contents of this volume, which is ably edited by Mr. C. H. Firth, are mainly newsletters written from England to the headquarters of the army in Scotland to keep the commander there "posted" as to the condition of affairs at home and abroad. They contain many personal details about the Protector, one describing Cromwell's expulsion of the Long Parliament. It is amusing to see how gently the latter proceeding is described. The Speaker, we are told, was "modestly pulled" from the chair, Cromwell's violent speech was "something said by the General," and in the end Parliament was "dissolved with as little noyse as can be imagined." The frontispiece to the volume is a curious caricature of the Protector Richard Cromwell, figured as an owl, and labelled "His Highnesse Hoo-Hoo-Hoo, Protector of Lubberland, and Chief Captain of the Night Guards."



Part 3, vol. ix., of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* has reached us. It contains as its main feature the concluding portion of the lavishly illustrated account of the Scottish Archæological tour made last summer by the society in conjunction with the Cambrian Archæological Association. The part also contains, besides "Miscellanea" of interest, three papers—"The Termon of Durrow," by the Rev. Sterling de Courcy Williams, M.A., with a plan; "Some Residents of Monkstown in the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. F. Elrington Ball; and the first part of an account, with eight admirable illustrations, of "The Ancient Stone Crosses of Ui-Fearmaic, County Clare," by Dr. George U. Macnamara.



#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, December 7.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, director, exhibited an inkstand of blue glazed pottery, probably of the Ptolemaic period, from the Fayoum.—Mr. G. F. Beaumont, local secretary for Essex, reported the discovery of a Roman stone coffin, containing a skeleton, at Braintree.—Sir J. Evans, local secretary for Herts, reported the opening of a barrow, probably of pre-Roman date,

in Easneye Wood, near Ware, in July last. The only contents was a deposit of partly burnt bones. No pottery or any other relic was found with the bones.—Mr. Haverfield read some notes (1) on a bronze fragment with a few letters of a Greek inscription, found in Oxfordshire, and (2) on Romano-British remains at Long Wittenham, in the Upper Thames Valley. The latter consist chiefly of circular and other enclosures which have been traced in the corn, marking the site of some settlement, and yielding fragments of Roman pottery, etc.—*Athenæum*, December 16.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, December 18.—Annual meeting.—Dr. Garnett, past-president, in the chair.—Lord Crawford was re-elected president for the ensuing session, Mr. Faber elected a vice-president, and Mr. G. K. Fortescue a member of council, the outgoing members of council and officers of the society being all re-elected.—Mr. Sidney Lee then read a paper on "Some Undescribed Copies of the Shakespeare First Folio." Further experience gave him the impression that a larger number of copies of the First Folio existed than was generally suspected. It was desirable to compile a full directory of the extant copies, and Mr. Lee expressed the hope that the society would lend him its aid in this. He had lately been invited to examine admirable copies of the four Folios in the possession of Mr. William Phelps, of Dursley, Gloucestershire; they formed part of a library created in the beginning of the century by John Delafield Phelps, an original member of the Roxburghe Club. They possessed no unique peculiarities, though Mr. Phelps's Third Folio had that rare form of title which omits mention of the appendix of spurious plays. Three undescribed copies of the First Folio which had recently been examined by Mr. Lee disclosed unique features in each case. A good copy at Oriel College illustrated the confusion which prevailed in the printing-office when the composition of "Romeo and Juliet" was reached. Though the signatures in the Oriel copy were complete and perfect in themselves, the text of the play showed a remarkable hiatus. Two leaves were wanting towards the end. The Oriel copy was apparently printed off and bound up before the error was discovered. The defect was subsequently supplied by printing the omitted matter on two separate leaves, which received the signatures GG, GG2, although these signatures figured already on the two leaves immediately preceding. Thus, in perfect copies of the First Folio the signatures GG and GG2 were duplicated. A second undescribed copy, belonging to Mr. Coningsby Sibthorp, of Sudbrooke Holme, Lincoln, bore on the title-page a manuscript inscription attesting that it was the gift of the printer Jaggard to an intimate friend. A heraldic badge stamped on the original binding, part of which survives, indicated that the recipient of the gift was Augustine Vincent, an officer of the College of Arms. A full account of the personal relations subsisting between Jaggard and Vincent appears in the "Illustrated Library Edition" of Mr. Lee's *Life of Shakespeare*, together with a description of Mr. Sibthorp's valuable copy of the

First Folio. The third copy to which the society's attention was directed was sold at Christie's last July for £1,700, the highest price that the volume had yet reached at a public sale. This copy, which has been acquired by a Glasgow collector, had for more than a century been in a private library in Belgium. It was quite perfect, and bore in the margin several manuscript notes dating from the seventeenth century. A full account of the volume was contributed by Mr. Lee to the *Athenæum*, August 15 last.—Dr. Garnett, Mr. A. J. Butler, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Welch, Mr. Cecil Davis, and Mr. Arnold Green took part in the discussion which followed.—*Athenæum*, December 23.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — The third meeting of the session was held at 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, on December 6, Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. R. Quick, Curator of the Horniman Museum, read a paper he had prepared upon "The Eolithic Stone Age," which was illustrated by diagrams and a large number of specimens of flint implements. Mr. Quick said it was the opinion of many archæologists some eighteen or twenty years ago that the Palæolithic Age was the most ancient period yielding decisive proofs of the existence of man. Since then great discoveries have been made, and most scientific men now divide the Stone Age into three epochs respectively—(1) the Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age; (2) the Palæolithic, or Early Stone Age; and (3) the Neolithic, or Later Stone Age. Upon the plateaux of North Kent, some twenty or thirty miles distant from London, at heights varying from 400 to 800 feet above the sea-level, many thousands of specimens of flint implements have been discovered, carefully collected, and classified by Mr. Harrison, of Ightham. They differ in type from the implements found in the river-gravels or the polished tools of the Later Stone Age. A noticeable feature of difference between the types is the absence of the large massive implements common to the palæolithic period. The implements found on the plateaux are mostly of small size, and fitted for use without a haft; the heads also are generally worked round all the edges, so that they could be used in different positions and on all sides. The eolithic implements may be termed the prototypes of the later implements. Early man did not consider form of importance; he wanted something that he could hand, grip, and use as an edged tool. Nature probably suggested the form most suitable amongst these flints for his purpose, and a little working of his own upon them gave him all he needed for his simple habits. Many of these implements are naturally split flints which have been worked on one side only, the chipping or working being generally of a character such as could not have been produced by accident or by natural causes, and this chipping appears always on the side opposite to a good hand-grip, which fact must have been an important consideration with the primitive man.—The chairman, Mr. Gould, Mr. Williams, Mr. Rayson, and others joined in the discussion following a very interesting paper.—*Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.*

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, Wednesday, December 6, Mr. Emanuel Green, hon. director, in the chair.—Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., exhibited a seal or stamp of Chinese make, formed as a square die,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size, surmounted by a monster animal as a handle, all carved in ivory. The stamp shows a device or inscription in some form of Chinese or Mongolian characters. A drawing of a somewhat similar stamp, reported as made in "red jade," having been sent through a member of the Institute to elicit some explanation from the meeting, the ivory example was exhibited to help a discussion. It seems that officials, merchants and others in China use such stamps to authenticate their papers more effectively than by written signatures, which to an ordinary Chinaman are unintelligible. More information about the "red jade" seal will be sought for, as at present it seems to be a most rare object.

—Mr. Harold Brakspear read a paper on Locock Abbey Church, Wiltshire, which was founded in 1232 by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, for Austin Canonesses. He briefly described the existing buildings round the cloister, which, except the west range, are practically perfect in their roofs, and compared them with the sister abbey at Burnham. The site of the abbey church, which has been entirely destroyed except its north wall, was excavated a year ago, and was found to have been an aisleless parallelogram, 143 feet by 28 feet, vaulted in seven bays. A Lady Chapel, 59 feet by 25½ feet, was added in 1315 on the south side, the building agreement for which still exists. Mr. Brakspear described the internal arrangements and details of the abbey church and chapel and the plan which he exhibited in illustration.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope took part in the discussion.—Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Suffolk," being the second part of a previous paper on the same subject read at the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Ipswich in July last. The paper was devoted to an examination and description of the various remains in the county, indicating the presence of population in the Roman period, and showed under the following heads what traces had been discovered of the former existence of the dwelling-places of the people in that period, viz., finds of pottery and building material, fragments of buildings, wells, rubbish-pits, single sepulchral deposits and cemeteries, and hoards of coin. The traces of handicrafts discovered within the bounds of the county were also described, and in some detail certain of the more interesting finds.

—Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.



NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, December 21.—Sir. J. Evans, president, in the chair.—Mr. Edmond Drouin, of Paris, Dr. E. Gabrici, of Napels, and Dr. B. Pick, of Gotha, were elected honorary members; and Mr. W. Gowland was elected a member.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed some silver coins of Edward V. and Richard III., and pointed out that, whereas all the peculiarities found on the coins of Edward V. were to be found also on those of Richard III., none of them occurred on coins

hitherto assigned to Edward IV.—Mr. A. E. Copp exhibited a shilling of President Kruger; Mr. T. Bearman, a pattern noble of Charles I. (Scotland), from the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen's collection, supposed by Burns to be unique; Mr. R. A. Hoblyn, pattern groats of Mary, wife of William III.; Mr. A. A. Banes, a shilling of the first issue of George IV., 1820.—The president exhibited a Paduan medal, probably by Giovanni Cavino, found in the neighbourhood of Hemel Hempstead, having an obverse of Didius Julianus (193 A.D.), and a reverse copied from the decadrachms of Syracuse (circa 400 B.C.), and also a head of Medusa in onyx, found in the Tiber about twenty years ago.—The secretary read a paper, by Mr. E. J. Seltman, "On Nummi Serrati and Astral Coin-types," in which he discussed the theories which have been held to explain the issue of the various ancient coinages having serrated edges. Among these theories was one held by M. Svoronos, who supposed that these coins were intended by their shape to symbolize solar or other celestial bodies. Mr. Seltman did not accept this theory, and incidentally discussed its application by M. Svoronos to the explanation of many Greek coin-types.—*Athenæum*, December 30.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The December meeting was held in the library at the Museum, Queen Street, Edinburgh, the Hon. John Abercromby, vice-president, in the chair.—Dr. D. Christison, secretary, gave an account of the ancient forts of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine shires from recent examinations by himself, supplemented by notices and plans made at different times by Mr. Alex. Hutcheson, Broughty Ferry, which had been already published in the *Proceedings* of the society.—Dr. James T. Richardson, North Berwick, described two ancient interments and a kitchen-midden recently discovered in that neighbourhood.—Mr. Joseph Bain gave some notes on the Scottish de Queneys of Fawside and Leuchars in supplement of a previous paper on that family by Dr. W. W. Ireland.—Mr. F. Haverfield gave a note on the antiquity of the name of the Wheel Causeway, a reputed Roman road crossing the Cheviots into Roxburghshire, which was mentioned by that name in a letter written by the then Earl of Northumberland in 1533.—Dr. Joseph Anderson described an interesting discovery of a cist containing three urns of the food-vessel type on Dunera Hill, Penciland. The urns, which had been carefully preserved by Mr. Elliot, the farmer, were exhibited by favour of Mr. A. Agnew Ralston, factor for Lord Hopetoun, on whose property they were found.

At the next meeting, held on January 8, the Hon. John Abercromby again presided.—In the first paper, Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant-keeper of the museum, gave a report on stone circles in Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire, with measured plans and drawings, obtained under the Gunning Fellowship. The map of the district visited from Banchory as a centre showed nine stone circles south and nine north of the Dee, all of which were

## 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.]

**THE ANTONINE WALL REPORT.** An Account of Excavations, etc., made under the direction of the Glasgow Archæological Society during 1890-1893. Illustrations and plates. Glasgow: printed for the Society and sold by James Maclehose and Sons, 1899. 4to., pp. ix, 173. Price to non-members, 10s. 6d. net.

This is a belated book. The excavations undertaken by the society were brought to a close in 1893, and in that year the report, in practically its present terms, was all in type. "Since then," we are told, "unfortunate delays have deferred the completion and issue until the still acting members of the committee are constrained to admit their inability to frame an apology in the proper terms." The delay, however, in no way detracts from the value of this excellent volume. The actual preparation of the Report was left in the capable hands of Mr. George Neilson, whose name is a guarantee for the thorough fashion in which his task has been accomplished. Careful accuracy and precision mark all Mr. Neilson's work, and this Report is no exception to the rule. The measurements and levels for the drawings of the various sections, except two, which were the work of Mr. Alexander Park, were made, as were all the drawings, by Mr. P. Macgregor Chalmers, F.S.A. Scot., a professional architect, as well as an enthusiastic archæologist. It is hardly necessary to say that the drawings and plans add very largely to the value of the Report.

The earlier sections of the book give a brief general account of the Antonine Wall, a conspectus of early notices thereof, a brief study of Roman precedents regarding the structure of earthen ramparts, illustrated by extracts from Cæsar, Tacitus, Livy, Pliny, and other Roman writers, and a short notice of structural accounts of the wall by modern authors, from George Buchanan and the plan of Timothy Pont to Robert Stuart, whose *Caledonia Romana* was published in 1845. The major part of the Report is, of course, given to a detailed account of the excavations, section by section, founded upon observations noted in writing at the time when the work was in actual progress. The whole of this account, it is needless to say, is of the highest interest to archæologists. We have no space to give any description of the work done or the results arrived at, but we may mention the recommendations with which the Report concludes. The first is the making of more sections so as to extend, check, and verify the generalizations suggested by the cuttings already made; the second is that a thorough exploration should be made of the camp at Roughcastle, which would probably yield valuable epigraphic and structural results; and, lastly, that for these pur-

carefully surveyed and described in detail. After describing each of the circles separately, and showing ground-plans and drawings of their most characteristic features, he gave a brief statement of the results of the survey, which showed the existence of three different types of circles in the district surveyed: first, the type with upright pillar-stones only; second, the type comprising the circle of pillar-stones, with one or more stone settings, more or less concentric, in the interior; and third, the type characterized by the most striking feature of the recumbent stone between two of the pillars, which last is the type of the district.—In the second paper Mr. A. G. Reid, F.S.A. Scot., Auchterarder, gave a notice of a document in his possession bearing the superscription of King Charles II., and dated at Breda, May 22, 1650, which appears to be unprinted, and is of considerable historical interest. It is entitled "Instructions for Sir William Fleming."—The third paper, by Mr. David MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., gave a description of an earth-house at Pitcur, in Forfarshire, which is larger and more varied in plan than most of its kind in Scotland. It consists of a curved subterranean gallery 190 feet in length, with a subsidiary gallery curving in the reverse direction of 60 feet in length. The width throughout varies from about 5 feet to as much as 10 feet; the roof is mostly gone, but remains over about 50 feet of one end of the gallery, which is between 5 and 6 feet in height. The objects found in it, like those from a good many others, show that it was in occupation subsequent to the Roman invasion of Britain.—In the last paper, Mr. Thomas Wallace, F.S.A. Scot., Inverness, described some cists with unburnt burials found on the farm of Moraytown, in the parish of Dalcross, and exhibited a stone axe of Caribbean type in the possession of the farmer, Mr. Macdonald, which was said to have been found on Culbin Sands, but probably came from America.—*Abridged from the report in the "Scotsman."*



The first meeting of the winter session of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Bridlington on December 28, Lord Hawkesbury in the chair.—After several new members had been proposed, the hon. secretary announced that the next meeting would be held at Beverley on February 13, and papers would be read by Rev. Canon Maddock and Mr. Mortimer, the one by the former being on "Roads of Holderness."—Papers were then read by Lord Herries on "The Constables of Flamboro'," and the Rev. C. V. Collier on "Old Bridlington."



poses subscriptions should be collected for a special exploration fund. There are two appendices. The first, by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., is on an altar to Silvanus found near Barr Hill, and on the Roman occupation of Scotland; the second, by Mr. George Paterson, of the Borax Works, Liverpool, is a table of analysis of various samples from the dark lines in the Antonine Wall. The whole volume reflects the greatest credit, not only upon those immediately responsible for it, but upon the society at whose initiative the excavations were undertaken.

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FROM KING ORRY TO QUEEN VICTORIA. A Short and Concise History of the Isle of Man. By Edward Callow. Illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1899. 8vo., pp. xvi, 234. Price 7s. 6d.

This is professedly a book for the general reader, before whom it has been the author's object to place "a short and concise account of Manx laws and Manx history, freed from all the dry-as-dust matters which are only of interest to the antiquary and the student, still retaining the essence of their contents." The problem which Mr. Callow has thus set himself strikes us as rather a difficult one to solve. Accuracy in historical statement is rather more than a mere dry-as-dust matter, and some statements in the earlier part of the book are open to question; but when the author gets to the more modern part of his history—and this constitutes the bulk of the volume—we are bound to say that he provides much less opening for criticism, and the greater part of the book may be recommended as a bright and readable sketch of Manx history and customs. A word must be said for the illustrations, which are numerous and good. Especially interesting and fresh are the portraits of Sir John Stanley, Kt., to whom and his heirs for ever the Isle of Man was presented by King Henry IV.; of James, Seventh and Great Earl of Derby, and his wife, the intrepid defender of Castle Rushen against the Cromwellians; of Charles, Eighth Earl of Derby; and of Bishop Wilson—all from the original paintings at Knowsley.

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The *Genealogical Magazine* (*Elliot Stock*) for January has for frontispiece a suggested "Ecu Complet," composed and described by Mr. E. M. Chadwick. Fifty-six of the countries, colonies, islands, etc., composing the British Empire are represented. The result is somewhat bizarre, and not unamusing, but, as is only natural, open to criticism and objection at many points, and not in the least likely ever to receive official sanction. Among the other contents of the number is a paper on "The Washington Family, from the American Point of View," by Mortimer Delano de Lannoy, with a full-page equestrian portrait of the "Father of his Country," and a reproduction of his armorial book-plate.

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In the *Reliquary* (*Bemrose and Sons*) for January Mr. Richard Quick has a very interesting paper, well illustrated, on "Old Bed-wagons or Bed-warmers," cumbersome contrivances of wooden framework with central metal brazier, which are not so familiar as the copper and brass warming-pans

which succeeded them in domestic use. Other papers are on "Delves House, Ringmer," by Mr. W. Heneage Legge; "Pigmy Flint Implements," by Mr. R. A. Gaity; "Cinerary Urns recently discovered on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire," by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A.; and "The Biddenden Maids," by Mr. George Clinch. All the articles and other contents of the number are profusely and admirably illustrated.



## Correspondence.

SILCHESTER AS CALLEVA.

TO THE EDITOR.

It were a thankless task to knap flints, harder even to soften prejudice, or to cure that judicial blindness which rejects plain evidence, substituting wild assertions totally opposed to history and topography. There is, however, a gross misrepresentation to deal with.

I had referred to Calleva as a *central* point of communication between London and say, Bath; so it is, not *outside* both, its importance in the modern coach-roads being displaced by Newbury and Reading. But it was named four times in the Roman iters, along with York, but below London; so it takes rank as third city in all Britain, as an important centre of communication for what may be called the South-Midland district, just as York represents the North.

After this, I shall need a long rest, fully earned by my complaisance to a tiresome questioner. My opponent may profitably visit Silchester to test the various lines of roadway pointed out, and survey the excavations, with ample evidence of important structures indicating Roman occupation, with market, workshops, villa residences, and indications of official occupation.

FITZ-GLANVIL.

December 30, 1899.

[We must decline to insert any more letters on this subject.—Ed.]

OLD OAK MANTELSHELF AT HELMDON RECTORY.

TO THE EDITOR.

The photo-litho of one half of the lintel of the above (*ante*, p. 2) shows, without a doubt, by its mouldings, carved foliage, and lettering work of the middle of the fifteenth century.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter,  
January 6, 1900.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot 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.





# The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

THE *Egyptian Gazette* has been lamenting, with good reason, the destruction of Famagusta, in Cyprus, one of the most wonderfully preserved of mediæval cities. Except Rhodes, there is no town which can be compared with it. "Famagusta," says the *Gazette*, "is fast disappearing, thanks to the enterprise of the few natives who still inhabit its ruins. Port Said may be said to be built out of its stones, carried across to Egypt in little two-masted lighters at a very profitable rate. In Famagusta the stones are sold at the rate of 15 Cyprus piastres, or 1s. 8d., the hundred. The priceless old carvings of angels, saints, lions, and what not are roughly knocked off to render the stones square, and perhaps to avoid alarming the good people of Port Said. The Turk who keeps the general shop of the place and speaks a little French acts as agent. The more complete destruction of the city now contemplated is another matter. It is proposed to build a small harbour for coasting steamers within the shallow rocky port of ancient times. To effect this the great walls of the city, which still stand in the most perfect preservation, as if abandoned yesterday by the martyred Bragadino and his brave companions of 330 years ago, are to be utilized. That is to say, their materials are to be taken for the purpose of forming a new quay wall for the tramway to run upon, and connect the landing-stage beyond the northern extremity of the city with the village of Varosha, which lies about a mile and a half to the south.

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From this latter a tramway to Nicosia is to be commenced. It indeed seems a terrible evidence of poverty, both material and sentimental, that a country like Cyprus should be unable to afford to retain such a marvellous mediæval monument as the old city of Famagusta, a possession which in the future must certainly attract the art-loving tourist and the artist. The beautiful old sea-castle associated with the story of Othello and Desdemona, with its four round towers, on which the lion of St. Mark still stands sentinel, with the proud inscription of the Foscarini, giving a date which seems almost incredible, considering the absolutely intact condition of the buildings, must be blasted away as ballast for a dock tramway by English engineers. The Tower of London might as well be demolished to make way for a new Thames-side dock!"

It is surely scandalous that such a wanton destruction of what can never be replaced should be for a moment contemplated. If the harbour be constructed in the manner proposed, it will be a lasting disgrace to our rule in Cyprus that the English should have destroyed what the Turks spared. We trust that so barbarous an undertaking may yet be prevented, but we cannot say that we are very hopeful. "It is singular," writes Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., who sends us the *Gazette* extract from Cairo, "that while so much attention should be paid to both the excavation and preservation of the pre-Christian sites in the Mediterranean, such barbarous carelessness should universally prevail with regard to the mediæval period."

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The publications of the Worcestershire Historical Society for 1899 have just been issued. The editor, Mr. John Amphlett, of Clent, contributes an Introduction of the Index to the second volume of the *Survey of Worcestershire*, by Thomas Habington, and this concludes the publication of the Habington MSS., which are of the greatest value to all students of Worcestershire history. Mr. Willis Bund has edited the second part of the *Register of Bishop Godfrey Giffard, A.D. 1273 to 1284*. He also contributes *A Calendar of the Quarter Sessions Rolls from 1591 to 1621*. Mr. Willis Bund is Chairman of the County Council, and has

rendered a great service to the county by his diligence in calendaring their old muniments. Mr. John Amphlett has edited *The Lay Subsidy Roll for 1332*, which forms a valuable addition to the two earlier Subsidy Rolls already published by the society, and he has also added the Nonarum Inquisitiones for 1340. The last publication, which has been printed in conjunction with the British Record Society, is *A Calendar of the Wills and Administrations Registered in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Worcester from A.D. 1451 to 1553*. Searching for old wills at Worcester is a tedious matter, though the officials are ever most helpful and courteous, and this work, which is being carefully carried out by Mr. E. A. Fry, will be of great value to the student of local family history. We congratulate the society on the good, solid work it is doing in a very quiet way.

The oldest windmill in Belgium, and probably the oldest in Europe, the historic "Grand Moulin de Silly," was totally destroyed by the great storm of the end of January. This venerable relic of the feudal ages stood on the road leading from Soignies to Ghislengien, and is said to have been constructed by Otto von Trazegnies, the crusading Lord of Silly, in 1011, on his return from the East, upon the model of the mills which he had seen in the Holy Land. It is mentioned in several mediæval documents.

*A Complete Index to the Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society from 1852 to 1895* is announced for publication by subscription as soon as sufficient subscribers have been obtained. The manuscript of the Index is already complete, and we trust that its publication may not be long delayed. It will extend to about 100 pages, of demy octavo size, and will be done up in printed paper wrappers. The prices to those who subscribe before publication will be, to members of the society, 7s. 6d. per copy, and to others 10s. per copy. The hon. secretary, Mr. G. F. Beaumont, of Coggeshall, will be glad to receive subscriptions.

M. Camille Tulpinck, of Bruges, sends us the prospectus of an elaborately illustrated

work, entitled *Les Peintures Monumentales de Belgique aux Siècles Passés*. The book will contain 250 folio plates, explanatory text, with an introduction and an essay on the monumental paintings of Belgium, and 100 plates of details reproduced on an enlarged scale. The whole will appear in twenty-five parts, each containing ten plates in colours, four of details, and several pages of the text, illustrated by vignettes, tailpieces, etc. The price of the work, which will be issued by the Compagnie Générale d'Impressions et d'Éditions Lyon-Claesen, Rue Saint-Pierre 9, Brussels, has been fixed at 750 francs.

A meeting was held at University College, London, on the afternoon of February 3, to celebrate Dr. Furnivall's seventy-fifth birthday, and to recognise publicly his many services to scholarship and to literature, principally in connection with the work of publishing societies, and with the origination of the *New English Dictionary*. Professor W. P. Ker presided over a distinguished gathering, and presentation was made to Dr. Furnivall of a voucher for a boat; for, notwithstanding his age, the founder of the Chaucer, Early English Text, and various other societies, is still an enthusiastic sculler, both in summer and in winter. Dr. Furnivall has also consented to sit for his portrait, and in further celebration of the occasion, a volume of essays on English literature is to be published by the Clarendon Press, and a special fund is to be raised for the Early English Text Society. Towards the last object £300 has already been subscribed privately. All lovers of our literature and all admirers of honest work well done will join in wishing Dr. Furnivall continued health and happiness.

Mr. Philip M. Johnston writes: "The accompanying sketches of the low side-window opened out by me at Warlingham Church embody my reply to the criticism of your reviewer,\* as showing how a typical example of the low side-window could be used for the purpose of private confession. The perspective sketch (Fig. 1) shows the rebated

\* See *Antiquary* for October and November, 1899, pp. 315 and 325.

opening (minus the shutter, now restored) and the peculiar cill-niche on its little platform above the floor; also the step down into the chancel. There is no chancel arch,



FIG. 1.

and this window marks the junction of nave and chancel; adjoining it in the south wall of the chancel is the priest's door.

"The section of the window to scale (Fig. 2) will give some idea of the manner in which confessions may have been made. I have put a friar 'in the box,' as indicating my belief that, in the first instance, at any rate, he was responsible for these outward confessionals, though they were borrowed, as I think, in idea from the older barred and shuttered opening of the anchorite's cell.

"Your contributor, Mr. Feasey, devotes a

part of his article in the January number of the *Antiquary* on 'Curiosities of our Ancient Churches' to a dissertation on low side-windows. In this there are a few errors, which I will take leave to correct.

"By the wording of a passage in the second paragraph of the article it might appear as though North Hinksey (*Berkshire*, by the way, not *Lincolnshire*) were 'one of the latest (fifteenth century)' examples. As a matter of fact, it is a very *early* specimen, and it is Frowlesworth, *Leicestershire*, which is one of the latest. There are other minor misstatements or printer's errors, *e.g.*, 'Frinsbury for Frindsbury, 'Great Hoseley' for Great Haseley, and 'Limpfield' for Limpsfield.

"But the misstatement I would particularly call attention to is that on p. 24, to the effect that the low side-windows at East



FIG. 2.

Langdon and Frindsbury are 'said to be the only two in the county' (of Kent). This is really ridiculous. I do not profess to have searched Kent for examples of these peculiar

openings, but in the course of various archæological expeditions I have noted low side-windows at twenty-two churches. Proportionately Sussex has many more, some sixty-six, so far as I have at present ascertained; while Surrey would appear to have about the same number as Kent.

"It may be of interest to your readers to give the examples at present known to me in the latter county :

"Allington — destroyed. Bobbing — middle of south chancel wall; retains iron grille. St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe — blocked; Early English, sometimes miscalled Norman. Darenth—north of chancel; peculiar example. Dartford—west wall of north aisle. Doddington — Perpendicular; north-west angle of chancel, with stone desk, niche for crucifix, and aumbry. Eynsford—elegant, transomed, two-light, Early Decorative. Faversham—two in east wall of chancel, with original grilles; a peculiar oylet-hole or slit in west wall of north transept. Frindsbury —one either side chancel; both Perpendicular. Hartley—two, if not *three*; one on south chancel retains its grille and shutter under a transom; the upper part trefoil-headed and glazed. Lower Halstow—two-light Perpendicular; doubtful example. Meopham—Early Decorative. Milton by Sittingbourne — recently discovered; two two-light Decorative windows, each in outer aisle walls of nave; one with a piscina in cill, rebated for shutters. Minster in Thanet—in East wall. Offham. Smarden—south-east angle of chancel. Saltwood — (?). Shorne—(?). Stockbury—north-east angle of north transept. Walmer—two: one in chancel, the other in eastern part of nave, south side. Wouldham—Elegant Early Decorative, south of chancel."



On the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, held at Dublin on January 30, the incoming president, Dr. E. Perceval Wright, delivered an interesting address, dealing with many subjects that concern the antiquities of Ireland and their preservation for the benefit of the country, more particularly in connection with "treasure-trove." One passage we extract from the speech with particular pleasure, for the name of Mr. Robert

Cochrane, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A., the untiring honorary secretary of the society, is well and honourably known to antiquaries on this side St. George's Channel. "In the appointment of our friend and honorary secretary, Robert Cochrane, to succeed Sir Thomas Deane," said Dr. Perceval Wright, "I see a bright promise of good things in store for the antiquaries of Ireland. In sympathy with everything that relates to our ancient monuments, with an extensive knowledge of not only their past history, but with, for most of them, a practical acquaintance of their present state, he is an ideal superintendent of our monuments. As an officer of the board he will have very many advantages that his predecessor was denied. Of his feelings towards the committee I am certain, and in congratulating our society on this appointment, I feel sure it inaugurates a new and happy state of things." Mr. Cochrane's appointment as Superintendent of National Monuments under the Irish Church Act, and Inspector of Ancient Monuments under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, corresponds with the appointment held in England by General Pitt-Rivers.



February 11 was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Fox Talbot, whose public announcement of a successful photographic process anticipated Daguerre's by some months, and whose method, moreover, was the real father of all present-day photography, for Daguerre's process led nowhere, and has long been dead. A committee has been formed, we are told by the editor of the *Photogram*, at Fox Talbot's old home, Lacock Abbey, near Chippenham, to raise a memorial fund for the restoration of the chancel of Lacock Abbey Church. The secretary of the fund is C. H. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Chippenham. The word "restoration" has an ominous sound, and as no particulars have reached us as to what in this case it may mean, we are unable to say anything as to the desirableness or otherwise of the proposed undertaking. In connection with the fund the *Photogram* Limited announces a small edition of prints from three of Henry Fox Talbot's photo engravings on copper at the price of 5s. each,

net, the whole proceeds going to the fund in the names of the subscribers.



The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* reports that the Naples Museum has lately bought from the De Prisco family for the sum of £600 two magnificently-executed silver statuettes representing Venus, Aphrodite, and Isis, together with a silver serpent and a silver crescent, which were recently found near Scafati. They are supposed to have belonged to some wealthy Pompeian family which was overwhelmed at the time of the destruction of the city. The silver statuette of Isis is particularly important because it is the first ever found holding the symbols of the attributes of the goddess—an oar and an ear of corn. On the head is a lotus flower.



We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the East Herts Archæological Society for 1899, the first year of its existence. The membership stands at 115, and the finances are in a satisfactory condition. In addition to the first annual meeting and conversazione, three summer excursions were held. The report contains some interesting details of the excavating work undertaken last autumn, and shows in other ways that this young and vigorous society has been active and vigilant. We wish it a long and useful life.



"I wonder," writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "how many of the habitués of Fleet Street have noticed the reinstatement of one of the very few old business signs left in 'the highway of letters.' A year or so ago Gosling's Bank having been amalgamated with Barclay's, the house of the former firm was pulled down for rebuilding. The house itself dated back only about a century, but it embodied a much older feature in the curiously carved little squirrels, three in number, which formed the sign of the bank, and were displayed in the head of the middle window. In the opinion of Mr. Arthur C. Blomfield, the architect of the new bank, the sign is at least two hundred years old, and it takes us back, therefore, to within a few years of the founding of the bank by Henry Pinckney, in 1650. Mr. Blomfield

took care that this interesting relic should be preserved, and it is now to be seen in the semicircular head of the central window. It is pleasant to know also that the old name, as well as the old sign, is to be perpetuated, for the new bank will be known among men as Gosling's branch of Barclay's.



At the annual meeting of the Folklore Society it was announced that Miss M. A. Owen, an American lady, has offered to present to the society her valuable collection of Musquakie beadwork and ceremonial objects. It is believed that no such collection exists on this side of the Atlantic. Miss Owen has also promised to write an account of the tribe and its ceremonies, with the special object of illustrating the collection. It is hoped that the collection will reach this country in the course of this year, and be deposited with the other objects belonging to the society in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, where it will be readily accessible for inspection and study by students of folklore and ethnography.



An ancient "clog," or perpetual almanac, of crab-apple wood,  $18\frac{1}{4}$  inches long by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches broad, was to be sold at Sotheby's on February 27, the first well-preserved specimen of its kind to occur for some years. It is identical, says the *Athenæum*, with a "clog" in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, and very nearly so with a larger one in the British Museum. The system for the Golden Numbers is the usual one of the Roman notation, with the letter ciphers placed vertically to suit the arrangement for space. There are four sides, the first of which contains 84 days, from January 1 to March 25; the second, 91 days, from March 26 to June 24; the third, 98 days, from June 25 to September 30; and the fourth, 92 days, from October 1 to December 31.



The excavations at Furness Abbey which have been carried on during the last five years by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, under the superintendence of Mr. St. John Hope and Chancellor Ferguson, are drawing to a close. It is probable that Mr. Hope's report and plan will appear in the next number of

the society's transactions, which may be expected by the members about the usual time—April or May. Some trenches dug this autumn by Mr. Turner, the guide, to clear up some measurements, disclosed very interesting and important discoveries, which Mr. Hope visited recently. Under the light afforded by these discoveries, Mr. Hope has been able to recover the Saviginan plan of Furness Abbey prior to its conversion into Cistercian, a state of things not to be seen elsewhere. The church seems to have been rebuilt more than once. In the presbytery it is clear that the builders of the second work destroyed all the first work to make way for their own, and whatever *their* end was (probably apsidal) they were in turn destroyed by the third-work builders. The exposure of the south of the presbytery and part of the north showed in a most interesting way how the later work of the fifteenth century is built upon that of the twelfth. At the request of Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. J. F. Curwen, a well-known North-country antiquary and architect, has undertaken to make drawings of this work for Mr. Hope's paper before it is again filled up. Many other doubtful points have been cleared up. The original south wall of the cloister has been found, showing that the first cloister was square. The frater has been rebuilt no less than three times, and the sites and dimensions of all four have now been ascertained.



In addition to Mr. Hope's report mentioned above, the forthcoming Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society will contain other papers of importance, notably one by Mr. J. F. Curwen on Workington Hall, the least known, though one of the most interesting in itself, in its history, and in its contents, of the old Cumbrian manorial halls. Among the other important papers are Mr. Haverfield's report of the work done on the Roman wall by the Cumberland Excavation Committee in 1899, their sixth year of work; Mr. Cowper's on the "Roman Settlement of Cumberland"; "Chap Books," a continuation by the president; and "Monk Foss," by Mr. Collingwood. Among minor papers we have Mr. Cowper on "The Flookburgh Regalia," Mr. Sykes on "Pitch Pipes," and Mr. Bailey

on "Some Lost and Refound Roman Altars." An index to the fifteen volumes of the society's Transactions has just been compiled by Mr. A. Sparke, the librarian at Tullie House, Carlisle, and will be printed when funds permit.



## Fairy Mounds.

BY DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.

(Concluded from p. 56.)

**S**IR JAMES WARE'S statement that "some round hills are found the inner parts whereof are formed into chambers, and served the Danish Princes of old for houses," is not only endorsed by the writer of the year 1700 previously quoted, but also by Dr. Thomas Molyneux, F.R.S., who published a *Discourse* on the subject in 1725.\* "As to the outward shape of these mounts," he observes, "they are made in form of a cone, lessening gradually as it rises from a large basis, till it terminates at the top, not in a point, but a flat surface." A large number of these, he informs us, are sepulchral. "But besides these tumuli, or funeral piles, there is another sort of ancient work still remaining in this kingdom [Ireland], and to be met with in many parts of it, that by their round make, and resemblance to these mounts, as well by the tradition of the inhabitants, show that they derive their original from the same Danish nation. These are the Danish forts, or *raths*. . . . Many of the larger forts have caves contrived within them underground, that run in narrow, strait, long galleries, some of these above 26 foot in length, 5 foot high, and as many broad;" and in the detailed description which he proceeds to give one easily recognises the subterranean structures known in Ireland and Scotland by various names.

"All this part of Ireland," says a later writer (Thomas Wright, 1747), referring to

\* *A Discourse on Danish Mounds*, Dublin, 1725; appended as Part iii. to *A Natural History of Ireland*, Dublin, 1726.

County Louth, and in connection with the souterrain near the banks of the River of Ballrchan, a tributary of the Dundalk or Castle Town River, "abounds with such caves, not only under mounts, forts, and castles, but under unsuspected plain fields, some winding into little hills and risings like a volute or ram's-horn; others running zig-zag, like a serpent; others again right forward, connecting cell with cell. The common Irish tell you they are all skulking holes of the Danes after they had lost their superiority in that island. . . . Others there are who confidently affirm that this country was once infested with a race of giants, and that these were the burrows of the common men."\* From which it is evident that the word translated "giant" was not understood to denote a man of large stature, for the "burrows" in question are too restricted in their dimensions to be of any practical use to the average Irishman of the present day. Indeed, the Irish word *famhair*, or *fomhair*, often Englished as "giant," really signifies a "mole-man;" a term still applied, under its variant "moudiewart," to Lancashire miners, in allusion to their underground life. Thus, the "giants," or "mole-men," of one tradition may have been identical with the "Danes" of another.

As to those "Danes" themselves, it appears to be generally recognised by modern students that they were not the invaders of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, but a much earlier race, known as the *Tuatha Dé Danann*, or "the Dananns." They are traditionally stated to have preceded the Gaels in Ireland, and one of the Gaelic names given to them is that of *daoine-sithe*, or "mound people," owing to their residence in the chambered mounds described by Sir James Ware. Whatever the date of their arrival in Ireland, they are stated to have come thither from the region lying between the Rhine and the Elbe. So say the Irish records.

But the same records also derive the *Cruithné*, or Picts, from that very region, somewhere about the same period of time.†

\* Wright's *Louthiana*, London, 1748, book iii., p. 17.

† See Dr. Skene's introduction to *The Dean of Lismore's Book*, p. lxxvi; also his *Celtic Scotland*,

And when one examines the chief attributes ascribed to the Picts, one finds that they strongly resemble those of the "Dananns." This resemblance becomes identity when we consider their dwellings.

The name of "Pict," however, is popularly so much more associated with Scotland than Ireland, that it will prove convenient to turn again to the former country in considering the Picts. In the first part of this paper it was noticed that the "green knoll" on the slope of Wideford Hill, Orkney, opened by Mr. Petrie in 1849, was found to be "a structure of the description so generally known by the appellation of a Pict's house." Chambered knolls of this sort, "beehive" houses, and underground galleries, have all been popularly styled "Picts' houses" in Scotland; but a writer of last century, who describes "the round houses called Pictish houses," seems to have had specially in view the first and second of these classes, which are closely allied to one another. This writer was the Rev. Alexander Pope, minister of Reay (died 1782), who furnished an account of Caithness and Sutherland to Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, in the fourth edition of which (London, 1776) he supplies illustrations of two of these structures. One is a round, or beehive-shaped house, having a ground-plan identical with that of the tall circular towers known in Scotland as "brochs" and "doons"; but, of course, without a staircase in the wall, as the wall proper is only 12 feet high, and the total height of the building about 28 feet. The other, situated at the Mill of Loth-beg, in Sutherland, is outwardly a green, conical knoll, in height and other dimensions resembling the Fairy Mounts of Louth and Bala, with an interior plan akin to that of the Wideford "Pict's house" explored by Mr. Petrie in 1849. This second specimen, which was examined by Mr. Pope in company with the then Bishop of Ossory, represents a subdivision of the round-houses thus referred to in his description: "It is to be observed that where the stones were not flat and well bedded, for fear the outer wall should fail, they built great heaps of stones to support

vol. i., p. 131, and vol. iii., chap. iii.; and his *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, in support of the above statements.

it, so that it looks outwardly like a heap without any design." It seems more likely, however, that concealment was their chief motive in such cases, as, except when smoke was issuing from the vent-hole in the apex of its domed roof, such a "Pict's house" would be mistaken for a natural knoll by any passing stranger. For Mr. Petrie adds, what the minister of Reay omits, that this apparent "heap without any design" was "covered with a thick layer of turf, a foot or more in thickness."

It will be seen, then, that many of the dwellings built by, or attributed to, the Picts were practically mounds when viewed from the outside. Consequently, to their contemporaries of other races, who would eventually discover the real nature of those seeming hillocks, the Picts would appear as mound-dwellers. This is strongly emphasized in Gaelic lore. Dr. Hayes O'Grady gives us two parallel passages from Gaelic MSS. which relate to a certain Pictish woman, Nar, daughter of Lotan. The one reference will be found in a manuscript, now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, which formerly belonged to the Argyllshire family of the McLauchlans of Kilbride, and which is supposed to be a portion of the lost library of Iona. In this manuscript Nar is spoken of as "daughter of Lotan of Pictland"; but in the famous *Book of Ballymote*, a compilation of the latter half of the fourteenth century, she is called "Nar out of the mounds, or of Pictland (*a sidaib no do Chruithentu-aith*)."\* Then, again, there is a reference given by the late Mr. Hore† to the effect that "in an ancient genealogy we read of a wife [the wife of Tuathal *techtmar*] who was obtained from the mounds of the son of Scal the stammerer, otherwise the King of Pictland;" in the original Gaelic, "A sidaibh mic Scail Bhaibh, no ri Cruithentuaiti." Both of these women, therefore, were Picts, and both came "out of the mounds—*a sidh-aibh*," from the Gaelic word *sid*, *sidh*, or *sith*, a mound.

But it is further stated‡ that "Nar was of

\* For these statements see Dr. Hayes O'Grady's *Silva Gadelica*, pp. 495, 544, of English translation.

† *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, June, 1895, p. 128.

‡ See Petrie's "Round Towers," *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xx., Dublin, 1845, p. 101.

the Tuatha Dea," by which term is signified the Dananns, or Tuatha Dé Danann already referred to. Thus, Nar was alike a Pictish woman and a "Danann;" and, under either name, she was a *bean-sithe*, or "mound-woman." For we have seen that the Dananns and the Picts were each styled *daoine-sithe*, or "mound-people," on account of their residence in chambered hillocks, or knolls. That "Danann" and "Pict" were different terms applied to what was practically one people appears tolerably evident from what has just been stated. Nor is there anything new in this deduction. An Irish writer of fifty years ago\* refers to "the life of St. Cadroe (Colgan, *Acta Sanct.*, p. 494), according to which the Milesians found the Picts—'gentem Pictaneorum'—in possession of Ireland," and, continues this writer, "Colgan (*ibid.*, n. 25) says that he would, in another place, endeavour to explain how the Tuatha Dé Danann could be called Picts, but I know not whether he redeemed his promise."

One variant of the Gaelic term denoting a mound-dweller is here worthy of a moment's consideration. This is the form *siabhra*, a corruption of *siabhrrugh*, or *siabhrog*, which in turn are corruptions of the compound *sidh-bhrugh*, or, in the older form, *sid-brug*, signifying a mound-burgh, or mound-broch. In Dr. O'Grady's *Silva Gadelica* one finds many references to the *sid-brugs* and their inhabitants. When the word was applied, as it often was, to the dwellers instead of the dwellings, it represented a transference of meaning analogous to that seen in such words as *terrier*, *redcoat*, and *bluejacket*, where the earth-dog, the soldier, and the sailor became identified with their immediate associations. The simple form *sid* also received this twofold application, and "the *side*" may mean in one place the dwellings and in another the dwellers. It further seems probable that, although the two terms became interchangeable, there was originally a distinction between *sid* and *sid-brug*. Thus, a simple round-house which had been made to resemble a mound by means of the stones and earth heaped over it may have been spoken of simply as a *sid*

\* The Rev. Matthew Kelly, of Maynooth, in his *Cambrensis Eversus*, Dublin, 1848, vol. i., p. 465 n.



(mound); while a more complicated structure, such as the mound-broch of Coldoch, may have been distinguished as a *sid-brug*. For the latter belongs to a class of "brochs" which, prior to examination, seemed to be grassy hillocks; whereas other Scottish brochs, such as those of Glenelg, Durness, and Easter Ross, have always been quite devoid of any accretion of earth and turf. In the arid East ruins become easily overblown with heaps of sand; but it is difficult to account for the fact that some—and only some—of the brochs in Scotland had the appearance of grassy mounds, except by the supposition that their builders had deliberately concealed their exterior by heaping stones and soil around it, as they did with some of their "round-houses."

Time and popular misconceptions have done much to distort the original meaning of this word *sid*, *sidh*, or *sith*,\* and its derivatives *fir-sithe* and *daoine-sithe* ("mound-men" and "mound-people"). The late Dr. Thomas McLauchlan, whose mother-tongue was Gaelic, and who, moreover, knew the language as a scholar, protested strongly against the frequent interpretation of *fir-sithe* as "men of peace," an interpretation based upon the fact that another Gaelic noun, identical in sound and spelling with the word for a mound (or, more strictly, "a conical hill," of any magnitude), signifies "peace." In reality, the characteristics assigned by the Gaels to the mound-men are the very opposite of peaceful.

It is now apparent that, in considering the chambered hillocks known as "Danes' mounds" and "Picts' houses," we have worked round to our starting-point. For the so-called Danes, or Dananns, and the Picts were alike styled *daoine-sithe*. And although that term had its origin in their mound-like dwellings, yet its most common English equivalent is "the fairies." Thus, the structures referred to were all "fairy mounds." In giving due consideration to this result, it is necessary to discard altogether the fantasies of poets and artists, and only to accept tentatively the traditional beliefs of the peasantry

\* For a detailed consideration of this word, I would refer to my "Notes on the Word 'Sidh,'" in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, December, 1893.

with regard to fairies. To enter upon anything like a critical examination of these beliefs in this place is out of the question.

Were popular tradition an unerring guide to the dwellings of the mound-folk (and be it understood that both the traditions and the traditional dwellings occupy a vastly wider area than the British Isles), there would be no doubt that the mounds of Louth, Bala, Pubil, and Brux are earth-covered structures of the kinds described by Ware, Wallace, Pope, and others. But too much time has elapsed since such places were built and inhabited. The quasi-educated peasant of to-day fancies himself superior to his forefathers, and dismisses the whole question with pitying contempt; while even the most conservative of his seniors has only vague and hazy notions on the subject. Any conical hillock may be assumed to be a "fairy" dwelling, without the least warrant in fact. Two alleged Fairy Knowes in Shetland, which were examined in 1865, proved to be nothing but natural formations; and although the "Fairy Knowe of Pendreich," on the estate of Airthrey, Stirlingshire, opened in 1868, turned out to be entirely artificial, it was nevertheless only a sepulchral mound. These three instances alone are sufficient to show the unreliable nature of popular tradition.

To what extent the popular memory is at fault is therefore a question which has yet to be determined, and there is no other method of solution than a careful examination of the various mounds alleged to have been inhabited by the "mound-people." County Louth, the scene selected at the beginning of this article, itself furnishes many specimens of these mounds; representations of which have been extant for the last 150 years in the pages of Wright's *Louthiana*. With regard to one of these, Castle-Town Mount, near Dundalk, Wright observes: "The Mount itself is supposed to be hollow within (as other mounds of the like construction have been found to be), but I have not heard of any attempts that have yet been made to open it." A modern journal\* states that another mound in the Dundalk neighbourhood "is said to contain a cave, or

\* *Folk-Love*. London, D. Nutt, March, 1899, p. 120.

subterranean chamber, with a passage ending in the little marsh between it and Fort Hill. There is said to be a similar passage from the fort at Fort Hill to the marsh. The two forts are connected by a 'fairy pass.'

The question of these "fairy mounds" is a fascinating one. Perhaps some day a British Excavation Society may take it up; and beginning, let us say, with the mounds of County Louth, or of the Welsh Dee, ascertain the actual purpose for which they were reared.



## Shropshire Byways.\*

BY CHARLOTTE S. BURNE.



HE title of Mr. Timmins's book is somewhat of a misnomer, for it deals with *South* Shropshire only.

The author never takes us north of the line formed eastward of Shrewsbury by the London and North Western Railway and westward by the Severn.

It is not a guide-book. If it were, we should judge it by a much severer standard than we propose to do. It is simply a record of pedestrian sketching tours in unfrequented corners of one of the loveliest and most interesting counties in England. Entering the county, apparently, from Worcestershire, Mr. Timmins makes first one and then another "praty uplandish townlet" (to quote his favourite authority Leland), his base for a few days' rambles on foot in the immediate neighbourhood. He finds his way through steep lanes and footpaths which one rejoices to think can never be vulgarized by bicycles; he obtains courteous permission to visit old mansions; he meets with characteristic Shropshire hospitality in lonely farm-houses; he chats with passers-by and workers in the field; he hears and records quaint dialectical sayings; he picks up bits of local legend, some of them not to be found in the pages of *Shropshire Folklore*. Hunting up a

ruined border-keep and a sixteenth-century farmhouse in Narrowdale, near Bishop's Castle, and

"giving preference to the meadow paths, we presently" (he says) "happen upon a huge block of stone, as big as a good-sized cart, lying stranded in the middle of a grass field. How it came there is the puzzle, so we take counsel with an old fellow breaking stones by the wayside, a furlong farther on. 'Oh,' he says in reply to our questions, 'they 'ud used to tell us when we was children as the devil fell lame one day a-walkin' by here, and throwed that there old styun out of 's shoe, and then fled away up to Stiperstones yander. But that was afore my time, like, and behappen there's never a one now can tell the rights on it.' And the country folk have a saying that the Lea Stone, as it is called, turns itself around 'every time the clock strikes thirteen.'"

We wonder how many readers will realize that the "weedy" roads the author was directed to follow were not overgrown, but tedious! Or how many could interpret the following directions for finding the way from Hubbal Grange to Whiteladies: "It isn't [? isn't] a very gain road for a stranger to find, but there's huntin' wickets all the way. Keep along by the 'urdles, and follow the rack under th' 'ood, and you'll find a glat in the hedge as'll lead you down to the brook, just by a bit of a plankway." We doubt, however, whether Mr. Timmins ever really heard "you'm" (=you am) for "you are" in Shropshire. Was it not rather "you'n"—*i.e.*, "you aren," the old thirteenth-century plural, a contraction which is in common use there? And he mistakes the meaning of the phrase "to break the year" (p. 68). This signifies that a servant leaves his or her situation before the completion of the year for which he has hired himself, not when it has been completed, as he seems to suppose.

The book is disfigured by a flowery and long-winded style, and especially by an irritating tendency to call everything unserviceable, from an old almsman to a ruined tower, an "ancient derelict." Nevertheless, there is a genuine ring about it, and it does somehow contrive to convey a lively impression of the peculiar charm of Shropshire. But though a sincere lover of antiquities, Mr. Timmins is not a profound antiquary. His descriptions are too often vague and indefinite. He remarks on the picturesque situation of Bridgnorth without a hint as to the historical significance of the position; he visits the

\* *Nooks and Corners of Shropshire*, by H. Thornhill Timmins. Maps and many illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1899; 4to., pp. xiv-243. Price £1 1s. net.



DUNVALL.

rude little churches of Clun Forest without perceiving that they were frequently intended to be defensible. For local history he seems to have been content to depend for the most part on the information of local guidebooks, the parson of the parish, and the village sexton. So at least we gather from such statements as that Frodesley parish registers are the oldest in the county, that the "White Abbey" at Alberbury was the site of a Benedictine priory, and that Sarah Hoggins, the bride of the "Lord of Burleigh," was the daughter of a market gardener at Ewdness. If writers of "popular" works on antiquities would but enlist the co-operation of the recognised archæological authorities before they throw themselves on the public, there would be some hope of the advancement of popular knowledge of archæology.

But for the antiquary and local historian of the future, the book will have a definite value as a record of the state of a particular district at a given date. And this is, and will be, enhanced by the picturesque original illustrations with which it abounds, some of which we are permitted to reproduce for the adornment of the present number. Some of the general views are very charming; but many of the smaller pictures are particularly interesting because of their freshness and of the out-of-the-way character of the places to which they refer. The author claims that some of his subjects have never been drawn or photographed before, and we can believe him, for he has penetrated to nooks far out of the track of the ordinary tourist.

Our first example is of an old timbered mansion of the Elizabethan era, known as Dunvall, which stands not far from Astley Abbots Church.

"Its massive beams," says Mr. Timmins, "display great variety of treatment, and are entirely guiltless of ironwork, being joined together by long wooden pegs; while many of them are scored on the surface with curious lines and hatchings, private makrs of the craftsmen who fashioned them, perhaps.

"The hall, with its open staircase, oak panelling, and wide lattice-paned windows, has a delightfully old-world appearance, and probably remains much as originally built."

The next illustration shows an ancient sundial, which stands upon the lawn of another old Elizabethan house, Marrington Hall.

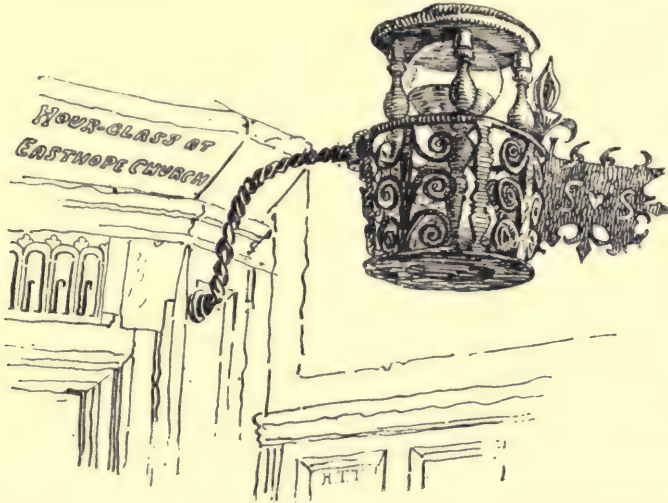
"This curious sundial," says our author, "one of the most remarkable of its kind in England, consists of a stone monolith with chamfered edges, set upon a large square base, the whole structure being about five or six feet in height. The figures 1595 cut upon the stone mark the date of its erection, and round the base runs the inscription: FOR · CHARITI · BID · ME · ADW · WHO WROUGHT · THIS · STONE · FOR · THE · TOMB OF · R · LL. A queer figure, wrought upon



ANCIENT SUNDIAL AT MARRINGTON.

one face of the pillar, may pass for a portrait of Richard Lloyd, the founder, whose arms, with those of the Newtons and other local families, appear upon the shaft.

SEPULCHRUM · FUI · UT · ES · ERIS · UT · SUM ·  
UT · HORA · SIC · VITA · etc., besides many devices and emblems, more or less appropriate to the subject."



"On the top of the pillar is fixed a sundial or gnomon, while smaller dials were inserted into every nook and cranny whither the sun's rays could penetrate. Upon the

The churches of Shropshire contain many curiosities of interest, and one of them is figured in the next sketch. This is the hour-glass which hangs upon the old carved



shaft are inscribed various suitable mottoes :  
THESE · SHADES · DO · FLEET · FROM · DAY  
TO · DAY · AND · SO · THIS · LIFE · PASSETH  
AWAIE · DEUS · MIHI · LUX · FINIS · ITINERIS

oak pulpit of Easthope Church. The latter is a small, plain, rough-cast structure of thirteenth-century date, happily innocent, as yet, of restoration. It is worth noting

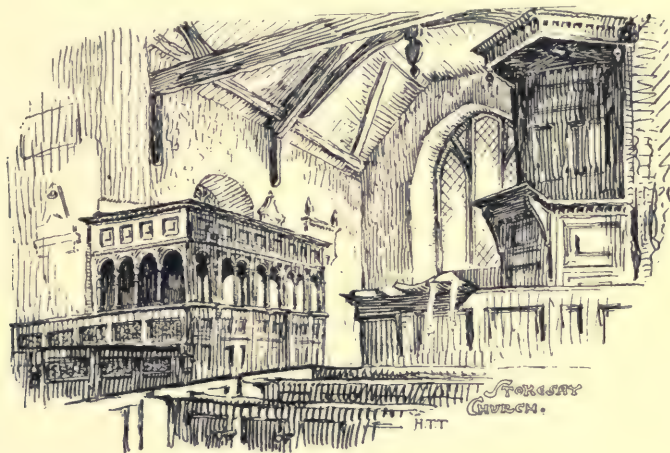
that the "sanctuary" ring still hangs upon the porch door.

"As shown in our sketch, the hour-glass is enclosed in a sort of cage, or basket, of wrought and twisted iron, from which projects a banner-like sheet of metal ornamented with nicely-fashioned fleurs-de-lys, a heart, and the letters S, S, and surmounted by the figures 1662, indicating the year it was made."

We give next a view of the ancient bridge on the "Devil's Causeway." Journeying from Frodesley to Church Preen, through "a secluded lane that runs between low wooded hills . . . the name 'Devil's Causeway' whets one's curiosity" . . . and "coming

old countrywoman good-naturedly comes to our aid, and solves the riddle by explaining: 'It was the devil as builded un up in one night, and when cock-crow come 'e dropped they (? them) stwuns down in a hurry out of 'is apern, and flew away to his own place.'

Our last illustration shows the unrestored interior of Stokesay Church, which, "though originally Norman, was in large measure rebuilt in the seventeenth century, as is recorded upon the keystone of the tower arch: 'Ano. Dom. 1654, this church was rebuilt by the pious oversight of George Powell, Gent., and George Lambe, Churchwarden. This Arch was given by John



to a brook in the bottom of the vale, our lane is carried across it by a little round-arched stone bridge, showing unmistakable signs of antiquity. The lane, too, becomes as we proceed a veritable causeway, both it and the ancient bridge being rudely paved with large, thick, roughly-squared flagstones, partly hidden beneath grass and weeds, and forming a kind of kerb above the ditch by the lane-side.

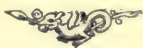
"Tradition has it that this causeway marks the track of an old, old road, that in pre-historic times ran across country from the Watling Street, near Acton Burnell, to the Roman encampment at Nordy Bank, on the shoulder of Brown Clee Hill.

"Anent the origin of the bridge itself, an

Cheshire, Joyner.' A tiebeam of the chancel roof bears a date of ten years later."

"Since those times," says Mr. Timmins, "the sacred edifice has remained practically untouched, and consequently presents an appearance of rural simplicity very grateful to look upon in these 'restoration' days. The oak pulpit, with its curious sounding-board above, and the beautiful double-canopied pew in the chancel are excellent examples of Jacobean carpentry; while some of the old high-backed pews retain their original wrought-iron hinges, and touches of carved work here and there."

Some day, we hope, Mr. Timmins will exercise his pencil in North Shropshire also, and give us the benefit of the result.



## Holy Wells of Ireland: their Legends and Superstitions.


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

(Continued from vol. xxxv., p. 312.)

### II.

#### COUNTY CLARE.

##### KILKREDANE.

HERE is a well in one of the cliffs here dedicated to Credan Neapha, the "Sanctified Credun." It is remarkable for curing sore eyes and restoring rickety children to health, on which account great numbers of people resort to it in summer.—*A Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland*, drawn, etc., by William Shaw Mason, Dublin, London, and Edinburgh, 1814-1819, 8vo., 3 vols., ii. 435.

#### COUNTY CORK.

##### AGHADA, ST. JOHN'S WELL.

The custom of hanging shreds of rags on trees as votive offerings still obtains in Ireland. A writer remembers as a child to have been surreptitiously taken by an Irish nurse to the above well, on the vigil of the Saint's day, to be cured of the whooping-cough by drinking *three times* of the water of the holy well, and will never forget the strange spectacle of men and women "paying rounds,"—creeping on their knees in voluntary devotion, or in obedience to enjoined penance, so many times round the well, which was protected by a gray stone hood, and had a few whitethorn trees growing near it, on the spines of which fluttered innumerable shreds of frieze and vari-coloured rags, the votive offerings of devotees and patients. Long years afterwards the practice was referred to in a sermon preached by the Rev. John Gregg, subsequently Bishop of Cork. He had been visiting the far west, where he found similar trees thus adorned, a branch from one of which, with the votive fragments on it, he said he would have preserved and placed over the door of a mission-house which he designed to build on the site of these very thorn-bushes.

##### ST. JOHN'S WELL ON LAKE GOUGANEBARRA.

A pilgrimage to the source of the River Lee is one frequently performed by two very

different classes of persons—the superstitious and the curious; the first led by a traditional sanctity attached to the place, the latter by the reputed sublimity of its scenery, and a desire of witnessing the religious assemblies and ceremonies of the peasantry. The scenery of Gougaun Lake is bold and rugged, surrounded by rocky and rugged mountains; in its centre is a small and solitary island, connected with the shore by a narrow artificial causeway, constructed to facilitate the rites of religious devotees, who annually flock thither on June 24—St. John the Baptist's Day—and the celebration of a pious festival. The principal building on the island is a rudely-formed circular wall of considerable solidity, in the thickness of which are nine arched recesses or cells, called chapels, severally dedicated to particular saints, with a plain flagstone set up in each as an altar.

On the celebration of the religious meeting these cells are filled with men and women in various acts of devotion, almost all of them on their knees. Croker, in his *Researches in the South of Ireland* (1824, p. 275), describing one of these pilgrimages, says: "To a piece of rusty iron considerable importance seems to have been attached; it passed from one devotee to another with much ceremony. The form consisted in placing it three times across the head of the person to whom it was handed, and who went through the same ceremony with the next to him, with a short prayer—'O Almighty God, as I have undertaken this journey by way of pilgrimage in and through a penitential spirit, in the first place I hope to render myself worthy of the favour I mean to ask, to avoid drunkenness and licentiousness, and hope to find favour in Thy sight. I therefore pay this tribute, and fulfil the promise I have made. I ask you, therefore, through the intercession of St. John, to grant me the following favour.' (Here mention your ailment, the particular favour you stand in need of.) 'I know how unworthy I am of being heard, but I resolve, with Thy gracious assistance, henceforward to render myself worthy of your favour. I implore this gift through the intercession of St. John, and the sufferings of Christ our Lord. Amen.'—N.B. You must be careful to avoid all excess in drinking, dancing in tents, for it is impossible for characters such

as these to find favour in the sight of God—and thus it circulated from one to the other. Fasting going there had formerly been the custom. The banks of the lake were the scenes of merry-making. Almost every tent had its piper, two or three young men and women dancing the jig.—Dyer's *British Popular Customs*, 329, 330.

## COUNTY DONEGAL.

## STRANORLAR, ST. BRIGID'S WELL.

Not far from the picturesque little village of Stranorlar, renowned as the last resting-place of Isaac Butt, the founder of the Home Rule movement, lies a calm, placid sheet of water known to the peasantry as Loch Lawne. In its southern side, about three feet from the pebbly shore, is the famous well of St. Brigid, surrounded by a mound of small white stones brought from almost every part of Ulster, and surmounted by pieces of linen, sticks, and crutches left by those who had the happiness of being cured by its healing waters. It has long been considered a pious custom for the pilgrim, on his first visit, to place three white stones on the ever-increasing mound.

In the year 18—, the concourse of pilgrims being larger than usual, the owner of the estate in which the lake is situated, under pretence that his crops were in danger of being destroyed, closed all ingress to the holy well. The peasantry became excited. Threats were indulged in by some, petitions were made by others, but in vain. He was a man of gentle, but by times (as in the present instance) of stubborn manner. He knew no fear, and threats as well as petitions were entirely disregarded. For three months this hateful mandate was in force.

One morning the inhabitants of Stranorlar awoke to find the following placard on the trunk of a large beech-tree, long used for public notices. It was signed by the owner of the estate—"Free Access to St. Brigid's Well."

Many were the suppositions of the pious villagers as to the cause of his relenting. Some said that his cattle were all dying, others that good St. Brigid had sent him a warning from heaven. Be this as it may, a great change had come over him: his toleration was the wonder of all. Pilgrims might trample his oats, break his fences: he would only remark: "I will be nothing the poorer."

Sitting one evening by his blazing peat-fire many years after, he said to me: "I will tell you an incident that happened long years ago. You were then a mere boy. One morning I found my fences thrown into the lake. I became angry, and falsely suspecting the pilgrims, I poured forth threats and curses against them, and closed all ingress to the well. I even determined to drain it by means of a channel connecting it with the lake. To accomplish this spiteful work I chose a clear moonlight night. Taking a gun and spade, I set out by the shortest route to the well. Judge of my surprise on finding it illuminated as if by hundreds of candles! Trembling, I aimed my gun and fired. Not a light was extinguished—on the contrary, I seemed only to have increased the brilliancy of the scene. As I was pausing, not knowing whether to proceed to the well or return home, I saw a beautiful maiden rising, as it were, from the lake, attired in a long flowing white robe, girded by a blue sash. On her breast sparkled gems more dazzling than the sun. She glided as I have seen swallows, without touching the earth, and hovered over the well. No doubt it was St. Brigid."

He is dead now, but his son, who inherits his liberal spirit, has made an excellent road to St. Brigid's Well. And the peasants thereabouts tell the strangers that linger on that romantic way the story I have told you.—S. D. in *Ave Maria*, *Derry Journal*, March 12, 1885.

## LOUGH COLUMBKELLE, MILLFORD.

St. Columbkille had a hermitage in the lake, now called Lough Columbkelle, a little to the eastward of Ballaghmagallach [*Anglice*, ford of the swordsmen], now Millford. He lived on the fish he caught there; but a pagan used to come and poach, notwithstanding that he was warned off time after time by the saint. At last one day the saint said: "You may catch three fish, but a devil a bit will you catch more if you fish from morning to night." Since then anyone going to fish there will easily catch three fish, but never more.—*Folk-lore Journal*, iv. 360.

## GARTAN.

The O'Freels, whose territory, by the ancient map, lay about Gweedore and Gweedbarra, claim that an ancestor, Termear

O'Freel [O'Freel of the Sanctuary], built the church, made the well, and blessed the clay. When creating the well he struck the solid rock and said: "Henceforth the water here will never fail, as the spring is supplied from the lake on the top of Muckish."—*Ibid.*

#### COUNTY DUBLIN.

##### MONKSTOWN, JUGGY'S WELL.

This is scarcely old enough to be folk-lore, the name of the well being only a little more than half a century old, but, at the same time, a record may prevent speculation hereafter.

The following is the origin as given by an old coachman of my father: "When I was a boy, before there was a railway in the country, everything for Kingstone, or, as it was then, Dunleary, was brought in carts along the Rock Road. At the bottom of Monkstown Hill, at the well, sat an old woman who used to get halfpence from the quality for taking the drags off the wheels of the carriages. When we were passing with the carts we always stopped to take a drink; so the old woman got a jug, which she used to fill when she saw any of us coming. We got to call her Juggy, and generally had a halfpenny or a bit of bacca for her when we passed. Poor Juggy went when the railway was made—at least, I never saw her since; but the name has stuck to the well."

It is probable the name will always remain, as it is recorded on the Ordnance Map, and unless there is a record of its origin it will be a "puzzleite"—in fact, it is at the present time, as I have heard some curious pre-Christian derivations suggested.—*Folk-lore Journal*, iv. 363.

##### ST. JOHN'S WELL, DUBLIN.

About a hundred yards from Kilmainham Prison, where the Dublin Invincibles were hanged, is the ancient well of St. John, to which an old tradition is attached that water taken therefrom on the eve of June 24 possesses curative properties. This is firmly believed by many people, and quite 5,000 assembled at the well on Tuesday, having made a pilgrimage there. It is regarded as essential that the water should be drawn before daylight on St. John's Eve, and the pilgrims came provided with every class of vessel to bring away some of the precious

fluid. The well is in a recess under a wall, and candles had to be used to light the people down the steps, the scene thus presented being of a weird character. The people dispersed about three in the morning.—[1888].

(To be continued.)



## Prehistoric Man in Holderness.

BY THOMAS SHEPPARD.

(Concluded from p. 44.)



ORE recently, near Pickering, a pile structure has been found. It is on the banks of the Costa, and though not in Holderness, it is at no very great distance, and as it is the most recent find of its kind we have had, a few words in reference to it may not be out of place here.

Attention was first called to it by Mr. J. Spink at a meeting of the Yorkshire Geological Society at York. Specimens were then exhibited, consisting of pottery, bones, and implements, and there was little doubt that a dwelling of some kind had been discovered. Mr. Spink's notes were subsequently published,\* and since then the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, F.G.S., has given an account of the finds.†

It appears that whilst a stream was being cleared out in the spring of 1893, Mr. Mitchelson, of the Hall, Pickering, noticed that some pieces of coarse pottery had been thrown out. Other finds were made, and subsequently four rows of piles were discovered in the vicinity, crossing the Costa at a distance of about 100 yards from each other. These rows of piles seem to converge upon a point forming the centre of a quasi-island, which it is thought represents the site of a group of lake dwellings. Excavations were made near the piles, and after penetrating 10 inches of soil, 2 feet 6 inches of

\* *Proc. Yorks. Geol. and Polyt. Soc.*, 1895, pp. 21-24.

† "Evidence of Lake-dwellings on the Banks of the Costa, near Pickering, North Riding of Yorkshire," *Journ. Anthropol. Institute*, August and November, 1898, pp. 150-154; see also the *Naturalist*, April, 1899, p. 112.



stiff blue clay, and 6 feet of peat, an enormous heap of bones, broken pottery, etc., was found, resting on the Kimmeridge Clay, which evidently formed the beds of the ancient lakes in this locality. Seeing that in one excavation alone enough bones were obtained to fill a cart, it would seem that a find of no mean importance has been made. The bones include those of man, deer (three species), horse (a small variety), *bos longifrons*, sheep, goat, pig, wolf, fox, otter, beaver, voles (different kinds), and birds. The human bones consist of the remains of at least four individuals, and indicate that they were a short but muscular set of people. Strange to say, neither stone nor metal instruments of any kind were met with, and the pottery is thick and of a coarse type. The Hon. Cecil Duncombe considers that the dwellings are of very great age (earlier than the crannogs of Ireland and Scotland), and are referable to about the same date as the Ulrome Lake Dwellings; certainly in each case the relics are covered by an enormous accumulation of peat.

The same author also discusses the probable origin and antiquity of these ancient Pickering settlers at some length. Unfortunately, however, there seems at present very little data to work upon; nevertheless it is remarkable that the human remains should resemble each other in having belonged to exceptionally small individuals. The skeleton of an adult female shows that she could not have exceeded 4 feet 6 inches in height when alive, and the owner of the largest thigh-bone would not have stood more than 5 feet. It would be valuable to have the result of an examination of some human skulls from this place, and amongst future finds it is to be hoped some perfect ones may be secured. The Hon. C. Duncombe's paper is illustrated by a plate showing "fragments of coarse pottery, and of antlers and limb-bones of deer (*Cervus*), also perforated tines of antlers of red deer." The finds are of great interest, and we trust Mr. Mitchelson and his friends will continue their investigations, especially towards the "island"; the discoveries already made certainly warrant it.

To return to Holderness. In addition to the evidence of prehistoric man as indicated by the lake-dwellings, we have some fine

earthworks, some barrows, kitchen middens, etc., and implements and other objects found at different times in various parts of the district.

The earthworks are at Skipsea Brough, a few miles north of Hornsea, and near Swine respectively.

The mound and earthworks at Skipsea Brough are the finest of their kind that I am acquainted with. There is a central mound, and at some distance away a series of earthworks, these latter forming a segment of a circle, the centre of which is the large mound. The earthworks are situated to the west and south-west of the mound, the remaining part of the country being, at the time of their construction, an impassable swamp, consequently no further protection would be needed there. It is on the edge of this swamp, at Ulrome, that the lake-dwellings occur, and the site can be readily seen from the mound.

The outer earthwork has a very high and steep face, with a moat at the bottom. Behind the mound is a flat platform, then another moat, followed by still another platform. Then comes a large open space, several acres in extent. In this the men, cattle, stores, etc., would be kept during troublesome times. Finally, there is the large central mound, which is surrounded by a well-constructed moat and outer mound.

The most marvellous thing in connection with these earthworks is their enormous size. The central mound is about 70 feet high above the surrounding plain. It has a flat top, almost an acre in extent, and covers about five acres of ground. The distance from the mound to the farthest earthwork is about a quarter of a mile. From the bottom of the mound to the inner edge of the earthworks the enclosed space is about 220 yards in breadth. The outer rampart is quite half a mile in length. Its height varies, and in places exceeds that of the central mound.

An enemy approaching these earthworks would experience no small amount of difficulty in taking them; in fact, the place would be almost impregnable. After fording the outer moat, the steep slope of the high mound would have to be scaled. This, in all probability, would be surmounted by a stockade. After the flat platform behind the battlement had been traversed, another moat

would have to be crossed, another, though smaller, bank, and then the space between the outer earthworks and the inner mound. Finally another bank and moat would have to be surmounted before the steep sides of the central mound could be reached.\* This artificial mound would also probably be surrounded by a stockade at the top, behind which, as a final retreat, the occupants would be situated. In this position, provided all the other earthworks had been taken by the enemy, the occupants would be fairly safe. It has been suggested that probably the occupiers of the adjacent lake-dwellings retreated to the earthworks in times of disturbance.

There can be little doubt that these earthworks were erected by the Britons. Poulson states that they are the work of Drogo de Brevere, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, to whom large tracts of land were granted. The probability is that Drogo, on finding such a magnificent stronghold already in existence, stationed himself there. He built a keep, the walls of which were of enormous thickness, upon the central mound. A small portion of the core of one of the walls of this keep still remains. It is made of large boulders from the coast cemented together. The greater part of the structure, unfortunately, has been carted away and broken up for repairing roads. Other minor alterations might also have been made in Norman times, but the general arrangement of the earthworks is absolute proof of their being of British age. Besides, British implements have been found on this site.† Of course it must be borne in mind that Holderness is dotted over with morainic hills of gravel, and probably one or more of these were utilized for the construction of the Skipsea earthworks, but even then the planning, digging, and erection of the embankments, moats, and mound is a work of such enormous magnitude that we cannot but marvel at it, having regard to the primitive implements and means the builders

\* Poulson suggests that probably this space would be flooded in cases of necessity.

† Amongst others, Dr. Evans, in the *Hull Quarterly* for April, 1886, records the finding of a fine socketed bronze celt, close to the outer trenchment. Mr. T. Boynton, of Bridlington, has some similar specimens from the same locality.

had at their disposal. Yet these are the people spoken of by some historians as "a savage and barbarous people." The so-called "Danes' Dyke," which runs right across Flamboro Headland, not many miles to the north, and which is admittedly of British date, is another fine example of their engineering skill.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Skipsea mounds were erected about 2,000 years ago, they are still in a remarkably good state of preservation, so much so that it is quite an easy matter to prepare a restored plan of them.

In many respects the structures at Skipsea resemble the mound and earthworks known as the "castles" at Barrow Haven, on the Lincolnshire side of the Humber. The latter, however, are on a much smaller scale, but their general plan and appearance suggests that they were built by the same people and are of the same age.\*

The other Holderness earthworks I refer to are near Swine. They are respectively Castle Hill and Giant's Hill. The latter is a small mound near the church, and is not of much importance, though probably of British age. Castle Hill, however, is much larger. It is situated on the west side of the railway-line between Sutton and Swine. In shape it is oval. There is a central mound, surrounded by a moat and embankment. It is now covered with trees, though in winter, when there is no foliage on them, the outline of the hill can be fairly well ascertained. Unfortunately the hill has been excavated to a considerable extent for the gravel of which it is composed.

It is very probable that originally the mound was a natural hill, and it has been excavated and modified to meet the requirements of its builders. The gravel would be on the spot, and would not require carrying any great distance.

There are other earthworks of less definite shape in the vicinity. Some of these are probably Roman. Several Roman relics have been found on them.

There are still other earthworks in Holderness, but of their precise age and the purpose

\* A good plan of these earthworks can be found in *A Picturesque Tour to Thornton Monastery, etc.*, by J. Greenwood, Hull, 1835, p. 34.

for which they were erected there is some doubt. A short time ago Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, showed some of us an interesting structure known as Beald Hill, near Brandesburton. This is in a field on level ground. It is about 3 feet high, and has a flat top. It covers a large area,\* and is of peculiar shape. There is a central ridge, and joined to each end is a crescent-shaped ridge, the points of the crescents pointing away from the centre of the structure. The shape of the hill might be compared with that of an ornamental capital)-(-.

Mr. Mortimer, who is an authority on the antiquities of the district, is of opinion that it is an early Anglo-Saxon moot hill. If this is so, it hardly comes within the scope of this paper, but in any case I consider it well worth mentioning. "Beald" means "a sheltered place for cattle in a field, afforded by trees or a hedgeside."† This name, however, in no way indicates the age of the structure, as it may have been given to it at any time subsequent to its erection. When built it would probably be in a boggy tract of land, and could only be used at a comparatively recent period as a cattle shelter.

Tumuli, or, as they are better known locally, "barrows," are not of very frequent occurrence in Holderness, for the reasons explained at the commencement of these notes, the greater part of the land being under water. In the neighbourhood of Spurn Point there is an interesting group of barrows; they are principally situated round Kilnsea Beacon. They were first noticed by the late Dr. H. B. Hewetson, of Leeds, who spent a great part of his time in the district. The four or five mounds are now on the shore-line, and are continually being assailed by the waters of the North Sea. Occasionally an extra strong sea will wash part of one of them away, and on such occasions pieces of urns, flint flakes, and other relics are washed out. Three years ago, in company with Dr. Hewetson, I visited these tumuli, and made an examination of the various relics obtained from them, which were in his museum at Easington. The

\* Its dimensions are, roughly: central ridge 47 yards long, length of each crescent about 4 yards, width of ridge about 7 yards.

† *Holderness Glossary*, 1877, p. 27.

pottery was of a very typical kind, and resembled very much the urns found in the wold barrows. It included a large food-vase, with remains of bones, etc., still intact, and two smaller urns, one of these latter being well marked with the "herring-bone" pattern. There were also other urns, in fragments.

The barrows were composed of the clay from the vicinity, but they were very compact, and with difficulty could be excavated. In the clay were large quantities of flint flakes, some of no definite shape, others obviously "wasters," and occasionally a fairly well-formed "scraper" was found. No human bones have been obtained from the tumuli. Whether the bodies had been cremated and the ashes buried with some of the urns, or in hollows in the tumuli, or whether the bones had rotted entirely away, could not be ascertained. I should hardly think the latter likely to be the case.

In the clay at low-water mark, at a considerable distance from the cliffs, was a peculiar structure, which was probably the remains of a large tumulus. There was a hole in the centre, which Mr. Mortimer informs me contained two skeletons, placed end to end, and enclosed in basket-work. This was surrounded by clay, and then a circle of flat burnt stones surrounded the whole. This resembled a small pavement, about 1 foot wide. The whole of the mound proper had been washed away many years ago, and I regret that no record of its contents appears to have been kept.

The substratum in the vicinity of the tumuli is peat, and in it several bones of deer, *Bos longifrons*, etc., have been found. This peat is exposed on the beach for some considerable distance along the coast at this point. Whilst walking over it, about 20 feet to the east of one of the barrows, I observed the bones of a human foot sticking out of the black peaty clay, sole uppermost. With the assistance of Mr. England, of Easington, and other willing helpers, the skeleton was carefully extracted, bone by bone. It had evidently originally been thrown into a hole in the peat and buried, little care having been taken in its burial. It was laid back uppermost, with the arms bent under it, and the legs bent over on its back. A flint core,

from which several flakes had been struck, was found under the abdomen, and one or two very rough flakes at its left side. Strange to say, no skull was buried with it. This could not have been washed away by the sea, as, with the exception of the legs, the whole skeleton was buried about 2 feet in the peat. The cervical vertebræ were carefully extracted one by one, and it was much to our surprise, on reaching the "axis," that no more remains were forthcoming. This would seem to indicate that the body had been decapitated before burial. The bones

other refuse—on the Humber side near Kilnsea, which I have not yet had an opportunity of carefully examining. The heap is parallel with the Humber for some distance. There is some doubt as to its age, but I possess the lower part of a Roman vase which Mr. J. Burton, of Horbury, found in it in the summer of 1898.

A description of the various scattered relics found in Holderness will not occupy much space. Of course, it would be impossible to enumerate them all. Several objects have been found by labourers and others in



are very black through their long contact with the peat, and they belonged to an individual of small stature. The absence of the skull is unfortunate; but the nearness of the bones to the tumulus, and the presence of the flints, point to the fact that it is in some way connected with the burial in the mound. In some instances of British burials there is evidence that slaves, horses, etc., were killed and buried with the chief. Whether we have a case of this sort or not at Easington we cannot say.

There are also some kitchen middens—extensive accumulations of oyster-shells and

the villages, and have been hoarded up in their homes as "curios," and eventually lost. To the scientific world such might as well never have been found.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the finds is the ancient model of a boat and warrior crew found at Roos Carrs, near Withernsea, so long ago as 1836. These are now preserved in the Hull Museum. The following is the description given by Poulson:\*

"In the year 1836 some labourers, who were employed in cleaning a dike or ditch,

\* *History of Holderness*, vol. ii., pp. 99-100.

which had been made some years previously, in a field belonging to Mr. John Bilton, in Roos Carrs, west of the mill, discovered, about 6 feet below the surface, in a bed of blue clay, a group of figures, rudely carved in wood, and as rudely put together. The base or foundation of the group being a serpent, on the back of which were eight human figures, fixed by the feet into holes bored in the figure of the serpent, which was bent so as somewhat to resemble the shape of a canoe or boat, the head of the snake forming the prow, and having eyes of small pieces of quartz. The figures were closely crowded, and nearly similar, the only difference being in their height. Each figure represented a warrior, apparently entirely naked, armed with a club, and carrying two round shields, a larger and a smaller one; the eyes of each warrior being, like those of the serpent, formed of small pieces of quartz. An accurate drawing of one of these groups has been submitted to some learned and leading antiquaries, none of whom, however, have been able to say exactly what is alluded to by these rude and curious relics of a barbarous age; but they are generally supposed to have been left in commemoration of the descent of one of those piratical hordes who, in former times, poured in from Scandinavia upon different parts of the English coast, and carried into the interior the most horrible devastation by fire and sword. The serpent is evidently allegorical, and is by some supposed to allude to the ship which brought the pirates over; by others, to their leader. Perhaps both surmises are in some degree correct."

From the narrator's account, the boat and figures are supposed to have been placed in a box. Poulson, in his book, figures one warrior, with two shields and a club. A paper by the Rev. George Dodds, D.D., subsequently appeared in the *Reliquary*.<sup>\*</sup> This is accompanied by a woodcut, showing four of the figures. The paper commences by quoting Poulson's description, the remainder being the author's views as to the theological significance of the find. With this, however, we need not concern ourselves at present.

The photograph which accompanies this

<sup>\*</sup> Vol. xi., pp. 203-207.

article has been kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. William Stevenson, and gives as good an idea of the nature of the find as is possible. It is now in the possession of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. Underneath the photograph are the words, "Ideal restoration of ancient boat and warrior crew, carved in wood, found at Roos in Holderness, Yorkshire, remains of which are in the Hull Museum. W. Stevenson, 1893"; and on the back is the following description, in Mr. Stevenson's handwriting:

"This restoration has been carried out by photography. The existing figures were photogra'd, and a number of copies were printed off; a number of figures and shields were thus obtained, out of which the restoration was built up on a cardboard, which, when completed, was photographed, with this result. The late Lord Londesborough stated that the existing figures were worth more than all the rest of the Hull collection, as they were unique. The authority for the position of the shields is the early drawing in Poulson's *History of Holderness*, vol. ii., p. 101, published in 1841, which shows one figure only. The artist, hearing there were originally eight figures, and finding eight holes in the shortened boat, inserted the two legs in one hole. The club he found at the back of the top of the small shield could not have been in its original position, as the end of the right arm is bored for its reception. The position of the body-shield is in conformity with the figures when they arrived at the Hull Museum, when the only remaining shield was removed to the left arm of one of the figures. The exaggeration of the organs of reproduction was peculiar to early man in Europe; in this case, seeing there are no deep sides to the boat, it may only be allusive to the shields being hung upon the gunwales. *Vide* the Viking ship, and the Bayeaux tapestry."

With regard to the age of the object, there is no satisfactory evidence. It is doubtless of great antiquity, having regard to its peculiar construction, and to the fact that it was buried at a depth of 6 feet below the surface. For this reason, and the fact that it is unique, it has been included in these notes.

I have recently heard of a square wooden

object, with some upright pieces of wood upon it, having been found in the same place a short while ago. I have, however, been unable to get any definite information about the find.

Stone, bronze, and other implements, as might be expected, are occasionally picked up in Holderness. I have already referred to a bone implement and bronze axe-heads having been found at Skipsea, and to a bronze spear-head and other relics from the Ulrome lake-dwelling. Two or three hoards of bronze implements have been found. "In a bank forming part of some extensive earthworks in this township [South Skirlaugh], a large quantity of celts, spear-heads, sword-blades, etc., of a mixed metal like brass, were discovered in 1809."\* I understand there are some bronze sword-blades in the York Museum, which may be from this hoard, and there is a socketed celt in the Hull Museum labelled "Skirlaugh." Mr. Mortimer informs me that in 1852 no less than thirty-five bronze celts were found together at Sproatley. With one exception, all were of the socketed type, with a small lug. Some of these were bought for a museum at Pocklington. The Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., informs me that he has ten from this hoard. Mr. Cawkell, of Hull, has other three, which I have had an opportunity of examining. Two are socketed, and the other is of a different type; it has two grooves, one on each side, along which the split haft fitted. There is also a small lug to secure it to the haft. This specimen was sent to Leeds, and whilst there one end was filed off in order to test its genuineness! Another find of a similar kind was made at Lowthorpe in 1843, when twelve bronze celts and two portions of a large sword were obtained whilst digging a drain.

A bronze celt has been found at Brandesburton Barf, and Mr. Mortimer has recently acquired a fine one from Nafferton, and also a "winged" celt from the same place. The Rev. Canon Maddock, M.A., F.G.S., possesses one which was dug up in the brick-pits at Winestead. A similar specimen was dug up about sixty years ago at Sproatley, whilst a drain was being cut past Amen

Field. A large celt, cast in solid bronze, and weighing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., I have recently examined. It is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and has a cutting-edge nearly 4 inches long. This specimen was unearthed at Burstwick in 1842. Mr. T. Boynton has also several bronze weapons and implements from various parts of Holderness. The most recent find of this character was made a short time ago in the upper part of the Burstwick gravel-pit. It is a socketed celt, and is covered with a fine smooth coat of patina. This is now in my possession.\*

Stone celts are also occasionally found, and are in the possession of different collectors. Mr. Mortimer has some in his museum at Driffeld, and Mr. T. Boynton, of Bridlington, has others. On a recent excursion of the Hull Geological Society into central Holderness (to Leven and Brandesburton) two fine specimens were purchased. These had been picked up from the fields.

At Burstwick some time ago a very large stone hammer and axe combined was found whilst ploughing. This is in the possession of Mr. Fred. Blenkin. It is  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, and the whole in the centre is about 1 inch in diameter.

Then there are large numbers of querns, or hand-mills for grinding corn. In Holderness they were frequently made from beach boulders. I have a pair from the neighbourhood of Withernsea. The lower stone is a granite boulder, and the upper one is of basalt. There are also several others in the possession of other people. These querns, of course, may be of almost any date from prehistoric to, comparatively speaking, recent times. Mr. Mortimer tells me that he has found them in tumuli on the Wolds occasionally, and they would, therefore, appear to have been in use in British times. Being practically indestructible, and of large size, they are found in fair numbers. They are very frequently built into walls.

And now I must bring my notes to a close. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to give a fairly comprehensive and complete account of all the prehistoric objects found in Holderness, and of the structures erected by the prehistoric inhabi-

\* Shehan and Whellan's *History and Topography of the City of York*, etc., 1856, vol. ii., p. 393.

\* See *Trans. Hull Sci. and Field Nat. Club*, vol. i., part 2, 1899, pp. 52-54.

tants. Whether these people were "wild and savage barbarians" or not I will leave the reader to judge. Several of the objects I have referred to have been described previously, but usually in out-of-the-way publications. I have summarized and quoted references to these descriptions, and added to them such extracts from my own notebooks as I thought might be of value, in the hope that in its present form this paper may be of service to students of the fascinating science of archæology.



## Notes on the Early History of Manifold-writers and Copying-machines.

BY G. L. APPERSON.

**A**T the present day we have various kinds of apparatus—usually bearing fancy names ending in "style" or "graph"—in use for the purpose of multiplying copies of written papers. For obtaining additional copies at the time of writing there is the carbonized paper so familiar in shops and elsewhere; while for office use there are substantial copying-presses. All this variety of method and apparatus is the growth of two and a half centuries. Manifold-writers and copying-machines are somewhat humdrum, mechanical things; but it may not be uninteresting to trace, as well as we can, their growth and development.

The earliest attempts to produce what was called "double writing" seem to have been made towards the middle of the seventeenth century. It was a time of great social and national disturbance and upheaval; but political and social earthquakes never disturb the serenity of the philosopher or the inventor, and so it is not surprising to hear of a machine for "writing double" being made and talked about in 1648—just the year before the execution of King Charles I.

Sir William Petty, an inventive genius who dabbled in many branches of scientific inquiry, obtained exclusive privileges for the exercise of and control over his newly

invented system of double-writing by letters patent which were granted March 16, 1648. These assigned him a monopoly in his instrument, and liberty of using it for a term of fourteen years. During this period anyone who practised the art of double-writing by means of *any instrument whatsoever*, without having obtained a license from Petty, or his assigns, was liable to a penalty of £100. This was a sweeping kind of protection; but the inventor used his privileges with moderation, for the price of a license was five shillings, while the instrument itself cost only half a crown—at least, these were the prices when the machine became known. Soon after its introduction the price would appear to have been higher, or at least variable. In a short-lived antiquarian magazine which appeared a good many years ago Mr. J. H. Round printed a quaintly phrased (and spelt) extract from the *Perfect Diurnall* of May 12, 1648, part of which was as follows:

"We once before mentioned the art of double-writing, and we are desired for better satisfaction to give you this further account of it now. That there is invented an instrument of small bignes and price, easily made, and very durable; whereby with an houres practice, one may write two copies of the same thing at once, on a book or parchment as well as on paper, and in any character whatsoever, of great advantage to Lawers, scriveners, merchants, schollars, registers, clarkes, etc. It saving the labour of examination, discovering or preventing falsifications, and performing the whole business of writing as with ease and speed, so with privacy also. Approved in its use and feasibility by an Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament." Inquirers for further particulars were referred to the inventor at his lodging, "nexte doore to the wite Bear in Lothbury. Where note that for hast'ning the discovery, the price whereof will be greater or lesse according as men come in soon or late for the same." Most of this announcement was simply copied from the Parliamentary Ordinance, dated April 6, 1648; but in the latter the "wite Bear" becomes the "White Boare."

In the same year the inventor issued a "Declaration" concerning his newly-devised art, in which he gave reasons for making use

of it, and announced also "Time, Manner, and Price, of the discovery of the said Art." The secret was to be kept for various reasons for some months, but Petty promised to meet all purchasers and license-holders in some convenient place, where all should receive a printed paper explaining "both by words and figures, the fabrike, use and application of all and each part of the Instrument, and such as have paid for Instruments shall there receive them, and there will I also give a week's constant attendance to resolve all difficulties arising to the lesse nimble apprehensions in the practice of the Art." On what principle the instrument was constructed, or in what way it was worked, are points on which I have been unable to obtain any information.

It is probable that Petty's "art" involved the use of copying-ink, which was then a novelty. One day towards the end of November, 1655, Mr. Evelyn called on Mr. Samuel Hartlib, whom he describes as a public-spirited and ingenious person, who had propagated many useful things and arts, but who is now remembered chiefly as the friend of Milton. Mr. Hartlib showed his visitor various curiosities, and told him of others (for he was "very communicative"), including "an inke that would give a dozen copies, moist sheets of paper being press'd on it, and remaine perfect." But Sir William Petty's art was to produce the duplicate, not by subsequently pressing copies, but at the same time of writing as the original.

It was no doubt to Petty's invention that Fuller referred in his sermon on the "Grand Assizes." "There is still," he said, "a *Project* propounded on the *Royall Exchange* in *London*, wherein one offers (if meeting with proportionable encouragement for his paines), so ingeniously to contrive the matter, that every Letter written, shall with the same paines of the *Writer* instantly render a double impression, besides the *Originall*; each of which *Inscript* (for *Transcript* I cannot properly tearme it) shall be as faire and full, as lively and legible as the *Originall*. Whether this will ever be really effected, or whether it will prove an *Abortive*, as most *Designes* of this nature, Time will tell. Sure I am, if performed, it will be very beneficiall for Merchants, who generally keepe *Dupli-*

*cates* of their Letters to their Correspondents."

From this passage it would appear, not only that Fuller was somewhat sceptical as to the practicability of double-writing, so called, but that there had been more than one attempt to make such an instrument as Sir William Petty claimed to have invented. Whether Petty's appliance came into general use for a while, or whether it proved abortive, as Fuller evidently anticipated it would, I cannot say. I have not met with any other allusion to it.

The next invention of this kind was a "writing-engine," as it was called, made by one George Ridpath. Ridpath's name is familiar to students of early eighteenth century history. He played many parts in the course of a somewhat chequered career. At one time he was a vigorous pamphleteer, and in 1687 published a new method of shorthand. Later, in Queen Anne's day, he was a journalist of some notoriety. He edited, or rather wrote, the *Flying Post*, a Whig paper, and Pope, in a note to a line in the *Dunciad*—

There Ridpath, Roper, cudgell'd might ye view—

brackets him with Abel Roper, author of a Tory journal called the *Post Boy*. The poet says they were the authors of "two scandalous papers on different sides, for which they equally and alternately deserved to be cudgelled, and were so." Swift has a reference to Ridpath in the *Journal to Stella*. Under date October 28, 1712, he complains of "these devils of Grub Street rogues. . . . We have the dog under prosecution, but Bolingbroke is not active enough; but I hope to swinge him. He is a Scotch rogue, one Ridpath. They get out upon bail, and write on. We take them again, and get fresh bail; so it goes round." When George I. came to the throne, Ridpath's adventures came to an end, for he was made one of the patentees for serving the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland with stationery wares. He died February 5, 1726, and, curiously enough, his whilom opponent, and colleague in *Dunciad* fame, Abel Roper, died on the same day.

Ridpath invented his "writing-engine" in the earlier days of his career. The earliest



notice of it of which I am aware occurs in the following advertisement in John Dunton's *Athenian Mercury* of April 9, 1695: "The Writing Engine, for taking several copies of the same thing at once, invented by Mr. Geo. Ridpath, being now brought to perfection by the assistance of Mr. Alexander Urwin, Clock-maker in St. Martin's Lane, over against the Church, such as have occasion for any of the said Engines may see the same at Mr. George Ridpath's, at the Blue Ball in Little Newport Street, near Leicester-fields, and be accommodated, according to agreement, with Engines for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 copies." It is impossible now to say exactly upon what principle the "engine" was constructed, but from a passage in John Dunton's *Life and Errors* it would appear that the machine had a separate pen for each copy, and that the whole contrivance was worked by treadle-action. Referring to Ridpath, Dunton says: "It was this ingenious gentleman that invented the *Polygraphy*, or *Writing Engine*, by which one may with great facility write two, four, six, or more copies of any one thing upon so many different sheets of paper at once. This Writing Engine is likewise attended with this advantage, that, being moved by the foot while the hand guides the Pens, it keeps the whole body in warmth and exercise, which prevents many of the usual inconveniences of a sedentary life, besides the time which the engine saves in dispatch."

Ralph Thoresby, who had as strong a passion for curiosities as Mr. Samuel Pepys had for sight-seeing of every kind, when he was in London in May, 1712, called to see Mr. Ridpath, and noted that he was "pleased with his ingenious invention of an instrument that, by guiding of one pen, makes four copies of the same sheet." This mention of one pen is hard to reconcile with Dunton's description of the machine, with one hand guiding the "pens"; but it is possible that one pen actually touched by the operator in some way governed the action of the others. I have found no other allusions to Ridpath's "engine"; it was probably too cumbrous to be of much practical utility.

According to the *New English Dictionary* a copying-machine was first patented in 1780 by Mr. James Watt, and it was probably one

of these contrivances to which Pastor Moritz refers in his well-known *Travels in England in 1782*. "I saw for the first time, at Mr. Wendeborn's," he says, "a very useful machine, which is little known in Germany, or at least not much used. This is a press in which, by means of very strong iron springs, a written paper may be printed on another blank paper, and you thus save yourself the trouble of copying, and at the same time multiply your own handwriting. Mr. Wendeborn makes use of this machine every time he sends manuscripts abroad, of which he wishes to keep a copy. This machine was of mahogany, and cost pretty high." Pastor Moritz does not mention the essential point—how the "printing" was effected, but probably it was simply by the insertion of a sheet of carbonized paper.

Another machine of a similar kind was invented about the same time or a little later by Ralph Wedgwood. Mr. Joseph Planta, writing to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in October, 1809,\* says: "Thinking it necessary to keep a copy of my letter, I am scribbling away upon a machine invented by a Mr. Wedgwood, and which makes two copies at once." The late Mr. Robert Roberts, of Boston, possessed and described one of these Wedgwood machines.† On the first cover was a pink label bearing a large royal arms above the following inscription: "Stylographic Manifold Writer. Nocto, via, manu and penna Polygraphs. Manufactured by Ralph Wedgwood, junior, son and successor to the Patentee. Wholesale and Retail, 345, Oxford Street, London." Inside the cover, on pink paper, were directions in both English and French for using the writer; and another pink label on the inside of the end cover contained a list of "Inventions founded on R. Wedgwood's Patent." These included "Nocto-Polygraphs" for the use of the blind, "Via-Polygraphs" for use in the open air or when travelling, and so forth. "All these inventions," says the advertisement, in conclusion, "equally embrace the advantage of expedition, secrecy, portableness (both in the machine itself and the ink made use of), and durability of pens."

\* *Notes and Queries*, 8th Series, xi., 226.

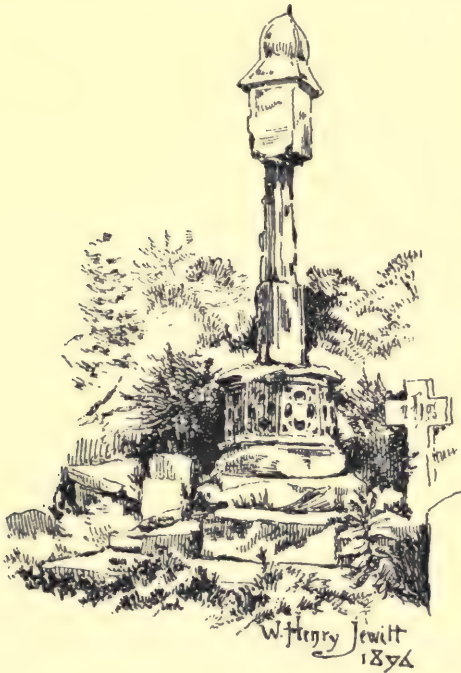
† *Ibid.*, p. 337.

## Headington Cross, Oxfordshire.

BY W. HENRY JEWITT.



THIS ancient cross, standing near the south porch of the church, is apparently, so far as the lower portion is concerned, of the fifteenth century, and consists (or, rather, did consist) of a tapering octagonal column, having at the angles small slender shafts with base mouldings, and placed upon a pedestal, also



octagonal, raised on three steps, and ornamented on each side by a quatrefoil within a square panel. The head, unfortunately blown down in one of the gales of last winter (1898-1899), is of later date, being a restoration either of Philip and Mary, or of the Laudian revival. It was formerly surmounted by a small cross, and had on the western face, here shown, a crucifix with the letters INRI above, and on either side the sun and moon, the whole enclosed in a square panel. I have heard that on the eastern face there

was a figure of the Blessed Virgin, but I cannot say that I ever saw it; the crucifix I remember right well, and it was some seven or eight years ago distinctly traceable. The whole structure is now, as shown in the sketch, very much decayed and defaced, but a slightly-restored representation is given in Parker's *Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford*, published in 1846.

This is, I think, the only ancient churchyard cross remaining in the immediate vicinity. In the neighbouring village of Marston was one taken down to mend the churchyard wall in the year 1830, about which time another cross in the village was also destroyed for purposes of road repair. The steps and shaft of a cross still remain on the village green at Wood Eaton, a couple of miles away; as also at Garsington, on the other side of Shotover Hill, is one in a similar position.

The old church of Headington, with its beautiful Norman chancel arch and quaint king-posts to the nave roof, is well known, but, alas, how changed! It had formerly in the north wall of the chancel some closed arches, said to be Saxon, which is very possible, as King Ethelred is known to have had a residence here, the memory of which is preserved in the orchard still known as the Court Close, and in my early days there was a well there known as King Alfred's. However,

There was a modern Goth, I mean a Gothic  
Bricklayer of Babel, called an architect,  
Brought to survey these grey walls, which, though  
so thick,

Might have from time acquired some slight defect;  
Who after rummaging the (building) through thick  
And thin, produced a plan whereby to erect  
New buildings of correctest conformation,  
And throw down old, which he called *restoration*.

The old wall, which had stood perhaps a thousand years, was pierced and destroyed to form an organ chamber and vestry, the old king-post roof gave way to a modern specimen in pitch-pine, and the old oak seats to stained and varnished pine benches, though it is fair to add that one seat remains in the vestry.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

A RARE black-letter book, in which may be found the first suggestion of the phonograph, says the *Athenæum*, will be sold at Sotheby's on March 2. It is John Hart's *Orthographie*, which contains "the due order and reason, howe to write or paint thimage of mannes voice, most like to the life or nature." It was published by W. Seres in 1563. The author was Chester Herald, and the preface was reprinted entire by Mr. Hazlitt in 1874. The British Museum copy has some manuscript corrections, and the *Orthographie* itself was reprinted in 1850.

The late Sir William Fraser's famous collection of "H.B.'s" political caricatures and portraits of Speakers, which were lately placed in the House of Commons, did not by any means exhaust the list of his benefactions either to Parliament or to the various institutions with which he was associated. To the House of Lords the deceased baronet bequeathed his collection of Gillray's caricatures in eleven folio volumes, the sword of the first Duke of Marlborough to the guard-room of the Scots' Guards at St. James's Palace, Thackeray's chair to the Travellers' Club, Nelson's sword to the Senior United Service Club, Byron's sofa to the Garrick Club, Dickens's chair to the Athenæum Club, the MS. of *Gray's Elegy* to Eton College, the MS. of Scott's *Marmion* to the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, and twelve volumes of Holland's caricatures for the use of the officers of the Queen's Infantry Guard in London.

Mr. F. F. Arbutnot announces for publication, through Mr. Heinemann, *The Mysteries of Chronology*, dealing with the dates of the Introduction into Europe (1) of the Christian Era; (2) of the terms Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ, Anno Domini, and A. D.; (3) of Arabic Numerals. The book will also treat of the dates of British Sovereigns, of the Early Chronicles, Early Records, Newspapers, Bayeux Tapestry, etc.

Among the books in preparation at the Clarendon Press may be mentioned the following: *Celtic Folklore, Welsh and Manx*, by John Rhys, M.A.; *A Translation into Modern English of King Alfred's O.E. Version of Boethius*, by W. J. Sedgfield, M.A.; *King Horn*, edited by Joseph Hall, M.A.; *The Complete Works of John Gower*, edited from the MSS., with Introductions, Notes, and Glossaries, by G. C. Macaulay, M.A., vols. ii. and iii. (English Works); *The Canon of Chaucer*, by W. W. Skeat, Litt.D.; *The Alfred Jewel*, by John Earle, M.A. (small 4to., with illustrations); *Asser's Life of Alfred*, edited by W. H. Stevenson, M.A.

### SALES.

MESSRS. HODGSON included the following in their sale last week: Ravenscroft's "Briefe Discourse of the True Use of Charact'ring the Degrees of Per-

fection in Music, 1614" (exceedingly scarce), £39; Shelley's "Laon and Cythna," uncut, 1818, £13; Rogers's "Italy," proof, £4; Orme's "Military and Naval Anecdotes," £5 2s. 6d.; "Norfolk Archæology," 15 vols., £11 10s.; "Egypt Exploration Fund," 20 vols., £9; "Book-Prices Current," 13 vols. (the first five in numbers), £11 17s.—*Athenæum*, January 20.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE concluded yesterday the sale of the library of the late Sir Monier Monier-Williams, Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, the library of the late Rev. H. Cadwallader Adams, and other properties. The principal lots of note were as follows: The *Calcutta Review*, complete from the commencement in 1884 to October, 1898, 101 vols., £22 15s. (Quaritch); "Bibliotheca Indica," a collection of Oriental works published under the superintendence of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 44 separate works, £11 5s. (Luzac); Sir Thomas Urquhart, "Epigrams Divine and Moral," 1646; Hill's "Profitable Art of Gardening," 1574, etc., in one volume, £20 (Ellis); "Biblia Sacra Latina," a fine copy of the edition printed at Basil by Rodt and Richel, about 1740-41, with remarkable large ornamental initials, £15 10s. (Tinkler); and R. Kipling, "Turnovers," from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, January to June, 1888, very rare, £5 (Stevens).—*Times*, January 31.

### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Part 4, vol. ix., of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, in addition to the title-page and index to the volume, contains several papers of interest. The more important are: "Prehistoric Remains in the Burren, County Clare" (well illustrated), by T. J. Westropp, M.A.; "The Drumloghan Ogams," by Principal Rhys; and "Gold Plates and Discs found near Cloyne, County Cork," by Robert Day, F.S.A. Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., has some illustrated "Notes on Cranogs and other Finds in North County Wexford," and various other short papers and miscellaneous notes complete a good number.

We have received part iv., vol. vii., of the *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society*. The opening article is a sketch, by Mr. A. R. Goddard, of the history of "The Bartlow Hills," the group of great barrows at Bartlow, near Ashdon, Essex. Holinshed associates them with the Battle of Assandune, fought in 1016 between Canute and Edmund Ironside; but excavation has shown that they date from the time of Roman rule in this island. Mr. Miller Christy deals at length with the rather gruesome subject of "Essex Coffin-Slabs," with numerous illustrations. Mr. F. Chancellor writes on "Woodham Ferrers," and further additions to "Newcourt's Repertorium" are given. There are also accounts of the two summer meetings and excursions.

The *Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund* has reached us, and is full, as usual, of valu-

able matter. There are reports on excavations and notes on inscriptions by Dr. Bliss, Professor R. A. Stewart Macalister, Dr. Conrad Schick, Professor Sayce, and others, with the usual abundance of excellent illustrative drawings.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, January 18.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. Willis-Bund exhibited some documents belonging to the parish of Feckenham, Worcestershire.—Mr. R. Garraway Rice submitted a report as local secretary for Sussex on various minor discoveries lately made in that county.

January 25.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Lieut.-Colonel Fishwick, local secretary for Lancashire, reported a discovery of sepulchral urns in Bleasdale.—Mr. G. Payne submitted the first part of a report as local secretary for Kent.—Cavaliere Giacomo Boni communicated a paper (through Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, who had kindly translated it) on "The Niger Lapis lately uncovered in the Comitium at Rome."—*Athenæum*, February 3.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, January 15.—Dr. Garnett, past-president, in the chair.—Mr. Robert Proctor read a paper on "The Earliest Printers of Greek and their Types." After a short account of the Greek presses in Italy up to the year 1500, the reader enumerated the types used by the printers, distinguishing the older distinctively Greek founts of the Hellenic presses up to Aldus, the Græco-Latin used for the Greek passages in Latin books or for books in Greek by Italian printers, and the newer Greek class, consisting of the Aldine types and their descendants. After discussing the relation of these to the manuscript, he described the various ways in which the printers met the difficulty about the insertion of accents, and in conclusion referred to their efforts by means of kerning to reduce the interlinear spaces, and to make the size of the face agree with that of the body.—In thanking Mr. Proctor for his paper, Dr. Garnett remarked on the almost complete absence of any attempt in the fifteenth century to represent Greek by Roman letters, the presence of native Greeks as teachers and press correctors averting what might have been a serious danger to the preservation of Greek characters.—Mr. Proctor's paper, with numerous plates to elucidate it, will soon be sent to press as one of the society's series of "Illustrated Monographs."—*Athenæum*, January 27.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — The fourth meeting of the session was held on January 17 at the rooms in Sackville Street, Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. Cecil Davis read a paper he had prepared upon "Zoology represented on Monumental Brasses in Gloucestershire," which was well illustrated by many rubbings and engravings. The paper dealt with some of the various animals represented on our old monumental brasses, but did not notice those borne as charges on shields. As the mediæval

sculptor availed himself largely of the forms of animals in the enrichments of his carvings, whether of gargoyles, capitals, or misereres, etc., in like manner the brass engraver found in the representation of animals a valuable aid to his compositions. Chief amongst the animals represented is, of course, the king of beasts, which, as symbolical of strength and courage, is fitly found supporting the feet of the knight or warrior; but the lion is also found on the brasses of judges as an emblem of the power they wielded when sitting in their courts. The lion again appears in a winged form as the symbol of St. Mark. Next to the lion, the most frequent animal represented is the dog, as the personification of fidelity, which is to be seen on many brasses to ladies. At Deerhurst is an interesting example of a dog, which is shown as a supporter of the feet of Lady Cassey. It is evidently a favourite dog, for beneath is its name, "Terri." The only other known instance is on a brass formerly at Ingham, Norfolk, where the pet's name is recorded "Jakke." The dogs are often found lying on the ladies' skirts as lapdogs, and looking up into the faces of their mistresses. A collar of bells is represented round the neck, and the bells are curiously like the bells used for a similar purpose at the present day. The sheep is another animal well represented in Gloucestershire brasses, especially in wool-growing districts of the Cotswolds. They are sometimes associated with a woolpack, as in the case of a wool merchant and his wife at Northleach, *circa* 1485, where each has the right foot resting upon a sheep couchant, and the left on a woolpack. On the woolpack of the husband is his merchant's mark. Animals and other creatures are found in monumental brasses forming the "breaks" in the inscriptions bordering the brasses, of which the Fortey brass, *circa* 1447, is a capital example. In this brass the designer seems to have copied his examples direct from Nature; they are not conventionalized in the least, and living specimens of the various creatures represented, such as the cray-fish, are to be found in the streams of the Cotswolds at the present day.—An interesting discussion followed the paper, in which Mr. Andrew Oliver, Mr. Gould, Rev. H. J. D. Astley, Mr. Rayson, the Chairman, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Patrick took part.

The fifth meeting was held on January 31, Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, presiding.—A paper was read by Mrs. Day upon the "Life and Portrait of Robert Holgate, fifty-ninth Archbishop of York," which was illustrated by a fine engraving by James Stow at the end of the last century, from the portrait in oils of the Archbishop, still to be seen in the Governor's room of the hospital which he founded at Hemsworth, near Pontefract, and by several photographs and sketches. The paper was compiled from original MSS. and documents placed in the writer's hands during the past summer. Robert Holgate was a man of considerable wealth and eminence, and was born at Hemsworth, in the West Riding of York, in 1481. He was bred a Gilbertine, and became Master of the Order at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, and Prior of Watton, in the county of York, which was a

branch house of the Gilbertines. He was also Vicar of Cadney, county Lincoln, and was appointed Preacher to the University of Cambridge in 1524. Subsequently he became Chaplain to the King, and on March 29, 1537, Bishop of Llandaff. In the latter year the King, Henry VIII., nominated him President of the Council in the North, which office he held for twelve years. From Llandaff he was translated to the Archbishopric of York in 1544. In 1549 the Archbishop married, but this act was so displeasing to Queen Mary, that on her accession he was deprived and committed to the Tower. He admitted his "faulte," and offered Her Highness £1,000 sterling for his release, which was granted on January 18, 1555. The Archbishop did not long survive, however, for he died in November of the same year at the Master of Sempringham's Head House, situated at Cow Lane, in Smithfield, London, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in which church he was most probably buried, although there is a tradition that his body was taken to Hemsworth. Three free schools were founded and endowed by him during his life, viz., York, Old Watton, and Hemsworth, and by his will he left all his land for the erection and endowment of a Hospital at Hemsworth for a master and twenty brethren and sisters, of the age of sixty, or blind or lame, belonging to Hemsworth and three adjacent parishes. In 1831 the reserved rents of the foundation were said to exceed £2,000 per annum, giving an income of £90 to each brother and sister. In 1857 the income of each inmate was reduced to £40 per annum, and under an enlarged and revised scheme the Hospital still flourishes, and is the source of even greater good than the beneficent founder contemplated. The paper was supplemented by an interesting account of the Gilbertines, the only English monastic order.—*Communicated by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Patrick.*

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — The monthly meeting was held in the rooms in Bath Street on January 18, Dr. David Murray presiding.—Mr. David MacRitchie read a paper on "Mound Dwellings and Mound Dwellers." He opened with a reference to the late Dr. Skene as to the connection between the traditional Tuatha Dé Danann and the chamber mounds and underground dwellings in Ireland and Scotland. He established this connection by quotations from old Irish manuscripts, one of them as early as the twelfth century. He passed on to consider the actual underground structures and chamber mounds in Scotland and in Ireland, which were attributed to the Picts, and gave a description of some of those structures. He explained that the term "Tuatha Dé Danann" signified fairies or little folk. The dimensions of the buildings were rather restricted, and the traditions that the Picts were little people appeared to be well founded.—Mr. Robert Brydall afterwards read a paper on "Scottish Costume in the Fifteenth Century," illustrated by drawings from contemporary sources.

A general meeting of the COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Naas on

January 24, the Earl of Mayo in the chair. After the ordinary business had been transacted, Lord Walter FitzGerald read a paper on "The FitzGerald's of Ballyshannon, County Kildare."—Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, then exhibited an interesting old engraving, representing the funeral procession of Sir Nicholas Bacon, showing the catafalque and the various classes of persons in the costume of the time who took part in the procession. He also exhibited the original grant of arms to Sir William Petty, the arms of the Commonwealth, with Cromwell's own family arms, and arms connected with the Dukes of Ormond of the seventeenth century. Sir Arthur read from an old manuscript (date 1485), his own property, and which contained an account of the Court ceremonies of Henry VII. He also exhibited a fine old engraving, running a length of about 12 or 15 yards, descriptive of the funeral procession of William III. It was, he said, a very scarce print. He never saw another copy of it. It was dated 1702.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. — Colonel Fishwick presided over the monthly meeting of this society held on February 2. It was a numismatic night, and there was a very interesting exhibition of ancient coins and medals.—Mr. N. Heywood read an instructive and highly interesting paper on "The Coins of the Cinque Ports," dealing with the period from the time of Edward the Confessor to the commencement of the present—not the twentieth—century.—Mr. D. F. Howorth read a paper on "Indo-European Copper Coins," and described the peculiarities of the coins of Portuguese India, Dutch India, French India, Danish India, and British India, the last named including those of the early settlements of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.

CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB.—The sixteenth annual meeting was held on Friday, January 19, at the residence of the hon. secretary, Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., when the Bishop of Bristol, F.S.A., presided.—The Hon. Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and reported that the club's work during the year had been of a most satisfactory kind. There were no vacancies, the roll having its full complement of members.—The Bishop of Bristol described a very large "cup-marked" stone, which he had found during his travels in North Italy last year, and illustrated his remarks from rubbings prepared upon the spot.—The Hon. Secretary referred to the discovery of the Roman villa at Brislington, and showed a plan of what had already been uncovered; he also indicated what course would be taken with regard to the pavements which have been given to the museum, and exhibited some of the few remains turned up during the digging, including small coins of the Constantine period, various coarse pottery, a fragment of a mould, worked bone-coloured wall-plaster, etc.—Mr. Pritchard showed some fragments of Samian and other Roman pottery discovered at Sea Mills, hard by the railway-station, during the drainage operations carried out last year.—The Bishop of Bristol then gave an address

on "Some Results of the Battle of Deorham and Wanborough."

HAKLUYT SOCIETY, January 31.—Annual meeting.—Col. Church in the chair.—The Secretary (Mr. Foster) submitted the report and statement of accounts, from which it appeared that of the three publications for 1898, two, dealing with *The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to India, 1615-19*, were issued last August, and the third, Mr. Warner's *Voyage of Sir Robert Dudley to Guiana*, was almost ready for distribution. The volumes promised for the present year are: *The Journeys to Tartary of Pian de Carpine and Rubruck in the Thirteenth Century*, translated and edited by the Hon. W. W. Rockhill, late American Minister at Athens; a new edition of Sir Walter Raleigh's *Discovery of Guiana*, with notes and introduction by Mr. Everard F. Im Thurn; and *The Strange Adventures in Guiana of Andrew Battell*, edited by Mr. Ravenstein. It was stated that there had been a considerable increase in the membership of the society, and that its finances were in a flourishing condition.—The vacancies in the Council were filled by the election of Major Nathan, Mr. A. P. Maudslay, and Mr. H. W. Trinder.—*Athenaeum*, February 10.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY was held at Shrewsbury on January 29, Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., in the chair.—The report of the Council showed that the members now number 194, that twenty-three registers have already been issued, and that transcripts of fifty, up to 1812, have been completed. There are twenty-seven in process of transcription. Few, if any, register societies have done so much work in so short a period as this vigorous young association, which, under the able guidance of its untiring secretary, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, has already brought more than one-third of the parishes of the entire county within its sphere of work.

THE NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held its annual meeting in the Old Castle on January 31, the Duke of Northumberland presiding, when a satisfactory report was presented; and the YORKSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY held its first annual meeting at Leeds on February 12.

## 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.]

LUTON CHURCH: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE. By the late Henry Cobbe, M.A. Portrait, illustrations, and plans. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1899. 8vo., pp. xviii, 662. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This stout volume well deserves a more extended notice than we can find space for in these columns.

It is a scholarly and painstaking production, and it is much to be regretted that the aged and respected author did not live to see more than the earlier pages through the press. The arrangement is not so good as might be wished, much being relegated to the appendix which ought to have appeared in the body of the work. But this is almost the only fault. Voluminous as this history is, there is hardly a page that could be called padding, or that could be well cancelled without damaging the interest or the value of the book. The fact is that the subject is a peculiarly rich one. Not only is the fabric of Luton parish church one of special interest, with its unique baptistery, its two-storied large sacristy, and numerous memorials, but the history of both church and manor abounds with historic incidents. Luton was one of the first mission stations for preaching Christianity to the pagan Saxons of this part of Mercia; and here was held a celebrated Parliament in 931. Early in the Norman times a new church was built upon a new site, for the town of Luton was beginning to extend itself on the road to St. Albans, and required a new centre. About the middle of the twelfth century the advowson of the church was made over to the great Abbey of St. Albans. The profits of this valuable rectory were mainly used in providing hospitality for the pilgrims to the abbey shrine, though a certain portion was set aside for the discharge of divine offices at Luton. The abbey, however, claimed a free hand in dealing with the duties at Luton, the vicar being a mere stipendiary removable at will. The energetic Bishop Wells, of Lincoln, fought the abbey's claim, and a papal commission decided in his favour in 1219, ordering the abbey to assign a definite income to the vicar, and making him subject to episcopal institution and visitation. From this date the formal ordination of vicarages became the custom in the Church of England.

It is almost a hackneyed phrase to say that a book is of more than local interest, but it is emphatically true of this volume, and we are confident that no antiquary nor ecclesiologist who takes our advice will regret having placed *Luton Church* on his shelves.

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WIMBORNE MINSTER AND CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY: A SHORT HISTORY OF THEIR FOUNDATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF THEIR BUILDINGS. By the Rev. Thomas Perkins, M.A., F.R.A.S. With 65 illustrations from photographs by the Author. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1899. 8vo., pp. viii, 134. Price 1s. 6d.

This, the latest addition to Messrs. Bell's most excellent "Cathedral Series" is worthy to take its place beside its predecessors. Very justly has the press been unanimous in its praise of these delightfully "ideal guides," so admirable in every way—in information, paper, pictures, print, portability, and price. Perhaps it is hardly correct to miscall these volumes "guide-books," they having nothing whatever in common with the deplorable inadequacy and inaccuracy of the only too often cheap get-up of the general local guide. They not only compress into the briefest possible compass a large amount of really valuable information both on

church history and ecclesiastical architecture, but likewise give scholarly descriptive writing by competent men, and, in addition, a large number of artistic illustrations, which in themselves add an independent charm to the books.

On p. 11 of the volume before us we are given yet another instance of mediæval jerry-building, which brought about, as at Chichester Cathedral, the collapse, in 1600, of the minster spire.

With the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, and another church, whose name I at present fail to remember, Wimborne Minster yet retains the old pre-Reformation usage of the "housselling cloth," a long linen or diaper towel, which in Catholic churches is either hung over the altar-rail or held in front of the communicants by acolytes at the time of administering Holy Communion. The object of its use is of course the catching of any portion of the sacred species that might happen to fall. Anciently it is probable the very ample dimensions of the altar-cloth itself were used by the communicants for this purpose. On p. 43 Mr. Perkins presents us with a picture of the cloth placed in position upon the rails. On p. 48 he also gives us an instance of the laying of a snare to catch the antiquary to his confusion. Anthony Etricke, Recorder of Poole in the seventeenth century, becoming eccentric in his old age, desired, when he should die, to be buried "neither in the church nor out of it, neither above ground nor under," and to carry out his wish obtained permission to occupy a niche in the church wall. In addition to this, being convinced that he should die in the year 1691, he had that date cut upon the exterior of the sarcophagus. However, as he lived three years into the following century, *i.e.*, till 1703, that date had to be cut over the one of his presumed death.

Surely it is hardly correct to describe the oak log chest of 6 feet long as a "relic chest," such, for instance, as those at Winchester. It was probably a security for church books or other property. On p. 70 we have an allusion to the destination of the offerings made by pilgrims and visitors. It is often a wonder to many how the huge and magnificent structures of our minster and cathedral churches were erected and maintained in bygone days, when it takes such tremendous exertions nowadays to get even a little repairing or rebuilding done to save a venerable building from falling into utter decay. The solution of the difficulty is easy enough; the offerings of pilgrims, the gifts of the devout, and the bequests of the dead did it. Thus, much of the magnificent work at Canterbury was accomplished by the offerings made at the shrine of its glorious martyr St. Thomas. Again, when a vicar, or a canon, or a bishop died, he returned to his church or cathedral, to his parish or diocese, not infrequently, all that he had saved from the tithes and other offerings paid to him for maintenance, and, in addition, his own private fortune. Ecclesiastics, passing in those days no wives or children to pension off or provide for, made their churches their brides and the poor of Christ their progeny, and to these, as in duty bound, they bequeathed their inheritance. It has been pointed out to me

that all clergy are *bound* to return to their church or parish any surplus which might remain over from the income received from their parish after their sustenance, etc., has been provided for. This, of course, *does not* apply to property privately inherited. If £500 per annum can be obtained at the present day from chance visitors to Christchurch Priory as a show place, how much more was the amount of the free-will offerings made by men of old time, who gave for love of God and the maintenance of holy religion?

On pp. 73, 74 is given a stern and just rebuke against "a continuance of that process of restoration commenced about the middle of the nineteenth century" which "will be the gradual conversion of a splendid memorial of bygone ages into a modern sham." It should be noted that the earliest known specimen of a *miserere* seat (*circa* 1200) is preserved at Christchurch. When treating of the beautiful "Jesse Tree" reredos, the author might have profitably referred to its great companion screens of stone at Winchester and St. Albans, and have expressed the hope that it, as they, may find some kind benefactor to restore it to something of its ancient beauty. The want of an index detracts from the value of this otherwise admirable volume. —H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

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POPULAR STUDIES IN MYTHOLOGY, ROMANCE, AND FOLKLORE. No. 3, "Ossian and the Ossianic Literature." By Alfred Nutt. No. 4, "King Arthur and his Knights: A Survey of Arthurian Romance." By Jessie L. Weston. London: D. Nutt, 1899. Pp. 61 and 40. Price 6d. each net.

"It is hard," says Mr. Nutt on p. 44 of the first of these booklets, "in so few pages to give an adequate account of a literature which has lived for so many centuries, and which still lives in the heart and memory of many thousand Gaelic-speaking peasants." Mr. Nutt has managed, however, to give in this admirable and succinct study the chief results of an immense amount of labour and research. The reader, when he comes to the end of the little book, is sure to ask for more, and by such a one the chronological and bibliographical appendices, followed by a few helpful notes, will be found invaluable. Miss Weston is well and favourably known to students by her version of Gottfried von Strassburg's *Tristan and Iseult*, and her studies of the Wagnerian legendary dramas and of the *Legend of Sir Gawain*. Her new booklet on *King Arthur and his Knights* may be warmly recommended as a brief introduction to the study of Arthurian literature. The short bibliographical appendix is carefully done.

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Pamphlets accumulate rapidly. Before us is a notice of the twelfth-century house known as *Moyses' Hall, the New Museum of Bury St. Edmunds*, by J. Jennings, curator, reprinted from the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History. There are two good illustrations, showing respectively the outside of the hall and the crypt. From Bruges (L. de Plancke) comes *Notice et Tables des Matières*, par E. Feys et H. Rommel,

of the history and publications of La Société d'Émulation pour l'Étude de l'Histoire et des Antiquités de la Flandre, from its foundation in 1839 to the year 1898. It is a record of much useful work, and the pamphlet will be valued by bibliographers and historical students alike. Mr. J. A. Randolph sends us his *Abbeys Round London* (London: Mercantile Press, 1899. Price 1s.), a booklet containing very brief accounts of twenty-four of the abbeys that once flourished in the home counties. The illustrations are numerous and surprisingly good, considering the very inferior quality of the paper on which the pamphlet is printed. The *Index to Archaeological Papers Published in 1898*, compiled by the indefatigable Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., which is the eighth issue of the series and completes the index for the period 1891-98, reaches us from Messrs. A. Constable and Co., Westminster.

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Sundry magazines are on our table. In the *Genealogical Magazine* (London: Elliot Stock) for February the "Story of the Surname of Beaton" is concluded. Mr. Graham Easton, in "Easton v. Edward (I.) Rex," tries a fall with Mr. J. H. Round. There are also illustrated articles on "Burke's Peerage" and on "Greene of Greenville." The frontispiece is a portrait of the late Sir J. Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms. The *Essex Review* (Chelmsford: Durrant and Co) for January has for frontispiece a quaint portrait of Anne and Jane Taylor, the well-known writers for children, as they appeared at the ages respectively of seven and eight, taken from a painting by their father. The chief article is a long and interesting paper, illustrated, by Miss C. Fell Smith, on "Bardfield Great Lodge and the Lumleys." Various shorter papers and a number of capital notes complete a creditable number. The *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal* (Reading: C. Slaughter) for January, besides the usual record of proceedings of societies, has a continuation of the Rev. A. J. Foster's "Tour through Buckinghamshire," dealing with Chalfont St. Giles and Chalfont St. Peter; and Mr. W. C. Jotcham contributes a few examples of "Ancient Introductions to Wills." The *East Anglian* (Norwich: A. H. Goose) for December, 1899, contains the first part of a paper on "So-called Fee Farm Rents Chargeable in East Anglia, Chiefly Viewed as a Vestige of Monastic Dues." We have only space to record the receipt of the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, Chicago, for January and February, 1900, although its valuable and varied contents deserve a more lengthened notice.



## Correspondence.

FASTOLF OR FALSTAFF.

TO THE EDITOR.

This subject was lately touched upon in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and it may be of interest to

point out that *both* forms belong to the same family; and Shakspeare's substitution of the latter of the above forms in place of the historical one, when he abandoned that of Sir John "Oldcastle," was no mere caprice.

Fastolf is very ancient, and is defined by Miss Yonge as a descriptive name, meaning "tenacious wolf"; it is found in Norfolk and Suffolk, dating from 1280 A.D., as burgesses of Yarmouth; so we come down to Shakspeare's "Sir John" as army contractor, the hero of the Battle of Herrings, K.G., Kt. Banneret, Baron of Sillé Guillaume, Seneschal of Normandy, Governor of Anjou, who was born in 1378, died 1459, *s.p.*, having been twice married. Our great dramatist took him up somewhat suddenly from Holinshed, when Puritan reaction from Catholicism rescued the holy martyr "Oldcastle" from ridicule. These Eastern counties Fastolfs spread largely, but died out in the male line, being now represented by the Wodehouses, Earls of Kimberley, which estate came from Fastolf by a female heir; the vast property of the "General" fell into litigation, and its residuum served to enrich the Paston family, who became Earls of Yarmouth, while, by a singular turn of fortune, there was some connection between the Fastolfs and those Bacons from whom the poet Chaucer's son Thomas inherited, by his wife, the fine domain of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire.

But, turning to Warwickshire, we meet with a Hugh Falstaff of Alcester, who came from Norfolk to reside so near to Shakspeare's birthplace; the son of Hugh, named Sir John, married an heiress named Holbrook; we then read of a second Hugh and another John down to about 1450; but they evidently died out, because the Holbrook properties ultimately fell to the Frevilles, inheriting from another sister of that Margaret who married Sir John Falstaff of 1387.

These Falstaffs were of Alcester, and their overlord, Sir John Beauchamp, first Baron Powyke, who died in 1475, left masses for Sir John Fastolf, thus connecting both forms in Shaksperian localities.

A. HALL.

February 7, 1900.

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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.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot 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.





# The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

MR. ALFRED BALLARD, of Tickford Lodge, Newport Pagnell, reports some interesting discoveries made recently near that town by workmen digging for gravel on the Tickford Park estate. The "finds" included flint arrow-heads, a bronze fibula, and several skeletons. Near the latter were found two double-edged iron swords, and a socketed spear-head, all in a very fair state of preservation. With the skeleton of a person of slender build, probably female, were found a bronze brooch, ornamented bronze bands, a bronze hairpin, an iron dagger or knife laid across the breast, and armlets of variously coloured beads, many of singular and curious construction, made of some kind of clay and enamelled. In the course of a slightly later digging, made in the presence of the secretary of the Bucks Archæological Association, there was unearthed a goblet of amber-coloured glass, very much broken, but which was subsequently pieced together sufficiently to show the original shape. Mr. Ballard thinks that the site is probably that of a "Saxon cemetery. Bodies have apparently all been placed in circles—an inner and an outer—the feet all pointing to the centre, and it is probable the central interment was that of a chief or prominent person. Others think it is the site of some battle, but I am inclined to believe the finding of charcoal, the goblet, and animal bones dispels this theory; and although Newport Pagnell has never been considered a very ancient town, these remains go to prove that it must have been a town of considerable im-

portance in the time of the Saxons." Most of the relics found have been lent by Mr. Philip Butler, the owner of the estate, to the County Museum at Aylesbury.



We greatly regret to have to record the death of Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, which took place at that city on Saturday, March 3. Mr. Richard Saul Ferguson's name has long been familiar to all antiquaries. He was born in July, 1837, and was called to the bar in 1862; but from 1874 onwards he devoted himself to archæological and literary, as well as local and municipal work. His first book related to notable Quakers, and was entitled *Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends*. Among his later works were the histories of Cumberland and Westmorland in Mr. Stock's series of Popular County Histories; and quite recently he had accepted the editorship of the two Cumberland volumes in Messrs. Constable's projected "Victoria History of the Counties of England." As president of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, and as editor of the Society's *Transactions*, Chancellor Ferguson did an immense amount of work in preserving objects of interest and in promoting the study of archæology in the counties named. Among the works issued under his editorship were *The Royal Charters of Carlisle and Some Municipal Records of the Diocese of Carlisle*. He was also largely instrumental in founding Tullie House, an institution which, besides a free public library, schools and art galleries, includes an antiquarian and natural history museum of much interest, and remarkably rich in Roman remains. Chancellor Ferguson was for many years a steady friend to and supporter of the *Antiquary*. Notes from his pen appeared in our number for last month (March).



Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., sends the following warm and deserved tribute to Mr. Ferguson's memory to the *Athenæum* of March 10: "May I be allowed briefly to testify to the archæological services of Chancellor Ferguson? My own work necessarily brings me into contact with the work of local archæology in many districts, and I have learnt to rate Mr. Ferguson's work extremely high. I do

not refer so much to his printed work, though that is extensive and valuable; I would rather emphasize his practical work as a county archæologist. Not only has he maintained for thirty years a numerous, effective, and influential society for the study of local antiquities—a rare achievement in these latter days; he has also shown a real appreciation of the objects at which such a society may profitably aim. To his efforts we owe the museum at Tullie House, Carlisle. He instigated the preparation of catalogues of county antiquities, the illustrated catalogue of Roman stones at Tullie House, the ample list of sepulchral effigies in Cumberland churches by Canon Bower, the volume on early local crosses by Messrs. Calverley and Collingwood—all three published by the local society. He promoted the publication of local documents, such as the Chartulary of Wetheral, lately issued by Canon Prescott. He urged on excavation, both of Roman remains, as at Hardknott and along the Wall, and of ecclesiastical, as at Furness Abbey. It was a bitter disappointment to him some weeks ago that no report on the Furness excavations had been yet prepared by the excavators. Personally or by deputy he watched over his neighbourhood, guided restoration, and recorded discoveries. His place cannot be filled as he filled it, but he has left an admirable example of vigorous and valuable work for local history, and the more clearly his merits are recognised, the more useful will be his example."

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Excavation at Paisley Abbey is in daily progress. Among recent discoveries may be mentioned two finely-chiselled stones, 5 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, which were found at the bottom of the foundation of the west pier of the tower, lying side by side in a bed of sand. On the faces of both are elaborately carved crosses, which are so well preserved that they might be passed off as recent work, though they must be at least 600 years old. Built into the walls are carved jamb mouldings, fragments of finely-moulded bases and capitals, and these, if not also the above-mentioned stones, it is thought, must have been part of the ancient monastery on the site of which the Abbey now stands.

Under the auspices of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, a series of five lectures on matters connected with building have been given at Carpenters' Hall, London Wall. Two were of some antiquarian interest. On February 15 Mr. H. C. Richards, Q.C., M.P., lectured on "Old London," and the chair was appropriately filled by Sir Walter Besant, F.S.A.; and on February 22 Professor T. Roger Smith, F.R.I.B.A., spoke on "English Halls and Mansions," with Mr. William Emerson, President R.I.B.A., in the chair.



An exhibition of considerable interest to antiquaries was lately held at Cambridge. A remarkable collection of bronze ornaments, weapons, implements, etc., from the Central District of Ireland, has been recently purchased by subscription and presented to the University. The collection, henceforth to be called "The Murray Collection," was placed temporarily in the Fitzwilliam Museum, where it was on view from March 5 to March 12. The collection contains, amongst other things, some thirteen bronze swords, more than seventy bronze celts of different types, thirty-five spears and javelins, bronze bracelets, rings, and other personal ornaments. But the most interesting object is the only bronze celt with its wooden handle complete which has ever been found in the United Kingdom. There is also a bronze javelin, with its original shaft still intact to a length of 3 feet 8 inches. One of the bronze swords is accompanied by the wooden boss which once formed the pommel of its grasp. There are the complete contents of some six separate "finds," several of which contain more than fifty associated objects. One "find" from Queen's County contains a magnificent necklace of 108 amber beads. There are also six bronze caldrons, five of the tripod, one of the *lebes* type; one of the former is of remarkable size. There are more than forty bronze pins and fibulæ. In addition to the bronze objects there are stone axes and flint arrow-heads; one of the latter has still attached the sinew which once lashed it to the shaft. There are three decorated earthenware vases, one of which is accompanied by the skull found with it in a

cist-grave. There are implements of bone and some interesting objects of mediæval date.



Referring to Mr. Russell Larkby's article on "St. Paul's Cray Church, Kent," in the *Antiquary* for February, Mr. Philip M. Johnston writes: "Your contributor, Mr. J. Russell Larkby, omits, as others have done before him, to note that there is earlier work than the very interesting early thirteenth-century arcades, etc., in this church, viz., the tower. This might be very easily overlooked, as not only is (or was in 1882) the tower covered with ivy, but its quoins and windows have been almost entirely renewed a century or so ago in red brick. In the western face of the belfry, however, are two of those peculiar round holes sometimes found in Norman towers, probably intended to let the sound out (*cf.* Old Shoreham, Sussex); and what is conclusive, two small round-headed slit windows remain, with the original Kentish rag dressings, in the east face of the belfry. Owing to the rise of the

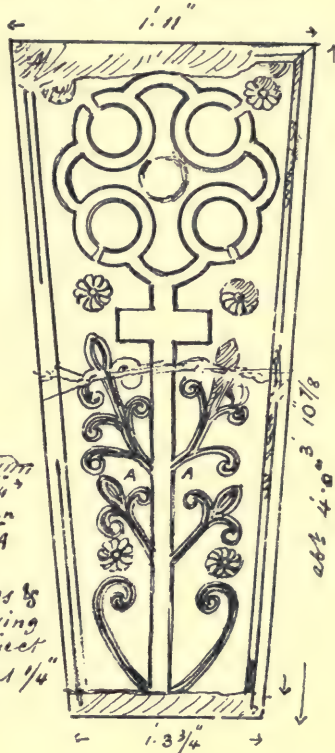
however, omits to notice these Norman windows. I enclose a small sketch of them made about twenty years ago.

"Accuracy in archæology is a first principle. This is my excuse for troubling you

St Paul's Cray, Kent.  
*Early Coffin Slab*



ground and the height of the nave and aisle roofs, it is very difficult to see these early windows. Hussey notes them in his account of the church. Major Heales's paper on the building (*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xviii.),



4/4  
13/4  
Sect. A-A  
Cross by Carving project about 1/4"

P. M. J.  
'82

about another point in your contributor's paper. He gives a sketch of a coffin-slab that I fail to recognise as anything I have ever seen in the church. There may be more than one now, but when I was last in the building there was, I think, only the very interesting example of which I enclose a tracing, from a measured drawing on the spot. I am confirmed in my recollection of one only by Major Heales's statement in the paper above referred to. He says: 'In the

course of digging foundations' (1861, for the rebuilt south chantry), 'six stone coffin-lids were dug up; of these, one was selected and set upright against the west wall of the chapel, and the others reentered.'

"My point is, that Mr. Larkby's sketch, if it does indeed represent this coffin-lid, very much *misrepresents* it. The accuracy of my sketch is vouched for by reference to the reduced *rubbing* of the lid accompanying Major Heales's account."

We submitted this letter to Mr. Larkby, whose reply is as follows:

"I am very much obliged to Mr. Johnston for correcting an error in my paper on St. Paul's Cray. The sketch on which he comments was indeed never intended to represent a coffin-lid in St. Paul's Cray, or any other church; but by a stupid mistake I had filed it away with my notes on the building, hence the unwitting misrepresentation of which he so justly complains. I trust Mr. Johnston will accept my apology and thanks for the trouble he has taken in the matter.

"So far, I think, we are agreed, but on the other point of his letter I must say we take different roads. The following are the features to which I would draw attention, as in dealing with obscure parish churches the building must be taken as a whole, and on no account should any single detail be considered on which to formulate an opinion:

"1. The tower arch is in many ways very similar to that of Chelsfield Church, which is undoubtedly Transitional.

"2. The lower lights of the north and south walls of the tower are original, having segmental heads internally, and pure lancet heads externally, such as one finds in Early English work.

"3. The tower buttresses, which are practically original, are of considerable projection, and quite devoid of any Norman influence.

"4. The rear arch of the west door is segmental and chamfered at the edges—a not uncommon form in Transitional and Early English work.

"Taking these points into consideration, I must say that I have considerable reluctance in accepting your correspondent's unhesitating verdict that the east face windows

are Norman from the single fact that they are round-headed. This, to my mind, only serves to strengthen my contention that the tower cannot be earlier than the Transitional period, to which in my paper on the church I have assigned the tower arch."

The first part of the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society* for the current year, just issued to members, contains these papers: "Sequestration Papers of Sir Richard, first Baron Newport, and Sir Francis Newport his son," edited by William Phillips, F.L.S.; "Some Further Documents relative to the Battle of Shrewsbury," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; "Grant of Arms to the Shropshire County Council, with illustration"; "On Licenses to eat flesh, found in Parish Registers," by the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane; "Manuscript Sermon from a Fifteenth-Century MS. in the Shrewsbury School Library," transcribed by E. Calvert, LL.D.; "The Domesday Manors of Rinton, Wikey, and Felton," by R. Lloyd Kenyon; "Inventories of the Church Goods of Shropshire, *temp.* Edward VI.," transcribed by Miss Auden; and "Some Account of the Early History of the Foxe Family," by Henry T. Weyman. The papers are all of interest and value. Ecclesiologists will welcome the inventories of the church goods, of which a large portion of those in the Public Record Office are here printed.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, held on March 7, Dr. Carl Peters read a paper on "Macombe's Country (south of the Zambesi): its Ancient Gold Fields and Industrial Resources." He stated that in April, 1899, he led an expedition about 200 miles up the Zambesi, and then proceeded by caravan directly to Injakafura, "the place of the great mine." Here he found a large quantity of alluvial ground, in which gold was soon discovered. On the east of the alluvial plain rose a hill on which he saw ancient ruins, without doubt the remains of fortifications of the general Semitic type. A few miles away ran a small river, and on its banks were found mighty quartz reefs with ancient workings, in which, by panning, gold was found. Whether it would pay to work the plain for alluvial gold with modern

machinery he intended to ascertain next summer. Dr. Peters declined to go deeply into the question whether or not the auriferous district of Injakafura was the same as the ancient Ophir, but said he personally had reasons for thinking that King Solomon's gold expeditions were directed to this part of the world.



A paper read recently to the Dundee Church of Scotland Office-Bearers' Association by Mr. J. A. Rollo, entitled "The Kirkmaster of Dundee; His Duties of Old and Present Sphere of Usefulness," contained several points of interest. The office of Kirkmaster, Mr. Rollo said, was one of paramount importance, and dated from before the Reformation, though it seems to have latterly lain dormant. In 1561 the Town Council resolved to appoint a Kirkmaster—"ane honest, Godly, and famous man, and ane most notable in the high." Of the duties the principal were "to take oversight and charge anent the kirk ordering and bells ringing," and also to look after the kirkyard. The Town Council had powers under their royal charters to enact laws for the government of the town and the protection and well-being of its inhabitants, and they passed many having reference to the kirk, and appointed the penalties to be inflicted upon transgressors "to be taken up with all rigour by the Kirkmaster." Among these were the following: No man to "carry timber, redd stones, or dicht his malt" in the kirkyard; penalty, 40s. No wine or ale-sellers to receive any person in their houses and keep table to them "in the morning while prayers and preaching be done, and likewise on the Sunday in time of preaching"; penalty, suspension from business for one year. No person to "swear blasphemy"; penalty for first fault, 2s. or two hours "in the branks"; for the second, 20s. or six hours therein; and for the third, banishment of the burgh. No children to "play, cry, or perturb in the kirkyard, or break the glass windows in the kirk"; penalty, parents to pay 8s. and mend the "skaith." No merchant or mariner to sail or take voyage on Sunday, and all inhabitants to keep "public exercise as precise as the ordinary days of preaching"; penalty, £10. No person "to bring infants and

bairns under the age of five years within the kirk in time of sermon or prayers," and no person "to rise and depart furth of the kirk before the end and conclusion of the sermon and prayers"; penalty for the first and second faults, admonition; and for the third, 40s. or twenty-four hours' imprisonment on bread-and-water, and declaration of the fault from the pulpit.



The proposals for a history of the county of Worcestershire, which Mr. J. W. Willis Bund laid before the Worcester Diocesan Archaeological and Architectural Society in 1892, will shortly bear fruit, as the first volume of the work, which will be dedicated by special permission to Her Majesty the Queen, will shortly be ready. The history is not only to deal with the local affairs of the shire, but will show the part it played in the larger history of the empire. The publications of the Worcestershire Historical Society, which was established in 1893, have naturally afforded useful and valuable material for some departments of the work.



We hear with much regret that early in March the ancient and magnificent banqueting hall of Conway Castle, which was 130 feet long and 30 feet high, and was warmed by three fireplaces, fell and became a hopeless ruin.



The Rhind Lectures were delivered by Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, joint author of the *Castellated and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, on February 26, 28, and March 2, 5, 7, and 9. Mr. Ross took for his subject "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century." From the reports we have seen, the lectures appear to have been of much interest, and to have included studies of the chief cathedrals, abbeys, and ancient churches of Scotland. We regret that we have not space for a detailed report.



Mr. Dalton has succeeded the late Mr. Traill in the editorship of *Literature*.



## King Alfred as Man of Letters.

BY WARWICK H. DRAPER

(Late Scholar of University College, Oxford).

### I.



THE devotion of Alfred the Great to the cause of letters ranks high among the many and varied energies of that "Mirror of Princes." His temporal work in the defence and government of his nation was so thorough and persistent in the face of the severest trials as on its own account to win him enduring fame among the rulers of men. Yet the inner appeal of his indomitable spirit prompted him to labours in the eternal realm of literature. "Books," says Milton, himself one of the few English poets who have lauded Alfred, "do contain a progeny of life in them, as active as that soul was whose progeny they are;" and the saying applies with peculiar fitness to this phase of Alfred's activity. For even if it be true that we have little work of Alfred stamped with the mark of pure originality, yet his discriminating and industrious translations into the tongue of his own people brought to birth a new power of English progress. In this sense he was the founder of our glorious literature.\*

A distinguished French scholar, M. Jusserand, in speaking of Alfred's place in the history of English letters as that of "the chief promoter of the art of prose," says that "no specimens of French prose have been discovered for the whole time corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon period save one or two short fragments. . . . The English country can thus pride itself upon a literature which for antiquity is unparalleled in Europe."†

Before entering into a discussion of the several works attributed to Alfred, we may briefly explain the state of literature previous to his time. Poetry had decidedly predominated in the letters of the Anglo-Saxons,

\* It may be mentioned that this essay was written in 1898, before the appearance of the volume edited by A. Bowker, Esq., ex-Mayor of Winchester, and called *Alfred the Great* (Black, 1899). The present writer has added two or three references to the essay contributed by Professor Earle, with a footnote in each case.

† *A Literary History of the English People* (London, 1895), p. 78.

and of this the rare fragments assigned to Cædmon (seventh century) and Adhelm (eighth century) are all that remain. For reasons obvious to students of literature, there was no prose.\* The verses of a Homer and a Hesiod were sung for generations, and even the first Herodotus did not use his mother-tongue; the monk Bæda, or Bede (seventh century), the first English historian, wrote in Latin. Alfred's achievement was that at the end of his strenuous and comparatively brief reign he left to his people the precious legacy of a library of the best books available, for the first time translated into their own language, and edited, in the best sense of the term, by their careful Prince and his advisers.†

It is only reasonable to suppose that Alfred derived constant help from the learned men whom he attracted to his Court, in the production of the versions and works which bear his name. But to admit this is not to confess that he merely played the rôle of Mæcenas as well as the Augustus in his own little empire. Isolated facts of external evidence support the *a priori* argument that this Prince of a hundred energies, whose inner soul burned with generous sympathies, must have applied the force of his controlling genius to this part of the enlightenment of his people. He would, as pupil of his friends, see the riches of the wisdom of learning; as ruler, as "shepherd of England," he would discern the uses of giving to his subjects and their children's children intelligible versions of the historical and moral learning so hardly won by even himself. Surely Alfred, the stout fighter of the ninth century, may have felt the same truth that a great

\* Cf. J. Earle, *English Prose* (London, 1890), pp. 371-375.

† Cf. *Alfred le Grand*, p. 164, where G. Guizot says: "Il ouvrit à langue anglo-saxonne elle-même une ère nouvelle, en faisant pénétrer en elle les fortes pensées et les notions précises qu'elle ne s'était point encore habituée à porter. C'est là l'œuvre originale d'Alfred, le sceau de son génie; et si on a eu raison, au point de vue de l'instruction et des lettres, d'appeler le règne de Charlemagne une renaissance, il faut appeler celui d'Alfred une métémpsychose." It appears to be a fact—remarkable, but true—that during the five succeeding centuries there was scarcely an original Anglo-Saxon or English work produced, with the exception of the Saxon Chronicle: so effectual were the disturbances of wars and the Norman Conquest.

scientist of our own has expressed in noble words: "Give a man the taste for reading and the means for gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man; unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages. The world has been created for him." Alfred was not a Medici ruling in the midst of a manifold renaissance of arts and letters; he was the defender of a rude and disordered people, the creator of order in that people when successfully defended. He was not, in one sense, an Augustus, building splendidly on foundations of an empire splendidly laid, the well-trained patron of a golden age of letters; he was the Prince of a little kingdom, confirmed by his energies, which found a noble relief in the pursuit and publication of learning.

Alfred, then, must be regarded as the president of a band of scholars, grouped in such a company as has now and then appeared in the development of our literature. Of this band Asser stood nearest to the mind of the King, whose biographer he became. The authenticity of Asser's work, and even his very existence, are still the subject of debate; all that can be said here is that against a mere tissue of inferences and a plentiful play of *suggestio* and *suppressio*, there is good circumstantial evidence of the priority of the earliest known manuscript of Asser's life to the Annals of Florence of Worcester, from which the sceptics say that it is derived—a proof strongly supported by the internal evidence of the peculiar and striking style. Apart from the literary problem, there is abundant good evidence of the career of Asser, who came from St. David's to Alfred's Court, became his confidant and adviser upon terms of the most intimate friendship, and died Bishop of Sherborne in 910. Closely connected with him was Grimbald, a Gaul, called by Alfred, in a genuine charter of 895, "my dear friend and priest." Asser refers to him in carefully chosen terms, "a reverend man, a very good singer, most

learned in every kind of church-discipline and in holy writ, and adorned with all good manners." It is to this Grimbald that the building of the notable crypt of St. Peter's-in-the-East at Oxford (really Norman work of the early twelfth century) has long been falsely attributed.

We are told that Alfred corresponded with Fulco, Bishop of Rheims, in his search for foreign scholars of repute. He recommended Grimbald,\* and it seems certain that Hincmar, a still more famous Archbishop of the same place, who practically governed France for forty years, and, as a patron of learning, kept up a wide correspondence with the eminent Europeans of his time, sent to Alfred the great scholar Johannes Scotus Erigena. This man had a remarkable career; an Irishman by birth, he had studied in Athens and Asia; well versed in philosophy, and in the Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean and Arabic languages, he became an intimate friend of Charles the Bald, in whose reign he was invited by Hincmar to defend the orthodox faith and the free right of private judgment; his advocacy of the claims of reason may almost be said to mark the beginning of the attack on authority. Another foreigner whom Alfred, in the woeful lack of English scholars, seems to have employed was John, surnamed "the Monk," who came to England from the monastery at Corbie, and was made by Alfred first Abbot of the monastery at Athelney. A close friend and active lieutenant of Alfred in his early efforts to reconcile Church and State was Plegmund, elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 890, "chosen of God and of all the people."† In 891 died Swifneh, reputed to be the best teacher among the Scots, but we have no trace of any relations between him and Alfred. Another prominent Bishop of Alfred's time was Werferth of Worcester, who, as will presently

\* At p. 121 of Wise's 1722 edition of Asser is given a copy of a letter addressed by this Fulco to Alfred, copied (as it is there said) "e vetusto Cod. MS. penes V.R. Tho. Ford, A.M., Ecclesie de Banwell in agro Somersetensi Vicarium; & Ecclesie Wellensis Prebendarium." It is followed by an extract from Nicol. Harpsfeld, *Hist. Eccl. Angl.*, p. 170, saying that the letter was brought to England by Grimbald.

† There are many coins bearing the first letters of his name and DOROVERNIA (Canterbury).

appear, translated the *Dialogues of St. Gregory* for the King, who contributed a preface. Another Bishop, Alfric, after Alfred's death, continued the translation of the Bible, with Anglo-Saxon versions of the Pentateuch and Apocrypha.\*

With the one or two suggestive exceptions named, we do not know the actual connection between these scholarly assistants of Alfred and the works attributed to him which are presently to be discussed. We are left to conceive the partition of labour between this good company, and we can imagine the sweetness and light of their intellectual comradeship. "As the judge of the people is himself, so are his officers; and what man the ruler of the city is, such are all they that dwell therein." The work of the company may have been cloistered in its doing; but the scholars doubtless became the willing pupils of their Prince in developing the generous idea of creating a popular national literature.†

It is impossible, nor in the case of such literature would it be very necessary, to assign any chronological order to "Alfred's works." They stand by themselves, independent and varied, each self-contained. Of his early taste for letters we have a pleasant symbol in the story told of his early boyhood, which there is no positive reason for doubting:

"On a certain day, his mother‡ was showing him and his brother a Saxon book of poetry, which she held in her hand, and said, 'Whichever of you shall the soonest learn this volume shall have it for his own.' Stimulated by these words, or rather by the Divine inspiration, and allured by the beautifully illuminated letter at the beginning of the volume, he spoke before all his brothers, who, though his seniors in age, were not so in grace, and answered, 'Will you really give that book to one of us, that is to say, to him who can first understand and repeat it to you?' At this his mother smiled with satis-

\* According to William of Malmesbury (twelfth century).

† John Ross, historian of Warwickshire in the fifteenth century, says of Alfred in his *Historia Regum Angliæ* (edited by Hearne, Oxford, 1745, p. 76), "iste rex litteratos intime dilexit, quibus virtuosam vitam novit non deesse."

‡ I.e., Judith, his stepmother, only six years older than himself.

faction, and confirmed what she had before said. Upon which the boy took the book out of her hand, and went to his master to read it, and in due time brought it to his mother and recited it."\*

Asser relates that, "sad to say, he could not gratify his most ardent wish to learn the liberal arts, because, as he said, there were no good readers at that time in all the kingdom of the West Saxons. This he confessed, with many lamentations and sighs, to have been one of his greatest difficulties and impediments in this life, namely, that when he was young and had the capacity for learning, he could not find teachers; but when he was more advanced in life, he was harassed by so many diseases unknown to all the physicians of this island, as well as by internal and external anxieties of sovereignty, and by continual invasions of the pagans, and had his teachers and writers also so much disturbed, that there was no time for reading. But yet among the impediments of this present life, from infancy up to the present time, and, as I believe, even until his death, he continued to feel the same insatiable desire of knowledge, and still aspires after it."

Taking this interesting passage as it stands, we must bear in mind that, though Asser's biography ceases with the year 887, probably he did not die until 910. It may be that with his promotion to the See of Sherborne, or other active spheres, he ceased to have intimate connection with Alfred's habits. The King certainly had more leisure in the last years of his career to devote to studies, and could have covered more reading and editing than Asser, from his knowledge of the earlier days of multitudinous activities, could have believed possible. On the other hand, the evidence of the well-known passage cited below, which happens to be inserted in Asser's biography at the year 887 (the thirtieth of Alfred's age) goes to show that the King then seriously began his literary studies, which had been before confined to the compilation of his "handboc." We cannot know

\* Asser. The manuscripts of Alfred's day are simply written; the hand is very legible and flowing, especially in old copies of the *Pastoral Care*. The initial letters are decorated, but not splendidly; dragons and distorted faces are drawn with a black pencil round the base of the letters, and shaded with red.



whether the biography was carried by Asser beyond this year, at which our versions abruptly end, and have no means of finding if this passage has been misplaced. It purports to have been written in 893,\* the year of Alfred's renewal of serious hostilities with the Danes, after some six years of comparative peace; in the light of the evidence as it stands, we are entitled to assign to this period those beneficent activities in the realm of letters of the inauguration of which Asser gives the following account:

"On a certain day we were both of us sitting in the King's chamber, talking on all kinds of subjects, as usual, and it happened that I read to him a quotation out of a certain book. He heard it attentively with both his ears, and addressed me with a thoughtful mind, showing me at the same moment a book which he carried in his bosom, wherein were written the daily courses and psalms and prayers which he had read in his youth, and he commanded me to write the same quotation in that book. Hearing this, and perceiving his ingenuous benevolence and devout desire of studying the words of Divine wisdom, I gave, though in secret, boundless thanks to Almighty God, who had implanted such a love of wisdom in the King's heart. But I could not find any empty space in that book wherein to write the quotation, for it was already full of various matters; wherefore I made a little delay, principally that I might stir up the bright intellect of the King to a higher acquaintance with the Divine testimonies. Upon his urging me to make haste to write it quickly, I said to him, 'Are you willing that I should write that quotation on some leaf apart? For it is not certain whether we shall not find one or more other such extracts which will please you; and if that should so happen, we shall be glad that we have kept them apart.' 'Your plan is good,' said he, and I gladly made haste to get ready a sheet, in the beginning of which I wrote what he bade me; and on that same day I wrote therein, as I had anticipated, no less than three other quotations which pleased him; and from that time we daily talked together and found out other quotations which pleased him, so that the sheet became full, and deservedly so, according as it is written,

'The just man builds upon a moderate foundation, and by degrees passes to greater things;' thus, like a most productive bee, he flew here and there asking questions as he went, until he had eagerly and unceasingly collected many various flowers of Divine Scriptures, with which he thickly stored the cells of his mind. Now, when that first quotation was copied, he was eager at once to read and to interpret in Saxon, and then to teach others; even as we read of that happy robber, who recognised his Lord, ay, the Lord of men, as He was hanging on the blessed cross, and saluting Him with his bodily eyes only, because elsewhere He was all pierced with nails, cried, 'Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom!' for it was only at the end of his life that he began to learn the rudiments of the Christian faith."

*(To be continued.)*



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. XXXI.

**S**INCE my last Notes were written, on the last day of November, 1899, a considerable number of discoveries have been reported from various sites in Southern Britain. They are somewhat unequal in importance, but they distinctly excel the usual winter yield.

At Dorchester, in Dorset, another pavement was found, early in December, in South Street; it appears to bear a good geometrical pattern. I understand that the directors of the Devon and Cornwall Bank, under a branch office of which it was found, have presented it to the town museum. I have also to record from Dorchester a curious bit of inscribed bronze, found at Coneygar Hill, one mile south of the town. Mr. H. J. Moule has very kindly sent it me to look at; but I can give no proper account of it, and am not sure that it is Roman. The letters on it seem to be the end of an inscription in

\* "The present year, which is his forty-fifth."

one line—EAR OF EMR ; the bronze is broken off before the E.

At Brislington, on the east side of Bristol, a new "villa" was turned up in the latter part of December. The site is just within the new Bristol boundary, in a field which was formerly part of the Wick Farm, but has lately been acquired for building purposes by the Bristol and District Land Company, and the occasion of the discovery was the construction of a new road for the service of the projected houses. The destination of the site to buildings will, I presume, involve the destruction of the Roman remains ; but it has meanwhile facilitated their examination, and I am told that the remains have been so ruined by natural decay as not to be really worth preservation. With the consent of the Land Company, the Clifton Antiquarian Club has excavated the site. The discoveries include foundations of masonry, tessellated floors (one presented to the Bristol Museum), painted wall plaster, roofing stones, tiles of various sorts, pottery in abundance (though little Samian), and coins of the fourth century—in short, the regular remains of a Romano-British house.

The borders of Wales have produced three finds. At Dewstow Farm, near Caldicot, one mile from the Severn Tunnel Junction, seven skeletons were found in a pit—a chamber cut out of the solid rock—with a few coins dating from just after the middle of the third century (Decius, Victorinus). The discovery was made early in December, and has been already recorded in the *Antiquary* (p. 6).

Further west, at Gelligaer, five miles north of Caerphilly, in the north-east of Glamorgan, the Cardiff antiquaries have carried out the excavations to which I have already alluded as in prospect. They have found, as I am told, a fort 400 feet square with rounded angles, defended by a ditch, and a rampart faced both ways with stone. Inside they have found a block of buildings 70 by 90 feet, and much pottery and small objects. They have also cleared the north gate with two guard chambers. The finds are deposited in the Cardiff Museum. It is permissible to hope that a full report, with plans, will be issued shortly in an accessible form. So much is being done and written just now

about Roman forts that such a report is doubly desirable.

From North Wales the newspapers announce the discovery, last November, of a Roman bath, with hypocaust and pottery, under the cloister of Valle Crucis Abbey, near Llangollen. I have not been able to obtain further details of what probably may be the discovery of a "villa." But I gather from a discussion on the finds at a recent meeting of the British Archæological Association that their Roman character is not yet quite proven.

In Yorkshire two items claim record. Mr. Thomas May, of Warrington, tells me that he obtained last year, in November, a hoard of 350 minims which had been discovered in demolishing an old house at Leeds. Some of these minims bear the Chi-Rho ; the hoard therefore belongs, at earliest, to the fourth century. Minims, of course, were coined both in the third and the fourth century, and perhaps later still. I hope that Mr. May will issue a list or description of his hoard.

At Filey some timbers have been detected on the Brigg, which are said to be remains of an ancient wharf or landing-stage. It does not appear possible, however, to prove either their antiquity or their object. Roman building remains were found in 1857 on the Carr Naze just above the Brigg, and the Brigg itself has often been thought to contain Roman masonry ; but we do not know enough yet to justify positive assertions.

CHRIST CHURCH,  
March 6, 1900.



## Aboriginal American Writing.

BY THOMAS GANN, M.D.,  
Of Colozal, British Honduras.

**S**TUDENTS of Aztec and Toltec picture-writing and hieroglyphics are at the present time much in the same position as were those who endeavoured to elucidate the writings of the ancient Egyptians before the discovery of the Rosetta stone. Unfortunately, the chances in favour of the discovery of a key,

either to the Aztec pictographs of Mexico, or to the phonetic Maya hieroglyphics of Yucatan, are exceedingly remote; partly because the field does not offer the same attractions to the archæologist and explorer as did that of ancient Egypt, closely interwoven as its records were with Biblical history; but chiefly, perhaps, because the priests and monks who accompanied the "Conquistadores" to the New World, for many years after its discovery and conquest were men of such illiterateness and fierce bigotry, that every vestige of the artistic and literary productions of the aboriginal inhabitants which fell into their hands was ruthlessly destroyed as a work of the evil one himself.

It was not till after the lapse of nearly a century and a half that this iconoclastic spirit became somewhat mitigated, but it was then, unfortunately, too late, as the mischief had been done.

Amongst the Mexicans, or Aztecs, writing was at first, probably, purely pictographic, but at the time of the Conquest certain conventionalities and abbreviations were used in their pictures, which, together with the occasional employment of arbitrary signs, indicated that the pictograph was gradually merging into the phonetic hieroglyph; and had the Conquest been deferred for a few centuries, the hieroglyphic system of the Mexicans would probably have been as perfect as that of the ancient Egyptians; in fact, amongst the Toltecs, who preceded the Aztecs in the valley of Mexico, we find a system of purely phonetic hieroglyphs in use.

The Mexican artists, though bound down by conventionality, succeeded in producing remarkably life-like pictures in an incredibly short space of time. When Grijalva landed near the Rio Tabasco, in the year 1518, it was the first time that a European had entered the Mexican empire, and the Indian artists came on board his vessel and executed paintings of the Spaniards, their dress and armour, the ship, the cannons, and, in fact, every object which was new to them, and despatched them at once to the Emperor Montezuma. So true to the original were these paintings that they conveyed to that monarch an accurate idea of the shape and uses of every one of the articles depicted.

A few of the Mexican paintings, executed

in bright colours, on a paper made from the fibre of the American aloe, have been preserved in various museums and libraries; one of these, known as the Codex Telenano Ramensis, purports to be a history of Mexico from the year 1197. In the margin is written the sign of the year, and opposite to this are depicted the principal events which occurred in the empire during that year.

In Fig. 1 such a year is represented; the figure occupying the top left-hand corner is the name of the year, "The year of six houses," or Anno Domini 1537. Beneath this is seen a negro suspended from a cross, holding a small cross in his hands; being interpreted, this means that in the year 1537 there arose in Mexico a negro rebellion against the whites, and that some of the rebels were hanged. It is possible, as this document was never intended to meet the eyes of the Spaniards, that the twice introduced symbol of the cross was meant as a delicate piece of irony on the part of the Indian scribe, who was, no doubt, together with the rest of his people, unable to reconcile Christianity as taught to him by the Spanish padres with the same religion as he saw it practised daily by its followers. Or it may refer to the hanging of Guatemozin, who before his murder by the Spaniards was asked to embrace Christianity in order that he might meet them in heaven, but replied that he had had quite enough of them on earth. To the right of Fig. 1 are seen perfectly arbitrary symbols representing the earth, and thunderbolts; which mean that this was a year remarkable for earthquakes throughout the empire.

The Mendoza Codex is a painted Mexican manuscript, chiefly valuable for a detailed account which it gives of the various cities which had been conquered by the Mexicans, the date of their conquest, and the exact tribute which each of them had to pay to the Mexican Emperor, consisting of cotton-cloth, ornamented cotton garments, quilted cotton armour, beautiful feathers and feather work, chocolate, pinoli, corn, mats, wood, gold, precious stones, honey, lime, salt, copal, or perfumed gum for incense, tiger skins, live birds, and animals for the Emperor's collections, and numerous other objects, each city supplying those articles for which it was

especially noted; the exact quantity of each, as well as the periods at which it had to be paid, is specified in every case. The Mexi-

Fig. 2 shows the tribute roll of one of these cities. No. 1 represents Tenuchtitlan, or Mexico, the city to which the tax is to be



FIG. 1.

cans only used four signs to denote numbers, and all their counting had to be done by combinations of these four signs.

paid; No. 2, Tlatilalco, the city paying the tax; No. 3, Yzcoani and Ascaycaci, the kings of Mexico in whose time the tax com-



FIG. 2.

menced ; No. 4, the kings of Tlatilalco in whose time the tax commenced ; No. 5, Temple of Huizhuai, which had to be kept

in repair, as part of the tax ; No. 6, twenty chests of ground chocolate ; No. 7, twenty chests of pinol : No. 8, four hundred loads

of large mantles; No. 9, forty pieces of armour, made of quilted cotton, arrow and spear proof; No. 10, four flower-like figures, each of which stands for 20, and means that all the tribute drawn above them has to be paid every eighty days; the articles below, consisting of forty pieces of armour and forty shields, had to be paid yearly.

Fig. 3 represents a figure scratched upon the hard plaster which covered the wall of a small temple, near the village of Beuque

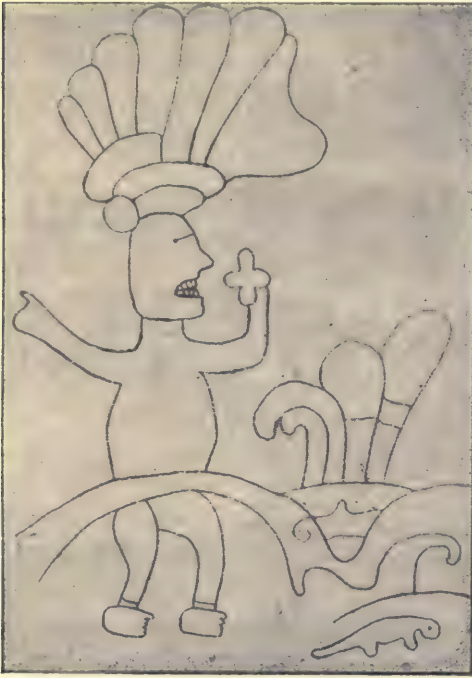


FIG. 3.

Viejo, on the boundary line between the colony of British Honduras and the republic of Guatemala. This outline was roughly scratched into the plaster with some sharp-pointed implement, and was doubtless the work of some mischievous and idle person; it is probably meant as a caricature of some Indian, who had been converted to Christianity, as the figure is represented holding in front of it a small cross, though the cross was the emblem of the god Quetzalcoatl, in Yucatan, long before the introduction of

Christianity; and a seer of the Itzaec, a people who inhabited Yucatan, prophesying the coming of the Spaniards about a hundred years before the event, says: "La Cruz hemos de enfalsen, en oposicion de la mentira se aperse oy,"\* literally: "Formerly we worshipped the false cross, but now we shall worship the true one." This caricature reminds one of the "Graffiti" so frequently found in excavations undertaken in Rome and Pompeii, and is, so far as I am aware, the only one of the kind ever discovered in Central America, where, owing to the climate and the luxuriance of the vegetation, even stone buildings are effaced in the course of a very few centuries.

(To be concluded.)



## England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

### MAKERS OF WEAPONS.

By the fierce red light of his furnace bright  
The strokes of his hammer rung;  
And he lifted high his brawny hand  
On the iron growing clear,  
Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers,  
As he fashioned the sword and spear.  
And he sang "Hurrah for my handiwork!  
Hurrah for the spear and sword!"

CHARLES MACKAY.



FROM the beginning of man's struggle for existence in the primitive world, it has been a necessity for him to possess weapons of defence and attack. His earliest habitation was a cave, or a roughly-fashioned hut made of leafy branches or boughs, and covered with the skins of animals. Such a shelter from cold and storm would equally commend itself to the four-footed animals who roamed the forest as man did, and some tool to repel intruders became an absolute necessity.

Doubtless in earliest time every man was his own weapon-maker. A simple stake of hard wood would first give scope for the craftsman's ingenuity, weighted with a stone

\* See *Historia de la Conquista de Itza Vileaquiere*. Lib. I., cap. vi., p. 37.

stuck in the end, to give it strength and effectiveness; but very soon ore began to be used, and necessity combined with imagination to develop the craft of the smith. In every British "mark" one or more workers would be found who fashioned their weapons sufficiently better than their fellows to give them an advantage in the chase as well as in the fight. Prudence, as well as a desire for good weapons, would induce their fellow-marksmen to requisition such to use their skill for the public benefit.

It is to be expected that, in turbulent times such as our British and Anglo-Saxon forefathers saw, the smith should occupy a more prominent position than the followers of the more peaceful crafts. For though he was nailmaker, bolt-driver, shoer of horses, and occasionally roadmaker too, it was mainly on account of his skill in armour-work that he was esteemed. He made and mended weapons; he furnished spearheads for the men-at-arms; above all, in feudal times he forged the coats of mail and cuirasses of the knights, and welded their swords and gavlocks. No craftsman came near him in the public opinion; his body was protected by a double penalty, and he was exempted from military and civil services in return for his due performance, for the lord, of the various branches of his special industry. In Anglo-Saxon times he was treated as an officer of rank, and in the Royal Court of Wales sat in the great hall next to the chaplain. Even in those days the craft was considered a very thirst-provoking one, for an old regulation entitled its followers to a draught of every liquor that was brought into the hall.

Smiths are frequently mentioned in the Domesday Book. In the city of Hereford there were six smiths, who each paid one penny for his forge, and who made 120 pieces of iron from the King's ore. To each of them threepence was paid as a custom, and they were freed from other services; Gloucester paid the King thirty-six decras of iron and 100 ductile rods to make nails for the King's ships.

So far as is known, the earliest specimen of the English smith's weapon-making powers is the cudgel, spiked with sharpened metal, from which the mace, the maule, a steel mallet with blunt ends, and the martel, which

was merely the maule sharpened, were soon evolved.

The mace was one of the most popular weapons, and a very formidable one in doughty hands. In the Bayeux Tapestry Bishop Odo is represented as bearing one, perhaps with the idea that it did not fall under the head of sanguinary weapons, such as were forbidden to those holding priestly office. Other weapons soon superseded the mace on the field of battle; but in the fourteenth century it remained the peculiar weapon of the monarch's serjeant-at-arms, and still lingers among us as an emblem of authority in the House of Parliament, in spite of Cromwell's mandate to "remove that bauble."

The coming of the Romans naturally did much to improve the craft of the British smith. They introduced their own methods, which were in advance of any then known. Weapon-making invariably keeps pace with the progress of a nation's civilization, "a fact which," says a recent writer, "is but another of life's little ironies; as we make the world better to live in, we devise yet more deadly weapons to help men out of it!"

The weapons found in the many Anglo-Saxon graves which have been opened, show that the spear and the short, sturdy Roman sword soon gave place to the long, straight sword of the Scandinavian, a terrible weapon "which, slung from the shoulder, trailed its point in the ground," and was capable, when wielded by a doughty arm, of crushing through helmet and hauberk. In the Bayeux Tapestry, which is a most veracious chronicle of all material details of the period, Normans and Saxons alike are armed with the long sword, and the strength and make of the English weapons preserved prove very conclusively that native smiths had made enormous progress in their craft since the Danish invasion. It was, indeed, in the forging of swords that they were greatest, and it was the custom of the age for bards to sing not only the praises of the knight's "good sword" and the hand that wielded it, but also of the smith who fashioned it. A famous sword, reputed to be King Arthur's magic Excalibur, was sent by Richard I. as a present to Tancred, and the value attached to it may be estimated by the fact that the Crusader sent in return

"four great ships and fifteen galleys." In mediæval days warfare was mostly a matter of hard hitting at close quarters, and the soldier asked from the smith a weapon strong in attack. Sword-skill, which demanded fine and flexible weapons, did not exist in England until the Tudor Period.

The battle-axe, which was a development of the martel, was largely manufactured for Anglo-Saxon use. When Harold led his forces into the field at Hastings it was not to his cavalry he trusted, but to the mass of infantry, who, wielding their battle-axes with joined shields in front of them, formed an almost impenetrable phalanx. This weapon required enormous strength, and being usually made for two hands, could only be used by foot-soldiers, though instances have been known of knights using it very effectively upon horseback. Robert Bruce was one of those who could achieve this remarkable feat. During the early middle ages it was carried chiefly in sorties, or to prevent the escalade of a besieged fortress; but under Richard I., who prided himself on his immense strength, persons of rank made it their favourite weapon.

In Edward III.'s reign smiths had invented another weapon, namely, the *bill*, of which mention is made in a play of that period:

Lo, with a band of bowmen and pikes,  
Brown bills and targitteers, four hundred strong,  
I come.

It was a species of halberd or modified battle-axe, consisting of a round blade with the cutting part hooked like a woodman's billhook, and with a spike both at the back and at the top, mounted on a staff about 6 feet long. It was known as the Black or Brown Bill, from the colour of the varnish used to keep it from rust, and with the pike was the characteristic weapon of the foot-soldier until the reign of George II. Dr. Johnson tells us that as late as 1778 the bill and pike were in use among the watchmen of Litchfield, and the "beef-eaters" of the Tower carry them to-day. Lances, bayonets, daggers, and all sorts of cutting and thrusting weapons were largely in use through the middle ages, and a notable instance of the smith's ingenuity was the long, tapering three-sided dagger devised to penetrate the joints of armour.

Weapon-making was a very important business in the fifteenth century, when every man, villein or freeman, between the ages of fifteen and sixty, from the poorest son of the soil to the substantial freeholder, was bound by law to possess weapons of some sort. Officers periodically made tours of inspection to see that every man was provided according to his rank with the rough dagger or iron-pointed stake, the sword or spear, helmet and coat of mail; it was their business also to test each man's capacity for using whatever he possessed. The hammer and anvil were perhaps busiest of all in Elizabeth's reign. Foreign wars, with wholesale capture by the enemy of our arms, together with an unaccountable languishing in the armourer's craft during Mary's reign, had reduced our munition to a paucity never before or since existing. The fact was so patent that one Spanish noble said publicly that the subjugation of England would be the easiest thing, seeing that men had not the wherewithal to defend themselves. These words were repeated to Elizabeth soon after her coronation, with the result that she set herself energetically to remedy the defect. In the shortest time possible every Englishman was armed and so drilled in the use of his weapon that he could at any moment take his place in the field for the defence of his country.

For many centuries the favourite weapon of the Englishman was the bow, and no foreigner ever achieved his skill in using it, unless it were the ancient Dane, to whom doubtless he owed his supremacy in its use. With his long bow, 6 feet or more in length, fashioned of yew and strung with hemp, flax or silk, he could send twelve arrows home to the mark in a minute, and the accuracy of his aim at great distance was abundantly proved on the field of Crécy and of Poitiers; "the flights of arrows on those days were so swift that it seemed as if it snowed." An old historian relates that at the Battle of Halidon Hill "the Lord Percie's archers did with all deliver their deadly arrows so lively, so courageously, so grievously, that they ran through the men-at-arms, bored the helmet and pierced the very swords; beat their lances to the ground, and easily shot those who were most lightly armed through and through." Those were the days of tough yew-bows,



which a man could not bend without years of practice, and of clothyard arrows, the feathering of which was an industry itself, and the fletcher one of the busiest men of his age. Archery, as a part of warfare, was at its zenith in the reign of Edward III., who spared no pains to encourage the makers of bows to perfect their work. Such stimulus, however, outran its object, and, as time elapsed, the bow became more and more complicated and elaborate until the cross-bow was introduced. It consisted of a bow mounted on a stock, and could not be bent by a man's unaided strength, but had to be wound up by an apparatus of wheels and pulleys—really a kind of windlass, by means of which the bolt or quarrel was discharged. It was commonly known as an arbalest, and though introduced into England at the time of the Norman conquest, did not become fashionable until the reign of Richard I., who had a partiality, not without vanity, for all weapons which taxed the strength of average men. According to Camden, it was Richard I. who "first showed the arbalest to the French." So sanguinary a weapon was it then considered, that the Lateran Council, whilst authorizing its employment for the extermination of infidels, forbade its use amongst Christian nations, and it was therefore in defiance of the Pope's mandate that our King had his band of cross-bowmen. English dexterity with the crossbow and the more convenient longbow were so proverbial that we cannot wonder at the strong repugnance of our countrymen to exchange them for the arquebus, and the "villainous saltpetre," which inaugurated the age of gunpowder. Though, to quote the words of Carlyle, "gunpowder tends to make all men alike tall," to chivalrous minds at its introduction it possessed powers "subtle and degrading," because they seemed to give their possessor unfair and even unmanly advantages over his opponent. The gallant Bayard once said that it was humiliating that a man with a heart in him should be exposed to destruction by a wretched gun, and Montluc wished fervently "that the accursed instrument, the arquebus, had never been invented," adding naively that but for it he "would not now bear the marks of it, and many brave and valiant men would not have been killed by

cowards who would not dare to look in the face of him whom they stretch on the ground with their wretched bullets."

The bow was so interwoven with the romance and valour of a glorious past, that it is little wonder that men clung to it with sentiments of affection long after firearms had come into general use. Queen Elizabeth was more partial to her archers than to any other part of her army, and evidently encouraged them, for in 1572 we find her offering to place at the disposal of the French king 6,000 soldiers, half of them archers. Favourite long bows in use in her reign may often be seen on the walls of great houses, handed down from father to son as treasured relics of a past military art. It is said that Charles I., at the beginning of the Civil War, tried to establish a regiment of archers, but skill with the bow had languished too long to make such a project practicable. It is, however, interesting in connection with that fact to remember that the last bowshot in English warfare was fired during the Civil War, at the siege of Devizes. As Sir Jacob Astley stood by the river-side, directing some transports, a bearded arrow hurtled through the air, fired by some of the bowmen in the town. The arrow stuck in the ground between the knight's feet, who picked it up, saying quietly, "This time the rogue has missed his aim."

That bowyers and arrow-makers still plied their trade long after the weapon ceased to hold any important place in warfare is evident from an old ballad on "Bartholomew Fair," written in the time of the Commonwealth, one verse of which runs :

At Pye Corner end, mark well, my friend,

'Tis a very fine dirty place ;

Where there's more arrows and bows, the Lord

above knows,

Than was handl'd at Chivy-Chase.

The arquebus was the first form of handgun made in England, and may be looked upon as a direct ancestor of our modern musket. Its mechanism was undoubtedly suggested by that of the crossbow, and unfortunately it possessed the same defects—unmanageableness and uncertainty of aim. It was made to be fired from the chest, being altogether too weighty to lift to the shoulder, and naturally great difficulty was found by the arquebusier in bringing his eye low enough to take

a correct aim. From the Germans, a few years later, our gunmakers learned to give a hooked form to the butt, which raised the barrel. The arquebus was then called a haquebut, and in this form was commonly made in England in the reign of Henry VIII.

The introduction of firearms was a death-blow to one of the most characteristic and important mediæval crafts—the making of armour. No branch of the smith's trade had brought him such wealth and reputation, for a knight was as vain of his "weapons of defence" as a girl of her fine gowns and feathers. Every town had its armourers, and in the records of old Winchelsea, by no means a large town, mention is made of "notable workers in iron and steel, lancemakers, and makers of jambieres to protect the thighs." That Norman names were attached to the various parts of the armour points to the fact of its introduction at the time of the Conquest, and undoubtedly before that it was little used in England. Saxons preferred to depend upon their own skill and prowess to keep whole skins on the battlefield. The Bayeux Tapestry shows us Harold and his followers at the Battle of Hastings wearing only the helmet and shield. A great change was, however, imminent, and armour made its way slowly into use among the conquered. First came body armour, made of metal rings, or scales sown on cloth or suits of leather, padded with wool or "mascléd" with pieces of iron, which formed for centuries the only defensive armour of the common order of combatants. Among knights, armour of metal rings soon gave place to the coat of mail or chain, such as William I. is said to have donned before the Battle of Hastings, and this in turn to a covering of the whole body.

The two crafts, the making of weapons and of defensive armour, may be said to have played the part of rivals, each bent on outdoing the other, throughout the Middle Ages. Did the swordsman make a weapon stronger and more destructive than those hitherto used, the armourer had to tax his ingenuity to produce a piece of armour which should frustrate it, till gradually the weapons grew to be of incredible weight, and the amount of the armour increased until no more could possibly be borne. To mail armour were

added plates of steel or iron, until ultimately the knight was encased in steel from head to foot. The armour was also extended from man to horse, and the steed had a couverture of chain mail fitting tightly to the head and neck and falling loosely over the body. The knightly equipment, in the fourteenth century, necessitated a most cumbersome weight of clothing. Four or five different casings or defences had to be placed over each other; below the chain armour was the quilted gambeson, needed to soften the pressure of the iron; over it was the corselet, with more reinforcements of plate, and over all another quilted garment, which might be covered with the surcoat usually worn to display its handsome knightly emblazonment. Fashion was the good friend of the armourer, as she is of the milliner of to-day; at one time armour must be "trellised," at another "mascléd," or "teglated"; and when the lozenge-shaped plates were in vogue, no young knight would have gone into the tilting-field with those tile-shaped or cross-barred. The most costly workmanship and splendid adornment of filigree ornament and elaborate damascening were lavished by the skilful smiths of the time upon the armour of illustrious people. Armour was enriched to the full extent of the wearer's purse; the helmet especially was jewelled, and at one period covered with velvet. An example of a covered helmet can be seen at the Tower. The large shields used at tournaments and pageants gave special scope for the workers' skill and ingenuity, and some, preserved in old families as precious heirlooms, are among the most beautiful works of art of the Middle Ages. The period lying between the dawn of the twelfth and the close of the fifteenth century saw the rise and gradual decadence of the armourer's craft, though in the sixteenth century an unexpected burst of prosperity came in the van of the Armada. When England was threatened with a Spanish invasion, Elizabeth had no mind to have her people found unprepared, and throughout the country weapon-makers and armourers were set to work, and, says Harrison, in *Holinshed's Chronicle*, "soon no village so poor but that it could furnish three or four soldiers without so much as wanting their liveries and caps," whilst some nobles were so well fitted that

"in one baron's custody were threescore or a hundred corslets, besides calivers, hand-guns, bows, sheaves of arrows, pikes, bills, poleaxes, flasks, touch-boxes and targets, the very sight whereof appalled the beholder's courage."

(To be concluded.)



## Curiosities of and in our Ancient Churches.

BY HENRY PHILIBERT FEASEY.

(Continued from p. 26.)

### IV.

**T**HE "Seven-Sacrament Walsingham font" is justly famous for its beauty as for the sculptured representations of the Seven Sacraments of the Catholic Church shown upon its bowl. A model may be seen in the Mediæval Court at the Crystal Palace. Other interesting examples of these fonts are at, amongst other places, East Dereham, Norfolk (1468 A.D.); Gorleston, Suffolk (with an addition of a representation of the Saviour in judgment, and a retention of much ancient painting and gilding); Marsham, Salle, Gresham, and several others in Norfolk. Three sides of the Norman font in Burnham, Deepdale, Norfolk, are filled with figures representing the "husbandry" of the twelve months, which appear likewise upon the leaden font in Walton Church, Surrey. Fonts of early and curious workmanship may be seen in the churches of Rufford, where the font bears the familiar Greek inscription,

ΝΙΨΟΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ

reading either way. Other instances of a similar inscription occur at Sandbach, Cheshire, and St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, London. The inscription has been translated, "Wash you from your transgressions, and not your countenance only." In the church of Tiddenham, South Wales, is a font with curious moulded leaden basin, said to be Anglo-Saxon, and of earlier date than

1100 A.D. Many churches retain their ancient fonts of lead, as at St. Mary's, Wareham, Dorsetshire (hexagonal in shape, and very curious), of the twelfth century, adorned with figures of the Twelve Apostles. Avebury Church, Wilts, also has its Norman tub-font of lead; and another at Brookland, in Romney Church, Kent, is enriched with figures illustrating the months, similar to the one (with the addition of the figures of the Zodiac) in the church of St. Evroult de Montfort, near Rouen, of eleventh-century



THE SEVEN-SACRAMENT WALSINGHAM FONT.

date. On the Norman font of Castle Froome Church the figure of our Lord at His baptism is shown surrounded by little fishes, a well-known Christian emblem. The fifteenth-century font in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, is surrounded with grotesque sculpture of a lion, a priest, an ape, and a man on horseback holding a hawk; that at Elmley Church, Worcestershire, is supported by four serpents with human faces; whilst that at Worth Church, Sussex, has the remarkable feature of being formed of two basins, one placed above another. At

Bradley, Lincolnshire, the font is inscribed, "Pater Noster, Ave Maria, and Cred leren ye Child yt es nede."

The church of Moulton, Lincolnshire, has a font of wood, resembling the Elizabethan one from a church in Oxford, now in the chapel at Parham House, Sussex, and the one in marble at St. James's, Piccadilly, London. A Roman font is the peculiarity of Kirkby Church, Lancashire, the base of which is decorated with two wreathed bands; upon the sides are represented the Fall, the Saviour bruising the serpent's head, and seven other figures in ecclesiastical costume, supposed to represent the orders of the clergy in the Saxon Church. A font fashioned from a Roman column is in Wroxeter Church, Shropshire. Many of the fonts of our ancient churches retain their covers of rich and curious work. A very splendid example is that at Ufford Church, Suffolk, whose pyramidal cover of open tabernacle-work is beyond doubt one of the finest in England. It is surmounted by the Pelican in her piety, and retains much of its original painting and gilding. It is suspended from the roof by an iron chain, and when pushed up telescopes over the upper stages of the spire. Even the zeal of the iconoclastic Puritans gave way before its beauty, and their report favoured its retention: "A glorious cover over the font like a Pope's triple crown, with a pelican on the top pecking its breast, all gilt over with gold." The *Building News* of May 18, 1888, gave full measured drawings of this beautiful font-cover. Another remarkable font-cover is that at Terrington St. Clement's, Norfolk, its interior being painted in a singular manner. It has been put down to the age of Queen Anne. The paintings show the baptism of our Lord, two scenes from the temptation, in which the devil wears a red robe and a gold crown, and a forest scene with animals. Above these are portrayed the Evangelists with their emblems, and the inscription: "Voce Pater. Natus Corpore. Flamen Ave. Mat. 3." (The Father by the Voice; the Son by the Body; the Spirit by the Dove.) The upper part has red and white roses in the canopy. The original font-cover at Elsing Church, Norfolk, is said to be the most ancient in England,

while that at Montacute, Somerset, is of solid stone, raised by means of a pulley and chain. In its baptismal column the church of Henham-on-Hill possesses a rare curiosity. Upon the capital is seen the Virgin and her Divine Child, with censuring angels on either side. On the opposite side, facing the north door (now blocked), by which the font was anciently placed, is represented the devil, thus illustrating to the early English mind the passage from the world, or the devil's region, to the safety of the Church in baptism. Hogarth was baptized in the font (now in the south transept) of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.

Notwithstanding the *great* devastation wrought by the iconoclasts of both Tudor and Commonwealth days, much sacred sculptured imagery still retains its ancient position both within and without our ancient churches, especially when situated upon the exterior of the building, sadly mutilated though they be both by time and weather. Thus, in a number of instances the figure of the patron saint, or the emblem of the sacred mystery to which the church is or was dedicated, still remains in its niche over the porch, exterior doorway, or face of the tower. Over the doorway of Kidwelly Church, South Wales, is the original statue of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Child. At the east angle of the tower, Church Stretton, Shropshire, is a figure of the patron, St. Lawrence. Figures of St. Christopher in a canopied niche outside the tower of Great Budworth Church, Cheshire; of the Virgin and Child on the west face of Plymtree Church, Devon; of the *Mater Dolorosa* (to whom the church is dedicated) at Urrswick, Lancashire; and a life-sized figure of the patron seated reading a book on the roof of Harpley Church, Norfolk. A niche in the front of the tower of Christchurch-on-Avon Priory Church, Hants, contains a figure of the Saviour crowned with thorns, and several others in various places. With the interior figures of saints we have been less fortunate, yet of these an instance or two may be recorded. Fishlake Church, York, has a figure of St. Cuthbert with the head of St. Oswald on the west face of its tower; and Holly, Oxon, an alabaster bas-relief of St. Margaret with the dragon at her

feet over the porch. A figure of St. Chad clad in episcopal vestments, formerly on the summit of the organ, was in the vestry of the Abbey Church of Shrewsbury in 1873. The church of St. Blazey, Liskeard, Cornwall, still preserves an effigy of its patron, St. Blaise, the patron saint of the wool-combers. A carved stone figure of the Virgin with the dead Christ coloured and gilt, 2 feet 5 inches high, is in Breadsall



OLD SCULPTURE, REPRESENTING THE ASSUMPTION OF OUR LADY, IN FOWNHOPE CHURCH.

Church, Derbyshire. A small figure habited in a long mantle and crowned, conjectured to be St. Ethelbert, stands upon a bracket in Hereford Cathedral, on the south side of the choir, against the easternmost pier; a carved oak figure of Christ is in the church of St. Lawrence, Church Stretton, Shropshire; a small, rather mutilated statue stands over the south door of the chancel of St. Mary's, Patricksbourne; and a small metal figure of

the patron in the vestry of St. Thomas à Becket's Church, Salisbury. Brackets and canopied niches for images remain in many churches. At Evington, Leicestershire, such a bracket has a basin with a socket for a taper, and the pillars separating the nave and aisle of Wootton Courtenay, Somersetshire, are ornamented with sculptured figures of St. Christopher, St. Lawrence, etc., while Henry VII.'s Chapel yet retains its splendid series of tabernacled images. In the year 1849 a very interesting piece of sculpture, *temp.* Henry VII., was brought to light in the little church of Stoke Charity, Hants, where it had evidently been walled up for concealment. It represents the mediæval legend of our Lord's miraculous appearance to St. Gregory the Great while celebrating Mass; and to go from one extreme to another—from sacred to profane history—the north doorway of Holt Church, Worcester, is found sculptured with Master Æsop's fable of "The Fox and the Crane." Odds and ends of curious sculptures abound in our ancient churches. One of a man and woman fighting is shown over the south-aisle door of York Minster, while over the door of the north aisle a woman is seen setting her muzzled dog at two beasts, a man standing behind blowing a horn. A drinking figure is portrayed upon the porch of Chalk Church, Kent, where one of two grotesque figures holds a jug with both hands, as he looks upward at the performances of a morris dancer or tumbler. Strangely enough, in a niche between these is an image of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated. The capital of one of the late Norman arcades of Bretforton Church, Worcester-shire, displays the legend of "Maid Margery," and the romance of "Reynard the Fox" is sculptured at the base of the central pillar of the Salisbury Chapter House; while an unfortunate monk is shown in Castle Hedingham Church, Essex, as being carried away by the devil, slung over his shoulder and held down by the heels. Scenes of country life and labour are not infrequent in these carvings and sculptures; a good series are those of St. Alban's Abbey Church, upon the upper frieze of the watching-tower and on the base moulding of the gallery. The mutilated remains or remnants of sculptured

external crucifixes may still be found by the diligent searcher ; one of the best preserved is at Romsey Abbey, Hants, and wanting only in a very small portion of the right arm and shoulder. It is figured in Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting*. It is cut on three stones of the exterior west wall of the south transept, the head and body occupying one, the two arms the others. The figure is slightly raised from the ground, and is rather below the ordinary stature. Above the head is a hand, and near the left arm a square opening or recess, with an aperture above forming a kind of chimney, from which probably a light burnt within. The work is conjectured to be of twelfth-century date. Other examples of these external crucifixes are at Sherborne Minster, Dorsetshire (over the south door, the rood, Mary and John) ; Batcombe, Somerset (east end of nave) ; Alresford, Hants (west tower) ; at Leverton, Boston, two remain on church gables.

Fine specimens of mediæval sculpture may be found on the walls, doorways, and other parts of our ancient churches. The Chapter House of Salisbury shows the victory of the virtues over the vices, a favourite subject of the sculptors through the Middle Ages. Almost every large church had them, both in England and abroad. The cathedral church of Canterbury has them incised on stone in the historical pavement around the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket. Mr. William Burges has thus interpreted the sculptures at Salisbury : Concordia trampling on Discordia ; Temperantia pours liquor down the throat of Ebrietas ; Fortitude tramples on Formido, who cuts her own throat. These are on the left-hand side. On the right : Fides tramples on Infidelitas ; Virtue covers Vice with her cloak, the Vice embraces her knees with one hand, and stabs Virtue with a sword held in the other ; Veritas pulls out Mendacia's tongue ; Pudicitia scourges Libido ; Largitas pours coin into the throat of Avaritia.

The Jesse-tree was likewise a favourite subject. Numerous examples exist in stone, wood, stained glass, and embroidery. From a sitting or recumbent figure of Jesse a genealogical tree springs, upon whose branches are distributed the different members of the race of David from Jesse to the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose figure carrying

the Divine Child stands on the summit of the tree.

The Jesse-tree, or "root of Jesse," at St. Mary's Church, Abergavenny, is perhaps the most perfect extant, and is thought to have once formed the reedos of the high altar and part of the screen between the choir and the lady-chapel. It is much mutilated by either the Protestant reformer or the later Puritan. The grand figure of Jesse with the stem of the tree issues from the left side, and is grasped by the left hand of the figure above where it is cut short off. Its date is fourteenth to fifteenth century. Other examples remain in Winchester College Chapel, Dorchester, Oxon, and Christchurch Priory, Hants. At Llantwit Major, South Wales, an example of thirteenth-century work in this subject consists of a vine climbing up the sides of a wall niche (which may have contained the figure of the Virgin), and curling round fourteen crowned heads. At the top is the head of the Saviour with a crossed nimbus ; in the lower part is the figure of Jesse.

The south porch of Bleadon Church, Somerset, has a curious bas relief of the Virgin and Child ; that of Fordington Church, Dorset, a flat bas-relief of the vision of St. George before the Battle of Antioch. The interior of a smithy, with a horse being shod, is sculptured over the door of Durweston Church, Dorset. It is supposed to refer to St. Eligius, or Eloi, the patron saint of the blacksmiths. Within the crown of the arch of the north door of Lullington, Somerset, two animals are seen in contest for a cross, and above it is set a figure of our Lord as judge. In the spandrels of the doorways in the reedos of St. Saviour's, Southwark, are carvings representing Easter games.

On the piers of the south transept of the cathedral of Wells are some grotesque carvings. One exhibits a figure extracting a thorn from his foot, another a man in the agonies of toothache ; the third tells a story at length : (1) Two men are seen stealing grapes from a vineyard ; (2) the theft is discovered by the vine-dressers, one of whom carries a pitchfork ; (3) one of the thieves is caught by the ear, and threatened with the pitchfork ; and (4) the accomplice, also caught, receives castigation with the pitchfork. Among the corbel-busts is one repre-

senting a king holding in his hands a falling child, a bishop with a woman and children about him. The tradition is that when there should be such, then the Church should be in danger of ruin, the falling child being Edward VI., and the bishop, Barlow, the first married bishop.

Amongst the sculptures of Launceston Church, Cornwall, is one of St. Martin parting his cloak. A number of shields embossed with letters also enrich the building, which, beginning with the angelic salutation "Ave Maria," form sentences in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Mary Magdalene. Let into the wall of the north aisle of Long Melford Church, Suffolk, is a curious bas-relief in alabaster, representing the offering of the Wise Men. This piece of work was discovered some time since below the pavement.

The bosses of the vaulting of churches were frequently employed by mediæval craftsmen as the depositories of their curious work. In one panel of Braunton Church, Devon, is portrayed a sow with a litter of pigs, an allusion to the foundation of the church by St. Brannock, who in a dream was directed to build a church wherever he should first meet a sow and her family. A similar sculpture in Elgin Cathedral shows a witch seated on the moon. A mass of heraldry is displayed on the timber vaulting of Winchester Cathedral. At the east end are carved the emblems of the Passion, and a number of curious faces intended to represent Pilate and his wife, Herod, Annas and Caiaphas, Judas, Malchus with the sword of Peter dividing his ear, Peter himself, and many others. A boss in the second bay of the nave of Exeter Cathedral is carved with the murder of St. Thomas à Becket.

(To be continued.)



## The Ivernians.

BY A. HALL.

**T**HE term "Ivernian" is purely speculative and may be quite erroneous; no one in the present day knows any country called Ivernia, and the *ethnic* Ivernians are purely mythical.

It appears probable that both forms have been evolved from the Latin Hibernia, now known as Ireland, poetically Erin; we have two phases through which Erin has passed in fable: (1) as succeeding to the odour of sanctity claimed by Homer for his Elysium, located by early geographers at the western extremity of Europe, where Spain now stands; later defined as the Hesperides or Fortunate Islands, the *makaron nesoi*, or Isles of the Blessed, just *beyond* Spain on its Atlantic shore; but relegated later still to the west coast of Africa, where they survive in the Azores, Canaries, etc., for Ferro is still the historical representative of Western Europe.

As knowledge extended, compilers muddled these islands up with the Cassiterides, thus introducing Ireland as part and parcel of the legends connecting the tin islands with Britain; this resulted in the invention of a rival "sacred isle," as Ierne from Iernesos, Iernisin of the Argonauts; so the traditional connection survived in the mediæval "Isle of Saints," as applied to Ireland, supported by the legends concerning Patricius and the intercourse maintained with Byzantium, in the so-called dark ages; but it is a long stride from Ierne to Ivernia; (2) we find that Ireland was also confused with Thule, because geographers placed Ireland north of Britain. We find this clearly indicated thus: "Super Britannia Iverna est," emphasized by Claudian's "glacialis Ierne." Now we cannot *extinguish* Claudian; we may say that he was mistaken, but how did his imagery arise? Well, the Latin Hibernia is connected with *hibernus*, which involves the reputation of a *wintry* aspect. This literal *hibernus* has nothing to do with a postulated Ivernia, which results from the Hellenic confusion of *b* and *v*. We see it clearly developed in Ptolemy, just to pick out a few: 'Ιουερνίας νήσου varied to 'Ιουέρνια; 'Ιουέρνιος, 'Ιέρνου, a river; 'Ιουβέρνιος ὠκεανός (the Irish Sea); so the "Beta" in the last form compromises all that precedes, and destroys any authority for a supposed Ivernia, apart from Hibernia. But to show that the Greek *ou* may equal *b*, see this 'Αλουών. Must we read Alvion in place of Albion? Again, 'Οβόκα for the modern Ovoca; it seems plain that the Greek scribes might mean *b*; if, however, they put *v*, it was merely as an equivalent for *b*, the sounds being confused,

as we find in Welsh and German treating *b* as equal to *p*.

The grave aspect of this *invention*, the real mischief, is that, like the Bertram forgery ascribed to Richard of Cirencester, the false word glides into use as an ethnic distinction to explain the unknown, for we have no authentic names for the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles; they passed away, and we study their implements. It is very clear, however, that the west of Britain was peopled from Spain and from Aquitaine, as the east coast drew tribes from Gaul and Scandinavia; the Silures, described by Tacitus, were settlers who displaced more primitive races; now these so-called Spaniards were Iberians or Basque; but Iberian is not Ivernian. Putting aside all consideration of *b*'s and *v*'s, there is the *n* to explain away. But it does seem that Ivernian is a *ghost* word, evolved from these Iberians *vice* Hibernian.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### NOTE ON A ROMAN VASE RECENTLY FOUND IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE.



FEW days ago a friend at Barton-on-Humber informed me that a small Roman urn had that day been dug up in a clay-pit there. On going over I found that a very fine and perfect vase, in an exceptionally good state of preservation, had been obtained in a field near the Humber bank, a short distance west of the ancient town of Barton-on-Humber.

The land at this point consists of old Humber silt, resting on a bed of peat, of varying thickness. Below this is a bed of chalky gravel, and finally the solid chalk. The silt is being excavated for use in the manufacture of cement at some works adjacent, and where the vase was found it is 5 feet thick. The vase was lying on its side, and resting upon, and partially embedded in, the peat. Whether the 5 feet of silt represents the accumulation since Roman times or not we cannot say, but the point is worth bearing in mind.

The vase is made of fine grey clay; but it is now of a dark colour, and has a glossy surface, through its contact with the peat. Its normal colour can be seen in a small fracture which was made whilst digging it out. The vase is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, 3 inches wide in its widest part, slightly over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the top, and the neck, which is nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the top, is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width. The base measures nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches across.



The vessel holds slightly over a quarter of a pint. It will thus be seen that it is of an unusually small size, and is consequently of exceptional interest.

At a distance of 1 inch from the bottom is a belt (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide) of diagonal markings, which are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from each other.\* This cross-hatching goes round the vase, and has apparently been made with the thumb-nail before the clay was baked. The vase appears to have been again put on the wheel, after the cross-hatching, in order to delete the ends of the markings, and thus leave a regular and even ornamentation.

Towards the bottom there is evidence of its having been in close proximity to a flame,

\* At a place about two miles to the west, near South Ferriby, I have found numerous pieces of Roman pottery, portions of much larger vessels than the one under notice, and in a great number of cases these have been ornamented with similar diagonal markings.



possibly of a lamp; this at some period subsequent to the original baking.

The vase contained nothing but clay when found. In one place inside is a ferruginous staining, which may have been made whilst the specimen was buried in the peat.

The accompanying drawing, which is two-thirds natural size, gives some idea of the shape and size of the vase.

The specimen is now in my possession.

THOMAS SHEPPARD.

HULL,

February 26, 1900.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold the following books from the library of the late Bishop of Limerick on Thursday, February 15: Westmacott, *The English Spy*, 2 vols., 1825-26, £21 5s. *Desseins de Grotesques pour Broderie*, etc., 2 vols., £25 5s. Boffrand, *Livre d'Architecture*, £11. Heppelwhite, *Cabinet-Maker*, 1788, £10 10s. François de Cuvilliés, *Morceaux de Caprice à divers Usages, gravés par G. S. Rosch*, £34 10s. Jombert, *Répertoire des Artistes*, 1764, £14. Blondel, *Desseins de Cheminées*, etc., £16 5s. Seilen-Buch, etc., £60. Kilkenny Archaeological Society's *Transactions*, 1849-98, £12. *Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik*, 1826-62, £31. O'Conor, *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, 1814-26, £15. Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society's *Publications*, 30 vols., £13. Palæographical Society, *Facsimiles of Manuscripts and Inscriptions*, 4 vols., 1873-94, £19 10s. Colganus, *Acta Sanctorum*, 1645, £21. Rowlandson, *An Excursion to Brighthelmstone*, 1790, £14 10s. *Archæologia Æliana*, 1822-90, £14.—*Athenæum*, February 24.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold the following books and MSS. last week: Bible, 1644, embroidered silver-thread binding, probably for Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II., £84. *Les Nobles Prouesses de Baudoin, Conte de Flandres*, Lyon, C. Nourry, 1509, £16. *Augustine, La Cité de Dieu, en Français par Raoul de Praelles*, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XIV., £49. *Biblia Sacra*, MS. on vellum (Anglo-Norman), Sæc. XIV., £30. *Ex-Libris* (580), English and Foreign, £17 10s. Burns's *Poems*, uncut, Edinburgh, 1787, £22 15s. Cocker's *Arithmetic*, 1678, £11 10s. *Bucaniers of America*, 4 parts, large paper, 1684, £16. *Godfrey*

*de Bouillon, Faits et Gestes*, Paris, J. Bonfons, s.d., £29. *Chaucer's Works*, by Stow, 1561, £12 18s.; *An Ancient "Clog," or Perpetual Almanac of Crab-apple Wood*, £30. Firdusi, *Shah Nahme*, 52 drawings, £15. *Galerie de Rubens*, coloured, Paris, 1809, £22 10s. Gould's *Trochilidæ*, £20. The *Humorist*, coloured plates by Cruikshank, 1819-22, £16. Reid's *Cruikshank Catalogue*, 1871, £14. Thackeray on Cruikshank, extra illustrated, £13 10s. Westmacott's *The English Spy*, 1825-26, £22. Hakluyt Society *Publications*, 104 vols., £41. Horæ B.V.M., illuminated, 13 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £100. *Horæ ad Usum Bisuntinum*, MS. on vellum, 16 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £128; another, Northern French, £49; another, French, £63. Gould's *Birds of Australia*, £113; *Birds of New Guinea*, £32. Johnson's *English Dictionary*, first edition, uncut, 1755, £16 10s. Henley and Stevenson's *Beau Austin*, presentation copy, 1884, £19 10s. *Horæ* on vellum, fifteenth century, £56. *Horæ B.V.M.*, printed upon vellum, illuminated, Paris, Veuve Godard, 1523, £15 5s. *Horæ* on vellum, MS., fifteenth century, formerly belonging to the Earls of Kildare, £299. Hubbard's *Present State of New England*, map, Lond., £20. Rudyard Kipling, *United Services College Chronicle*, Nos. 4 to 9, 1881-82, £29. Moore's *Irish Melodies*, illustrated by MacIse, with original pencil drawings by the artist, £28. *Missale Romanum*, Italian MS., with full-page miniature of the Crucifixion, etc., fifteenth century, £20. Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, the author's own copy, extra illustrated with drawings and engravings, £68. Kelmscott Press *Publications*: *Glittering Plain*, £29; *Biblia Innocentium*, £27; *Keats*, £26 10s.; *Shelley*, £26; *Earthly Paradise*, £24; *Sigurd*, £23 10s.; *Poems by the Way*, printed upon vellum, £44; *Chaucer*, £66. Kipling, *School-boy Lyrics*, 1881, £41; *Echoes*, 1884, £18 10s. Molière, *L'Estourdy*, first edition, 1663, £12 10s.; *Les Femmes Sçavantes*, 1673, £13. *Officium B.V.M.*, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., £17 10s. *Postes de France*, 1781, Marie Antoinette's copy, £12. *Keats's Poems*, first edition, uncut, 1817, £44 10s. Tennyson's *Poems*, 1830-33, £30. *Sarum Psalter* (Paris, for the London Booksellers at the Sign of the Trinity), 1522, £57. *Twenty Autograph Letters of Lord Nelson*, written mostly to Lord Hood, £140. *Oriental Carpets*, Vienna, 1892, £42. *Shelley, Queen Mab*, first edition, presentation copy to L. Hunt, 1813, £25 5s. R. L. Stevenson, *Works*, 28 vols., Edin., 1894-98, £35. Tennyson, *The Last Tournament*, 1871, £31 10s. *Walton's Lives*, 1675, presentation copy, £20. *Zoological Society's Proceedings*, 1830-90, £50. *Shakespeare, The Puritaine*; or, *the Widow of Watling Street*, original edition, 1607, £36. *White's Selborne*, first edition, uncut, 1789, £17 10s. *Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass*, 1855, £14 12s. 6d. Total of six days' sale, £6,669 15s. The high prices realized by the Kelmscott books show that there is no decrease in the demand for them. The previous records in several instances were passed, and others were well maintained. This is the more remarkable, as the sale included a quite unprecedented number of these books, as many as six copies of several works occurring.—*Athenæum*, March 10.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

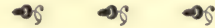
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 1.*—Sir E. M. Thompson, vice-president, in the chair.—The Bishop of Bristol exhibited a rubbing of a cup-marked stone near Gignese, at the south end of Lago Maggiore.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope submitted an account of some preliminary excavations carried out by him, with the kind help of Mr. Charles Wilson, M.P., at Warter Priory, Yorks, in September last. One week's digging with a few men had resulted in the discovery of the site of the priory church, which had hitherto been unknown, and the remains of the aisleless presbytery had been traced and planned. The base of the altar was found in place, together with the several steps up to it, and in the floor lay an interesting monumental slab to Thomas Bridlington, twenty-fifth prior, who died in 1498. Part of another slab, retaining a few letters of a marginal inscription inlaid with lead, was found used up as paving in the floor.—Mr. Somers Clarke, local secretary for Egypt, communicated an account of the fall of eleven columns in the hypostyle hall of the Temple of Karnak on October 3, 1899. The primary cause of the fall, which by some had been supposed to be an earthquake, had not yet been ascertained; but an examination of the fallen columns showed that an insufficient foundation, laid in alluvial soil which was annually inundated, had much to do with it.

*February 8.*—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. R. H. Wood exhibited a bronze seal of the end of the thirteenth century lately found in Merionethshire, apparently an old common seal of the borough of Crickieth.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read some notes descriptive of a mediæval altar frontal from Baunton, Gloucestershire, exhibited by Mrs. Chester Master. It is made up of a number of strips or "panes," alternately of red and yellow silk, and powdered with silver eagles. In the centre is a small representation of the Rood with SS. Mary and John, and below it a curious rebus. This consists of (1) an eagle or hawk rising and carrying off in its claws a white ass, which it grips by the back, and (2) a barrel or tun with some budding plant growing out of the bung-hole. This rebus still awaits satisfactory interpretation.—Mr. G. Payne read the second part of his report as local secretary for Kent, with special reference to some Jutish graves near Rochester, and a fine fourteenth-century vaulted cellar or undercroft beneath the George Inn in that city.—*Athenæum*, February 17.

*February 22.*—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. C. E. Keyser delivered an address on the subject of the Norman doorways in the Diocese of Oxford.

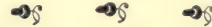
*March 1.*—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. C. E. Keyser exhibited a large number of photographs of English Norman doorways.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Professor F. W. Maitland (proposed by the Council *honoris causa*), Colonel W. B. Raikes Hall, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, and Messrs. J. E. Pritchard, Randall Davies, C. A. Bradford,

J. B. Atlay, F. E. Sidney, Ernest Crofts, Harold Brakspear, J. Starkie Gardner, W. Dale, and H. F. W. Deane.—*Athenæum*, March 10.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The sixth meeting of the session was held at 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, on February 7, Mr. Charles Lynam, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. F. Trehawke Davies, a visitor, produced for inspection a most interesting collection of old deeds dating from the time of Henry II., and mostly belonging to an old Lincolnshire family. Many of these deeds and indentures were elaborately engrossed, and most beautifully decorated with flowers and scrollwork in exquisite penmanship. Notable amongst these deeds were some of the time of Charles I., the Protector, and his successor, the vacillating Richard Cromwell, together with a unique deed dated November 17, 1659, commencing "The Keepers of the Liberty of England by authority of Parliament." This was probably engrossed during the period immediately succeeding "Tumble-down-Dick's" resignation of the Protectorship and his retirement into private life. A small parchment dated October 14, 1639, purporting to be a shooting license and signed by King Charles I., evoked some comment, as it set forth that the King had previously issued a proclamation forbidding all his loving subjects to take any partridges or pheasants on their own lands. Amongst many more documents of equal interest were an award signed by Archbishop Cranmer, a militia summons dated July 29, 1659, in very quaint language, and two receipts dated respectively March 23, 1652, and September 23, 1653, under contracts for sale of lands forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason, and sold by Act of Parliament dated November, 1652.—A paper was read by Mr. Andrew Oliver on "Christian Symbols and Emblems."

*February 21.*—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., vice-president, in the chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A., on "Norman Tympana, with especial reference to those of Derbyshire"; and this was followed by a paper, by the Rev. H. T. Owen, M.A., upon "Recent Discoveries at Valle Crucis Abbey," in which he described the various works undertaken during the past six years and the results obtained.—*Abridged*, from the Hon. Secretary's Report.



ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — General meeting, February 7, Emanuel Green, hon. director, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. Prætorius exhibited a small gold finger-ring of Roman make, third or fourth century A.D. Set in the ring is an onyx, on which is a poorly engraved figure of Fortuna. He also exhibited a larger gold ring of unknown use and delicate workmanship belonging to the later Etruscan period.—Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., referred to the subject of a Chinese seal, mentioned at the previous meeting, which was supposed to be made of red jade. He had obtained a loan of the seal, and now exhibited it. The material was seen to be steatite, and not jade, red jade not being

known to exist. As to the antiquity of some small Chinese porcelain seals found in Ireland some sixty years ago, and supposed to have come there through Phœnician intercourse, modern proof showed that such a supposition was groundless; and the same conclusion was arrived at regarding small porcelain Chinese bottles said to have been found in Egyptian tombs, and for a time regarded as testifying to ancient intercourse between China and Egypt.—The Rev. G. H. Engleheart, M.A., read a paper on an additional portion of a Roman villa at Redenham, Hants, recently discovered and excavated, with some account of a series of pits, apparently of premetallic date, disclosed by a new cutting on the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway four miles north of Andover. He took the opportunity to call attention to the large, and in a great measure untouched, amount of archaeological material awaiting investigation on the north-western border of Hampshire. A discovery of Early English pottery, markedly Roman in its forms, and probably of the local kiln where it was made, was adduced as an instructive instance of an unbroken tradition and manufacture. The paper was illustrated by photographs, plans, and objects from the several excavations.—Mr. A. C. Fryer, Ph.D., M.A., read a paper on "Leaden Fonts." There are twenty-seven leaden fonts situated in twelve counties in the south, east, and west of England. Several date from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. A few belong to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and the latest has the date 1689 impressed upon it. They are all tub-shaped, with the exception of two—namely, a hexagonal and a cylindrical bowl. The older fonts all possessed covers, and several retain the markings to which the locks were attached. One or two, and sometimes three, seams have been used in the construction of the bowls; but the greater proportion have been made in four sections. In the county of Gloucester there are six leaden tub-shaped bowls ornamented with the same pattern. They belong to the churches of Frampton-on-Severn, Siston, Tidenham, Oxenhall, Llaneant, and Sandhurst. The figures and scroll patterns strongly resemble those found in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. The late Dr. George Ormrod was of opinion that they were constructed in the Saxon era, and believed they were made about the year 960 A.D. Dr. Fryer, however, ventured to think that this is too early a date to ascribe to them. The early leaden bowls at Dorchester (Oxfordshire), Wareham, Ashover, Warborough, Wychling, Long Wittenham, and Walton-on-the-Hill were described, and their peculiarities noted. Mention was made of the leaden fonts at Burghill, Woolstone, Barnetby-le-Wold, Brundall, Edburton, Pycombe, and photographs of each were exhibited. The leaden bowl at Brookland, in Kent, received considerable attention, for it is adorned with the signs of the zodiac, and quaint figures representing the various months of the year. The small font at Parham, in Sussex, has the sacred name eight times impressed upon the bowl, and also the escutcheon bearing the arms of Andrew Peverell, Knight of the Shire in 1351. The ornamentation on the fonts at Tangley,

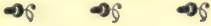
Eythorne, Slimbridge, Aston Ingram, and Down Hatherly were all described, and photographs showing their various points of interest were exhibited. Messrs. Fox, Rice, and Hope took part in the discussion on the above papers.

March 7.—The Rev. Sir Talbot A. B. Baker, Bart., in the chair.—Mr. C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., contributed a paper on the mural paintings which had recently been discovered or brought to his notice in the South of England since his last paper on the subject in June, 1896. Among the more interesting examples referred to were those at Kingston, Cambridgeshire; Stowell and Bishops Cleve, Gloucestershire; Ford, Sussex; Ashmansworth, Hampshire; and Poundstock and Poughill, Cornwall. No new subjects had been noted, nor had the discoveries as a rule been of great importance.—Dr. H. A. Lediard read a paper on "Samplers." The absence of any literature dealing with the origin of the sampler rendered it difficult to date the time at which the work was first undertaken, but the earliest poetic reference came from the Laureate Skelton. In the first instance, the sampler was worked and kept for the sake of the designs, which were introduced from religious establishments abroad. The early long sampler consisted of embroidery and lace work, and was done by the nobility and the leisured classes. The degeneration of the sampler was due to the work becoming a school task, as well as to other causes, and the decadence of the patterns is marked. The alphabet was seen on early samplers in a subordinate position; it then absorbed the chief position in some seventeenth-century work, and finally drifted into a secondary place. The cut work was soon lost, and its place was taken by specimens from the zoological and botanical kingdoms. The materials used for sampler work were touched on, and allusion made to the various paths followed by children working samplers, family registers, creeds, needlework pictures, verses and texts, all being found in cross-stitch, as well as other forms of stitching. The border of the sampler was introduced when the idea came to make the work into a picture for framing, as the old samplers had no border of any kind. Among the numerous samplers exhibited by Dr. Lediard, some had been kindly lent by Mrs. Head and Miss Gully, and a few of the lantern-slides were taken from samplers in South Kensington Museum, and from the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian, Oxford. Messrs. Green and Rice took part in the discussion.—*Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.*



FOLK-LORE SOCIETY—February 21.—Mr. E. S. Hartland, president, in the chair.—The following were elected members: Mr. R. Blakeborough, Mr. E. im Thurn, Mr. B. Hamilton, Mr. P. J. Heather, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, and Mr. R. Shirley.—The deaths of Mr. J. Kermack and Mr. C. M. Layton were announced.—The president exhibited some dentalium shells from the north-west coast of America, used by the tribes of British Columbia for currency and ornament, which had been presented by Mr. W. Corner to the society. The

president also exhibited a photograph of a bas-relief at Welton Farmhouse, Blairgowrie, and read a note thereon by Mr. E. K. Pearce, by whom the photograph had been taken.—Professor Haddon delivered a lecture on "The Toys and Games of Papuan Children," which was illustrated by lantern-slides; and at the conclusion of his lecture Dr. W. H. R. Rivers and Mr. Ray gave some illustrations of the game of cat's-cradle as practised by the Papuans.—*Athenæum*, March 3.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The usual monthly meeting was held on February 12, Mr. Gilbert Goudie in the chair.—Before proceeding to the ordinary business, the meeting resolved to record their sense of the great loss the society had sustained in the recent deaths of their president, the Marquis of Lothian, and Mr. James Macdonald, LL.D., one of their foreign secretaries.—The first paper read was a description of the towers of James V. at Holyrood Palace, by Mr. John Sinclair, F.S.A. Scot. As no thorough exposition either with respect to their characteristic exterior or their intricate internal structure had yet been given, he had been induced by the interest of the subject to make an attempt to supply the deficiency. After alluding to the description by Mr. John Young, Somerset Herald, of the Palace in 1503, and noticing the entries in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts, he inferred from these, and from a reference in 1515 to the old tower of Holyrood, that there was good ground for attributing the oldest part of the structure to James IV. From other circumstances it was inferred that the towers shown in the views of Hollar and Gordon of Rothiemay were the work of James V., a conclusion borne out by an elaborate examination of various points in connection with their external and internal construction, and their relation to other parts of the building as it existed in the time of Mary Stuart.—In the second paper, Dr. William W. Ireland, F.S.A. Scot., gave some further supplementary notes on the Scottish De Quenceys.—In the third paper, Mr. Alexander Munro described a rude stone slab in the moorland at Strathy, Sutherlandshire, which bears on one face, very clearly incised, a cross of peculiar form, nearly 3 feet in length. The summit and the base, as well as the two arms, terminate in circles, formed by the expansion of the two outer lines of the cross. In the centres of the four circular expansions are hollows or cups, of about 3 inches in diameter, and in the centre of the cross are traces of a fifth cup.—In the last paper, Mr. William Buchan, F.S.A. Scot., gave a notice of a bronze scabbard-tip of late Celtic type, which was recently found newly thrown up in a molehill on the farm of Glencotho, in Holmou Water, Peeblesshire. It is of cast bronze, and bifurcated to fit the end of the scabbard, having the outer surface ornamented by a wavy scroll of the peculiar curves of the late Celtic ornamentation. These curves combine in an ornament somewhat resembling a leaf or a bird's head, in the centre of which is a circular socket, which had been apparently filled with enamel.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held an evening meeting in their premises, 6, Stephen's Green, Dublin, on February 27.—Dr. E. Perceval Wright presided, and the attendance was very large.—Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A., a vice-president of the society, read a paper on "The Comacine Masters in Ireland." In the course of the paper, Mr. Drew said that in the present day of books, guides, and quick transit, people believed that those who lived in the early ages did not travel. The contrary was, however, the case, for although at the time progress was slow, it was none the less continual. Soldiers of fortune, Crusaders, clerics, and what they now knew as master builders, passed from land to land. There was a remarkable book published last year, under the title of *Cathedral Builders*, by Leader Scott, in which the writer put the Comacine theory on logical and historical grounds. With reference to church architecture in Ireland, the lecturer held the opinion that it had its origin in the teaching of the Comacine masters. A noble architecture had its birth, its rude and masculine beginning around Como, and then developed the strange and symbolic and mystic sculpture of the Comacines, which might be traced in all lands. The stone now in the restored Chapel of St. Laurence O'Toole, Christ Church, Dublin, was forty years ago, within his memory, in the old choir, now removed, and was carefully protected with traditional respect, and near it was the genuine and surviving work of the master builder. In reading the inscription on the stone, he had the assistance of his friend, Mr. Richard Langrishe, who had a gift of intuitive comprehension of cryptic inscriptions. He would not say that their reading was perfect as yet, and that more expert scholars in Norman-French might not correct some details, but he thought they had the main sense of it. It was very evident that it consisted of two records by different hands. The first three lines were the record of the master builder John, cut either during his lifetime or at his decease. The workmanlike mason squared a stone on his bench and set out his lines, and cut clearly and well the following inscription, which they had read thus: "John, the Master Builder (Lombard), son of Raymond of Parma, and Dame Rame Perez, of St. Salvador, of Asturias." Then came the last two straggling lines, and illiterate cutting of an after-hand, which read: "His wife and all his family, who died in this country, lie here." This record of a Comacine master architect freemason in Ireland in the twelfth century was, he believed, unique in England, Ireland, and Scotland. He knew of but one similar, much accounted of by modern Scotch freemasons, on two stones at Melrose Abbey; yet it was admittedly no older than the sixteenth century, and was a posthumous one, as was evident. Their Dublin inscription, 400 years older, was far more satisfactory. He pointed out that "John, master builder, from Asturias," had built additions to Christ Church, as it had been originally built by Sitric, the Danish King. Christ Church still remained a standing monument, more a miraculous survival and resurrection from a church described by Mr. Street,

when he found it thirty years ago, as being so degraded as almost to have fallen out of the "category of cathedrals." They could only marvel at the survival through its days of desecration, and perhaps, happily, of indifferent neglect, of its great store of archaeological interest, its great collection of manuscripts, and genuine remains of beautiful mediæval architecture. Not less could they marvel at the almost miracle of endurance of this ancient inscription, so full of interest in the obscure past of mediæval freemasonry, and in the preservation of so much of significant sculpture—sculpture they could now see of the symbolism and mysticism of the Comacine guild which they carried with them to all lands.—Mr. James Mills, M.R.I.A., Deputy Keeper of Public Records, also read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on "Sixteenth-Century Notices of the Chapels and Crypts of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin."—Both papers were referred to the Council for publication.



THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.—The monthly meeting was held on February 28, Mr. C. J. Bates presiding.—The chairman referred to the report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, which synchronized with the proposed appointment of a subcommittee from their own society upon the subject of Roman excavation and exploration of their own district. It would be difficult, he said, to speak too highly of the patient continuity of these annual diggings in Cumberland, and of the importance of the apparent results which had been obtained with marvellous economy of expenditure; or of the able manner in which the report was drafted, with plans and sections, and distributed within a reasonable time after the completion of each year's work. He proposed the confirmation of the action of the Council in appointing those members of the society who were members of the former Excavation Committee as a subcommittee of the council.—Mr. Hodgkin seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—Mr. D. D. Dixon, of Rothbury, then read his interesting Coquetdale notes on the local militia. The paper was illustrated by a number of objects, including a "Brown Bess" of about 1820, 55 inches long, with bayonet fixed 71 inches, barrel 39 inches long, diameter of bore  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, on bayonet blade 3 DAWES. The marks on the gun are A+D/3/ on the brass capping on nose of butt, on lock below flash-pan BARNETT, and on breach of barrel LONDON, followed by crossed swords surmounted by a crown twice. Other exhibits were a basket-hilted sword, generally but wrongly called a "claymore," officers' commissions, etc.



The exigencies of space compel us to group in one short note the proceedings of various other societies. On February 17 the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY travelled to Manchester, and enjoyed a careful inspection of the treasures of the Chetham College Library and the John Rylands Library.—The SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY has held its first annual

general meeting, when Dr. Randall gave an interesting address on the aims and objects of the society.—At the second winter meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held at Beverley on February 27, Canon Maddock read a valuable paper on "Court Rolls of Patrington Manor."—On February 28, at a meeting of the HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, the Rev. W. Urwick, M.A., gave "Notes on Jack Straw, and on the Commonwealth Ministers of Hampstead."—The LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY met on March 2, when papers were contributed by Mr. T. Middleton on "The Hydes of Hyde," and by Mr. W. E. A. Axon on "Archery in Manchester in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries."—At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, on March 13, a note by the president, Professor Sayce, was read, and also a paper by Dr. James H. Breasted on "The Annals of Thothmes III. and the Location of Megiddo," etc.



## 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.]

ALFRED IN THE CHRONICLERS. By Edward Conybeare, M.A., author of *A History of Cambridgeshire*. Map. London: Elliot Stock, 1900. Cloth, demy 8vo., pp. xi, 235. Price 7s. 6d.

Next year the 1,000th anniversary of Alfred's death will be celebrated by a national commemoration. Just over fifty years ago was celebrated the same anniversary of his birth. In 1858 there was published and dedicated to Queen Victoria the Jubilee Edition of the history and works of "her illustrious forefather"; those two large and rather rare volumes contained a mass of information, laboriously collected, but crudely digested. In this smaller and lucid volume just published by Mr. Elliot Stock, Mr. Conybeare has given us substantially the best of that information, critically and (if he will pardon the word) sensibly edited. The real value of his book is that, with a zeal for knowledge for its own sake, and in the hope that many new students may be found for his reliable story, it is a work of good, sound English scholarship. The editor stands between the reading public and the crowd of dim manuscripts or dusty folios which have recorded the perpetual fame of Alfred. He has extracted the Alfredian passages from the mediæval writers; above all, he has given us an accurate and scholarly translation of Asser's inestimable life of his patron and friend. The contribution of each chronicler is prefaced with a note as to his date and credentials, and accompanied by brief and wise notes. These extracts

form Part II. of the work; Part I. consists of the thirteen chapters in which Mr. Conybeare has set his own sketch of the career and character of the greatest of Anglo-Saxon Princes. This strikes us as a worthy addition, illumined by the most modern lights of critical scholarship and archæology, to the list of biographies hitherto produced.

One detail exemplifying this care is the distinction drawn at p. 36 between "chrisom" and "chrisom"; and Mr. Conybeare's conjecture at p. 32 as to the possible purpose of the famous Alfred jewel is, we believe, a new one. We are not quite satisfied as to the authenticity of that dubious personage St. Neot, whose identity in suspicious circumstances the author (at p. 17 and elsewhere) seems rather to assume than to prove; and we are surprised that in so thorough and diligent a piece of true scholarship the questions of Alfred's death and burial-place should have been so lightly dealt with.\* On the other hand, the fulness of the account is well shown by the comparative table of dates and the excellent index.

Mr. Conybeare is but repeating the truthful verdict of history when he says of the hero:—

"Great as a warrior, he was yet greater as a statesman, greater still as a saint, greatest of all as a man of letters. It is this wondrous many-sidedness which makes the name of Alfred shine with a lustre beyond that of any other monarch before or since. . . . Neither Cæsar nor David can show a record so fair as that of Alfred."

This collection of the tributes of ten centuries is itself a tribute deserved and deserving. Any lover of Alfred or student of Alfred's country, which was England, and is now the British Empire, will do well to study him closely in this careful and scholarly book.—W. H. D.

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**BLUEBEARD: A CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY AND FOLK-LORE.** Being the history of Gilles de Retz of Brittany, France, who was executed at Nantes in 1440 A.D., and who was the original of Bluebeard in the Tales of Mother Goose. By Thomas Wilson, LL.D., etc. Five illustrations. New York and London: *G. P. Putnam's Sons*, 1899. 8vo., pp. xv, 212. Price 7s. 6d.

There is but very little foundation for the identification of Bluebeard with the monster Gilles de Rais. The central point of the familiar folk-tale is the "Forbidden Door," to which there is no parallel whatever in the story of Gilles. In fact, to call the latter the original of Bluebeard, when his story has no forbidden door, no fatal curiosity, no slaughtered wives—Gilles had but one wife, who survived him, and lost no time in marrying again—and no Sister Anne, seems to us really too absurd. Many Breton peasants doubtless hold, as Dr. Wilson asserts, that Gilles was the original of Perrault's Bluebeard; but proofs are completely wanting. The story of Gilles de Rais is not a pleasant one, and we doubt very much whether

\* See an article in the *Antiquary* for October, 1899.

this narrative of the unspeakable crimes of a monster who managed to pack a world of horrors into eight years of infamous life before he was most deservedly hanged at the age of thirty-six—we doubt, we say, whether such a narrative, the hideous details of which cannot with decency be printed in English, was really necessary. For scholars, Dr. Wilson's work was anticipated by the two volumes on the subject issued a dozen years or so ago by the Abbé Bossard and M. Charles Lemire. However, some students may be glad to have in this shorter and more summary form the results of Dr. Wilson's studies of the original records of the trial of Gilles de Rais, studies which began so long ago as 1882, when the author was appointed United States Consul at Nantes. But a word of warning is necessary, for Dr. Wilson's scholarship is not above suspicion. There are several slips in both French and Latin references that suggest deficiencies of equipment. We will only mention one. On p. 47 are given two old inscriptions copied from the carved beams across the fronts of ancient houses at Vannes and Auray. That from Vannes is part Latin, part French, and the Latin is given as follows: "PAX HVNC DOMVN ET OMNIBUS HABITAN IRVS IN EA." This is really nonsense, though Dr. Wilson makes no comment, and does not appear to suspect any mistake. It looks very much as if the inscription were meant to be the not unfamiliar "*Pax huic domui et omnibus habitantibus in ea.*" There is a sufficient index, and the book is handsomely produced.

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**BABYLONIANS AND ASSYRIANS: LIFE AND CUSTOMS.**

By the Rev. A. H. Sayce. The Semitic Series. London: *John C. Nimmo*, 1900. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 273. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Nimmo's new series, which is under the general editorship of Professor James Alexander Craig, of the University of Michigan, makes an excellent start with Professor Sayce's very interesting volume. The purpose is to give in a popular and readable form an account of national, social, and personal life among the Babylonians and Assyrians, based on the information derived from the clay contemporary records, so many of which have now been unearthed and translated. There are eleven chapters, dealing in turn with "Babylonia and its Inhabitants"; "The Family"; "Education and Death"; "Slavery and the Free Labourer"; "Manners and Customs"; "Trades, Houses, and Land: Wages and Prices"; "The Money-lender and Banker"; "The Government and the Army"; "The Law"; "Letter-writing"; and "Religion." All contain much matter of interest even to the general reader. The position of women among these ancient peoples was remarkably free and independent. The "Married Women's Property Act" was in full force in Babylonia thousands of years ago. Another striking feature of Babylonian social life was the place held by the money-lender, who was the banker of antiquity. Members of every class of society, from the lowest to the highest—members of the Royal Family lent money at high rates of interest on

securities of various kinds—were to be found in the ranks of this most lucrative of professions. Doctors and other professional men were fairly numerous. In the British Museum are fragments of a treatise on medicine, which was compiled long before the days of Abraham, and was for ages regarded as a standard work. The essential unity of the human life of these far back ages with that of to-day stands out with almost startling vividness in page after page of this capital volume, every chapter of which abounds with matter of interest. The book is charmingly "got up," and has a good index. The aim of the series to which it belongs—to present exact knowledge, the results of the patient investigations of scholars, in popular form—is certainly achieved in Professor Sayce's engrossing volume.

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**FOUNDERS OF THE EMPIRE.** By Philip Gibbs. With four coloured plates and numerous illustrations. London: *Cassell and Co.*, 1899. Extra crown 8vo., pp. iv, 256. Price 1s. 8d.

This is a small book, telling in simple and direct language the stories of twelve of the makers of England and the British Empire, from Alfred down to Nelson. We mean no faint praise in saying that it is a useful school-book to which a boy or girl should happily return out of school-hours and in older years. Mr. Gibbs has avoided excess of detail, but has not allowed his search for the picturesque and the striking to warp his judgment or mar his accuracy; moreover, there is just enough of sound opinion and discriminating criticism added to the pen-portraits to give the book a real teaching value that many of a like kind do not possess. In particular, we would commend it for its well-chosen and well-printed illustrations, which make the book a wonder of cheapness.

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**CROMWELL'S SOLDIER'S CATECHISM.** Written for the encouragement and instruction of all that have taken up arms, especially the common soldiers. Reproduced in facsimile. With a preface by the Rev. Walter Bogley. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1900. Pp. x, 28. Price 5s. net.

Only two copies of this "Catechism" are known to be in existence. Some thousands of copies must have been in use during the Civil War, but no doubt they were well thumbed and were rapidly worn out, with the result that but two remain. From one of these—that in the possession of the Rev. W. Bogley—the present "facsimile" has been made. The little book is well done, and is appropriately bound in coarse leather. Only one allusion to the "Soldier's Catechism" is known, and this dates from 1684, when John Turner, referring to it and to Charles II., wrote: "It was, without question, none of the meanest Instruments in bringing his Royal Father to the block." The "Catechism," of course, gives the Puritan point of view in most thorough and uncompromising style. We congratulate Mr. Bogley on having rescued so curious and so rare a book from the danger of complete destruction.

We have received the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* for January. It opens with what promises to be a contribution to "Ulster Bibliography" of considerable interest and value by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix. Mr. Dix notes briefly what has been already done for Irish bibliography, and proposes to print lists of books, etc., printed and published in various Irish provincial towns. In the present number he describes books and pamphlets printed at Strabane in the eighteenth century, and proposes to refer in subsequent notes to the issues of presses at Armagh, Derry, Dungannon, Hillsborough, and Monaghan. Local archæological and literary periodicals might do much good work in directions similar to Mr. Dix's proposed notes. Among the other contents of the *Journal* are articles on the "Ancient Churches of Armagh," "The Stewarts of Ballintoy," "The Ulster Volunteers of 1782," and "Dunluce Church, Co. Antrim." The illustrations are numerous and good.

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The *Library World* (London: Library Supply Company, price 6d.) for March contains, *inter alia*, "Local Records: Some Notes and Opinions of an 'Outsider,'" by Mr. I. Chalkley Gould.

The *Genealogical Magazine* (London: Elliot Stock) for March has several charming illustrations in connection with the concluding part of the article on "Greene of Greenville"; and among other articles of interest are "The Chisholm," by Mr. F. W. Pixley, F.S.A., and "The Kirkbys of Kirkby Ireleth, a Cavalier Family."

Mr. David MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., kindly sends us two of his papers in pamphlet form—"Memories of the Picts," reprinted from the *Scottish Antiquary* for January, 1900, and "Underground Dwellings," reprinted from *Scottish Notes and Queries*, March, 1900. Both deal with subjects akin to that treated by Mr. MacRitchie in the *Antiquary* for the last two months. The paper on the "Picts" is particularly interesting. It appears to have been suggested by a passage in Robert Louis Stevenson's fine traditional ballad called "Heather Ale." We have received the *East Anglian* (Norwich: A. H. Goose) for January and February. Both parts contain the usual variety of contents.



## Correspondence.

### THE THUMB-SIGNS FOR LIFE AND DEATH IN THE ROMAN ARENA.

TO THE EDITOR.

Is there not in some writers on the Classics, and in some painters, a confusion of ideas as to these signs? Gérôme's great picture of a scene in the Amphitheatre represents the Vestal virgins as giving the death-sign for the gladiator by inverting

and lowering their thumbs. Mr. Skipworth, in a recent fine Academy picture, shows Roman ladies with the same gesture and intention.

Mr. Joseph Currie, in his *Notes on Horace*, p. 98, says: "The people testified their approbation by shouting and raising their thumbs (*vertebant pollices*); when they were dissatisfied they depressed their thumbs (*premebant pollices*) in silence, and the vanquished was despatched by the conqueror."

Now, the very reverse was the fact. *Vertebant* was the sign for death; *premebant* the sign for life.

In Guhl and Koner's *Life of the Greeks and Romans*, it is said: "In case the spectators lifted their clenched fists (*verso pollice*), the fight had to be continued. The waving of handkerchiefs was the sign of mercy granted"—a singular statement.

But what is the truth? The Romans used these gestures to signify approbation and disapprobation in general. *Infestus pollex* is a well-known locution. A commentator on Juvenal, Sat. 3, 36, writes: "Verso enim pollice tollebat favor; contra cum favebant pollicem premebant." And again: "Ex more hoc dicit, nam populus spectans pro gladiatoribus victis vel læsis interdum intercedebant ne ab adversario occiderentur. Hujus signum erat pollicis pressio in manum ut dixi; interdum interfici jubebant. Hujus nota erat retro conversus pollex."

The commentator writes this in reference to a quotation from Prudentius contra Symmachum, 2, 1097:

"Et quoties victor ferrum jugulo inserit illa  
Delitias ait esse suas pectusque jacentis  
Virgo modesta jubet converso pollice rumpi."

And Pliny says (lib. 28, cap. 11): "Pollices cum faveamus *premere* etiam proverbio jubemur." And Horace (*Epistles*, Bk. i., Ep. xviii., l. 66): "Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum."

But what was the precise action implied by *premere* and *vertere*?

Forcellinus and Facciollatus say, *sub voce Pollex*: "To press down the thumb as a sign to spare life; to turn up the thumb as a sign to kill him." And, "*Infestus pollex* est conversus et subrectus quia talis esse aversantium solet et damnantium." And yet again, "In pollice erat favoris studiique significatio, nam faventes premebant, aversantes improntantesque vertebant retro et subrigebant."

Lewis and Short say: "*Premere pollicem*, to close down the thumb, was a sign of approbation; *vertere pollicem*, to extend it, a sign of disapprobation."

Taking these authorities together, I think we may conclude that the sign of mercy in the arena was to press down the thumb in the hand, and to display one or both hands as clenched fists; while the sign for death, *infestus pollex*, was to turn back and turn up the thumb. Otherwise the terms *versus*, *conversus*, *retro*, *subrectus*, have no meaning. Therefore the artists and authors to whom I have alluded should have represented the *damnantes* not as turning down their thumbs below the hand, but as erecting them turned back above the hand.

J. KENWARD, F.S.A.

P.S.—Dr. Brewer, in his *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, says: "If the spectators wished the vanquished gladiator to live, they held their thumbs

down; if to be slain, they turned their thumbs upwards." And he quotes Dryden's rendering of the passage in the third satire of Juvenal:

"Where influenced by the rabble's bloody will,  
With thumbs bent back they popularly kill."

## COPYING MACHINES.

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM rather surprised to find that Mr. G. L. Apperson, in his "Notes on the Early History of Manifold Writers and Copying Machines," appearing in the *Antiquary* for last month, conjectures that the "copying machine" patented by James Watt was based on the carbonized paper principle. He is evidently quite unaware that what Watt invented was the facile method of copying letters now very generally and once almost universally used, and consisting in pressing a writing with special ink in contact with damp, unsized tissue-paper. The patent for the invention, No. 1,244, was granted to him February 14, 1780, for fourteen years, and a specification of the method, accompanied by an explanatory drawing, was enrolled May 31 following. The ink specified in this specification is composed of galls, green copperas, gum arabic, and roach-alum, and although screw presses are now generally used for pressing the writing and copying paper in contact, Watt illustrates in addition and in practice preferred to use a spring "rolling-press" for that purpose. These rolling-presses were rather expensive, and one that the inventor used himself is now in the South Kensington Museum (Industrial Section).

The name of James Watt has been so closely associated with the steam engine that the fact that it is to him we are indebted for this unpretentious but beneficial invention has been overshadowed and most unworthily forgotten by the many thousands of persons who have made use of it.

PERCY C. RUSHEN.

12, Fentiman Road,  
London, S.W.,  
March 8, 1900.

ERRATA.—In the March number, p. 68, col. 1, in lines 20, 30, 32, 41, for *Decorative* read *Decorated*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot 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.





# The Antiquary.



MAY, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

WE have pleasure in reprinting from the *Sheffield Independent* of April 4 the following letter relating to the "Archæological Survey of Derbyshire," and trust that some of our readers may be able to assist Mr. Ward :

"For several years I have been collecting materials on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, for the above survey.

"The index section is completed so far as I can carry it single-handed, and I now look for the co-operation of others. This index will give the various antiquarian remains which come within the purview of the survey, together with brief particulars and authorities, in alphabetical order.

"There is, however, good reason to think that, in a county so archæologically interesting as ours, many of its antiquities have escaped the notice of antiquaries, or, at all events, have not found their way into the archæological literature of our country. In order that these may be introduced into the index, I must rely upon the assistance of those who have personal knowledge of the various districts where such remains occur. May I have your help? If so, I will send you a copy of my list so far as it applies to your district. I shall be glad to receive the names of any whom you think would render assistance.

"The survey will cover the whole of human time from the earliest traces of man in the county to the conversion of the

English tribes to Christianity. The vestiges of this long period which have been indexed consist mainly of prehistoric cave-deposits, chambered and other tumuli, circles, entrenchments, village sites, pit-dwellings, etc. ; Roman roads and camps, burial and other sites, pigs of lead, hoards of coin, etc. ; and post-Roman barrows and earthworks. The index will not be confined to objects of which there is no archæological doubt, but will include such as are only popularly reputed to be so, as rocking-stones, rock-basins, and idols, and the various old lanes which time out of mind have been accounted Roman.

" Faithfully yours,

" JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

"The Museum and Art Gallery,

" Cardiff, April, 1900."



The London County Council is to be congratulated on having decided to buy and preserve the ancient house known as No. 17, Fleet Street. The case for its preservation was somewhat prejudiced by the foolish ignorance which has miscalled the house the "Palace of Cardinal Wolsey," but the fact that the building really dates from the time of James I. makes it a relic of genuine historic interest. The interior will be cleaned, repaired, and restored in the right meaning of that much-abused word ; that is to say, old ceilings and a carved pilaster front, now hidden behind erections of later times, will be restored to sight by the removal of the modern obstructions.



The report presented at the annual meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society, held at Guildford on March 17, showed that the society's finances were in a flourishing condition. The small deficit shown in the accounts for 1898 has been wiped off, and 1899 closed with a balance of over £40 in hand—a state of things on which the Society may be warmly congratulated. With reference to the excavations at Waverley Abbey, continued last summer under the direction of the joint honorary secretary, the Rev. T. S. Cooper, the report notes that the work was practically confined to the infirmary block. Here, as had been anticipated, sufficient remains of the walls were found to determine

the position of the infirmary hall and chapel, the misericorde, reredortour, kitchen, etc. The most important find was made, however, in another direction. This was the discovery of the little presbytery of the original Norman church, which was made use of in the south transept of the later church, and formed the division of two of the chapels there. The society had been fortunate in securing the co-operation of Mr. Harold Brakspear, A.R.I.B.A., who had made an accurate and instructive ground-plan of the present appearance of the abbey. It is hoped that the excavations may be continued during the coming summer under the same direction as hitherto, and, given fair weather, the completion of the work should be within measurable distance, if the funds at the Society's disposal will permit. For these latter, however, the Council is now again compelled to appeal for subscriptions.



Referring to the correspondence printed in our last number (pp. 99, 100), Mr. P. M. Johnston writes: "Allow me briefly to reply to Mr. J. Russell Larkby's courteous rejoinder to my suggestion respecting the date of the tower of St. Paul's Cray Church.

"The features of the church generally, and most of those exposed to view in the tower, are undoubtedly of the first period of Early English, *circa* 1220. The beautiful western doorway, given as a typical example of that period in Parker's *Concise Glossary of Architecture*, p. 102 (showing it in its pre-restoration state), the tower arch, buttresses and other features are, as I venture to assert, all pure Early English, and as such later insertions in the older tower. There is nothing remaining in the church which can be definitely classed as belonging to the Trans-Norman period.

"It appears, then, to me much more probable that the round-headed lights and circular sound-holes in the belfry stage of the tower, and a blocked round-headed arch in the western wall of the North or Lady Chapel, are of Norman date, *circa* 1140, and relics of an earlier building which was enlarged and almost rebuilt in the Early English period."

We have received the report for 1899 of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, which was founded so long ago as 1710. It is much to the credit of Spalding that a society of this kind should have enjoyed so long a career, and should still, as is evident from the report, be doing valuable work. Among the papers read in the course of the year were: "Church Brasses in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire," by Mr. W. Jenkinson Kaye, F.S.A.; "Templa Destructa: the Lost Churches and Chapels of Lincolnshire," by the Rev. G. G. Walker, M.A.; "Old English Pottery," by Mr. A. E. Clark; and "Prehistorics in Holderness," by Mr. Thomas Sheppard. The matrix of a thirteenth-century seal of a Spalding vicar has been purchased by the society, which has also borne the cost of transcribing, at the British Museum, the valuable Myntling MS., relating to the Spalding Priory, which throws much light upon the history of the town prior to 1450. It is hoped that funds may be forthcoming for the translation and publication of the manuscript.

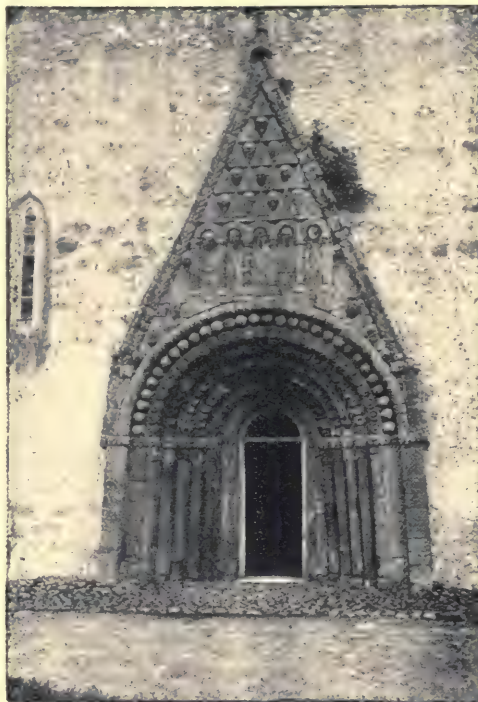


The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1897 has reached us. It is a massive volume of over 1,000 pages, with many plates and illustrations. Besides the report itself, which, with statistical matter and the like, occupies little more than a quarter of the volume, there are seven papers describing and illustrating collections in the United States National Museum. Dr. Thomas Wilson writes on "Arrowpoints, Spearheads, and Knives of Prehistoric Times," with very numerous illustrations; and Dr. Otis T. Mason has a shorter paper on "The Man's Knife among the North American Indians." The longest and most important contribution is an elaborate study of "Pipes and Smoking Customs of the American Aborigines," by Mr. Joseph D. McGuire, which fills some 300 pages, and is most profusely illustrated. We should like to see this exhaustive and very interesting monograph issued in a separate and handy form. At present it is entombed in a volume which, being 4 inches thick, and weighing over 6 pounds, cannot in any sense be called handy, and, moreover, is not easily accessible to students in general.

At Bosco Reale, says the *Athenæum*, where a considerable number of finely wrought articles in silver, some of which are now in the Louvre and the British Museum, were found not many years ago, more recent excavations have brought to light the remains of a Roman villa, the walls of which are enriched with pictures in distemper. Among them are fourteen large figures, some of which seem to be portraits, a group of women in various attitudes, a player on a cithara, a seated gladiator, and a female holding a buckler. Parts of skeletons, lamps, and various utensils were also discovered.



The picture on this page of the doorway of Clonfert Cathedral, Co. Galway, is reproduced from a splendid photograph kindly sent by the Rev. Canon McLarney. Clonfert Cathedral is one of the smallest in the three kingdoms. The nave is 54 feet long by 27 feet 6 inches broad. The chancel is 27½ feet long by 22 feet broad. The sacristy is 24 feet by 13 feet. The south transept, which is now in ruins and roofless, is 22 feet by 22 feet. The north transept is completely gone. "Clonfert at one time," says Canon McLarney, "was a city, and celebrated for its schools. It is now not even a village. In a State Paper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it is stated that before Trinity College, Dublin, was founded it was proposed to found the University in Clonfert. The cathedral was founded by St. Brendan, the navigator, in the year 558. He is credited with having landed in America in the sixth century. He is buried in the cathedral. The cathedral is celebrated for, amongst other things, its marvellous twelfth-century Hiberno-Romanesque doorway, and also for its beautiful east window, which is nearly a thousand years old." The doorway is of red sandstone, and is only 31 inches wide. "The original entrance," says the Canon, "was 5 feet 3 inches wide. The vandals of the past brought two pieces of carved, blackish limestone from an old tomb, and patched them up in a very clumsy manner as jambs to the beautiful red sandstone doorway, thus narrowing the entrance to 3 feet 3 inches. The wooden jambs of the present door reduce the width of the entrance to 2 feet 7 inches, or



31 inches." Canon McLarney is endeavouring to raise funds to put the cathedral, which is somewhat dilapidated, into a condition of thorough repair.



An extremely interesting programme of mediæval music, says the *Times* of April 6, was given by the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society at the St. Paul's Chapter-house yesterday afternoon. The selection, ranging as it did from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, was of great historical interest, as showing, first, the plainsong in its original form as in the eleventh century, "Ut tu propitiatus," then in its harmonized form as exemplified by the fourteenth century, "Benedictus qui venit," and, later still, its development into such beautiful madrigals as "This day, day dawns." The programme also included the celebrated "Summer is icumen in" and a fine song by John Cole called "To Live Alone," which was admirably sung by Mr. Vernon Taylor, under whose direction the performance was arranged. Sir

John Stainer was in the chair, and Mr. Briggs supplied most interesting data, historical and other.



The idea of combining the pleasures of travel with attendance at lectures by popular speakers has been made familiar by the gatherings at Grindelwald and elsewhere. The interesting old Welsh town of Pwllheli is about to endeavour to attract visitors this summer by similar methods. Its Town Clerk, Mr. Evan Davies, has arranged a programme of travel and lectures for July, probably in the second week, which is somewhat remarkable. Professor Rhys is to discourse on the "Wells and Lakes of Carnarvonshire"; Professor Hugh Williams, of Bala, will speak on "Old British and Mediæval Welsh Monasticism," and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, most versatile of writers and lecturers, will deal with the subject of "Stone Castles," referring particularly to the remains called Tre'r Ceiri, on a summit of Yr Eifl.



The custodians of provincial museums have had a rude warning as to the possibility of successful depredations by clever thieves. On March 21 the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen was broken into, and all the gold objects were stolen. Among the things taken *Le Siècle* names the "Treasure of Cailly," consisting of nine medallions, two bracelets and a collar, and some Roman coins, the gold weighing altogether about 30 or 40 ounces. There can be but little hope of recovering any of the articles stolen, for the passage from the museum to the melting-pot was probably very short. The museum stands in the Place Sainte Marie, and is not much visited by travellers; it contains, however, many interesting relics of the city's earliest history. The cloistered quiet of the inner quadrangle, bright with flowers, is very refreshing to the visitor turning in from the bustle of the Rue de la République. Among the contents of the galleries are bronze axeheads, hatchets of silex or of bronze, arrowheads, finger-rings, vases of rude shape; much female gear—necklaces, buttons, buckles, needles, combs, etc.—of the Merovingian era; the standard measures of Rouen from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century; Roman coins, vases,

and glassware; some specimens of tapestry and furniture; and the first municipal fire-engine of Rouen, instituted in 1719, and known as "La Capucine."



The *Cambridge Graphic* is publishing a series of plates illustrating some of the more important objects in Mr. W. B. Redfern's collection of antiquities. Four plates of ancient shoes and clogs were given in the number for March 10, with adequate descriptive notes by Mr. Redfern. Illustrations of armour, gloves, books, and keys, and other objects of interest, will appear in future issues of the paper.



A copy of Coverdale's translation of the Bible, 1535, was sold at Messrs. Christie's on April 9, and was bought by Messrs. Pearson for £300. Like most other known copies, it is incomplete. It was at one time in the splendid library of Sir William Tite, and at his sale at Sotheby's, in 1874, it realized £150. It has the title, the first two leaves of the dedication to Henry VIII., the contents of Genesis, folio ii, map, and the last three leaves in facsimile, and in one or two other points it is not perfect; but, apart from these defects, it is a fine and sound copy, the leaves being pleasantly crisp and clean.



Although the removal of Booksellers' Row is depriving London of its best-known seventeenth-century street, the palm for picturesque-ness must be given, says a newspaper correspondent, to a street which lies farther east, and is infinitely less known—Cloth Fair. The narrow lane bearing this name runs out of Smithfield, from which it is entered by a covered gateway. It is narrow, but clean, and contains some perfect specimens of seventeenth-century houses, all of which have heard the riot and revelry of St. Bartholomew's Fair. To-day a grateful silence pervades the little precinct, on which the church of St. Bartholomew the Great looks down. In the adjacent "Back Court" may be seen what is probably the most picturesque uninhabited house in all London. Constructed entirely of wood, and dating apparently from before the Great Fire, this high and crazy building literally "nods to the moon." Its

walls have gone, but their perpendicular supports spring nakedly aloft to support a scrap of red-tiled roof. Within all is ruin, yet the building is considered splendidly stable. It is a place of dreams.



Three new works of some importance relating to the early history of North American discovery will be published in the course of the summer by Messrs. Stevens and Stiles, of Great Russell Street. Mr. Henry HARRISSE, who is no newcomer to this field of work, promises a book on the discovery of Newfoundland and the adjacent regions. It will contain 134 cartographical sketches in the text, and about twenty-four separate maps, of which one in colours will form the frontispiece. The second work will be an elaborate study on the period of discovery from Cabot to Champlain (1497-1633), by Mr. G. R. F. PROWSE. The sub-title describes the book as "a cartological determination of the English, French, and Iberian discoveries between Labrador and Maine," during the above-named period. The volume will contain about 400 pages, and will be illustrated by facsimile and sketch maps. The third, and perhaps the most important, book will be a work on Cabot, by Mr. G. PARKER WINSHIP. The author places the beginnings of the expansion of England at a date nearly a century earlier than the voyages of the great Elizabethans. He begins with 1497, the voyages of the Cabots (or Cabot) to North America, and the Cabotian discovery of Newfoundland. "In the Cabots and their voyages," writes Mr. Winship, "we have practically the germ of England's colonial greatness in America and her taste for maritime exploration." Mr. Winship's book will be entitled *Cabot Bibliography: with an Essay on the Career of the Cabots*. The bibliography contains a vast mass of information about MSS., books, and maps on the Cabot question. All important reprints and translations are recorded. A long account is given of the celebrated Cabot map in the National Library of Paris.



At a recent sale at Christie's some exceptionally high prices were given for several articles of old porcelain. A pair of large oriform vases and covers, of old Sèvres porcelain,

turquoise ground, richly gilt, and finely painted with camp scenes and flowers, in large octagonal medallions, 21 inches high, fetched 580 guineas; an old Sèvres coffee-pot and saucer, bleu-du-Roi ground, richly gilt with festoon flowers, the cup finely painted with the Graces in a landscape, by Dodin, 1779, 105 guineas; an old Dresden vase and cover, painted with Watteau figures, and encrusted with wreaths of coloured flowers, 14½ inches high, 210 guineas; eleven small old Worcester plates, richly decorated with Japanese fan-shaped and circular ornament, and painted with sprays of flowers, 7½ inches diameter, realized 5 guineas each; a pair of turquoise Bow vases and covers, of rare form and colour, 9½ inches high, 20 guineas; a flat-shaped scent-bottle of Capo-di-Monte porcelain, painted with coast scenes, 19 guineas; a small oriform vase of striated onyx, mounted with handles of gold, 66 guineas; an old English harp, of carved rosewood and satinwood, painted with flowers, 42 guineas; and a Louis XV. toilet table, of marqueterie and parqueterie, inlaid with a musical trophy and groups of flowers, 35 inches wide, 140 guineas.



The long-promised history of *Fulham, Old and New*, by Mr. Charles James FÉRET, is now announced for early publication by the Leadenhall Press, Limited. The work will be profusely illustrated, and will fill three quarto volumes, which will be issued in a limited edition at the price of 3 guineas net. Few parishes round London possess more historical interest than Fulham, and Mr. Féret, who for years past has been ransacking every available source of first-hand information, must have accumulated an immense amount of new and valuable matter.



The magnificent collection of jewels, plate, and other works of art, bequeathed by Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, M.P., to the nation, were placed on view at the British Museum for the first time on Monday, April 9. In accordance with the terms of the Baron's will, the treasures—which are of almost fabulous value—are all placed together in one room, which will henceforth be known as the Waddesdon Bequest Room.

The world of scholarship is much the poorer by the death of Canon Atkinson, which took place on March 31 at Danby-in-Cleveland, of which parish he had been incumbent for nearly fifty-three years. Canon Atkinson had reached the advanced age of eighty-five, and retained much of his vigour and keenness of observation till quite recently. Many years ago his *History of Cleveland*, of which, unfortunately, only one out of two promised volumes was published, established his reputation as a scholar of rare care and accuracy. Almost equally well known is his *Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect*, a work on which its compiler expended infinite pains and labour. Canon Atkinson also edited many volumes for the Surtees and other societies. Nearly ten years ago his name became known to the general reading public by his volume entitled *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*, a volume of the greatest interest and value to all students of popular antiquities and natural history. Canon Atkinson had as keen an eye for the haunts and habits of the creatures of moorland and woodland as he had for archæological remains, and his work on *British Birds and their Nests*, which underwent a careful revision at his hands but two or three years ago, is likely to remain for many years to come, what it has been for many years past, the friend and guide of generations of schoolboys.



The night-watchmen, whose duty it was to look after belated students, and at the closing of wineshops and beerhouses see them safely home, have long since almost entirely disappeared from Germany. This ancient institution has lingered longest at Bonn, where the watchmen until recently exercised their paternal functions. The Municipal Council of Bonn has, however, decided that the thirty old survivors of this venerable institution shall be replaced by fifteen ordinary policemen. The students have given a grand banquet to their old friends the watchmen, at which many songs were sung and innumerable beer-mugs emptied. This time the tables were turned, and the students had to see the *Nachtwächter* safely home.



## The Feast of Roses.

By MISS E. C. VANSITTART.



ILL a few years back, May-Day was annually celebrated in England as a regular institution, with special customs and ceremonies of its own. In country places it was eagerly looked forward to, and given up to merry-making, the villagers dancing and singing round the maypole, and crowning the May Queen.

Most of us are probably familiar with Tennyson's beautiful poem, "The May-Queen," in which the note of pathos predominates. Now, like many other time-honoured customs, May-Day is rapidly dying out, and perhaps few are aware of the origin of this graceful and poetical festival, which we cannot but regret, and for which we must go back to very ancient times.

The first day of every month was by the Romans called *Calendæ*, when the people used to ascend the Capitoline hill to hear the feasts celebrated in the month publicly proclaimed from the senators' palace. Each month was marked by special festivities; thus the *Calendæ Januariæ* were dedicated to the interchange of gifts; the Calends of March (*Calendæ Matronalæ*) to the honouring of the Roman matrons, who then allowed their slaves the enjoyment of the Saturnalia as a reward of good conduct. The Calends of May were remarkable for the floral fêtes held in honour of the goddess Flora, whose temple Nardini places in the Campo dei Fiori; victims were sacrificed to the goddess, banquets were held, at which the tables were decked with flowers, the guests adorned with wreaths, and white honey served as a symbol of the delicate sweetness of the spring season. Dancing was indulged in during the three days of the feast; the houses were ornamented with the boughs of blossoming trees, statues were covered with laurel-leaves, the plant sacred to Apollo, one of the tutelary deities of the month of May, and pilgrimages were made to the grotto of Egeria.

In all ages and among all nations reverence for the dead seems to have been innate in the heart of man, to whom it is a solace to be able

to love beyond the grave, and to adorn the last earthly resting-places of the departed with flowers and plants; so during this fifth month it was customary with Greeks and Romans to lay roses, together with food (*esca*), on the tombs of their dead, as though in some strange, dim fashion they had a foreshadowing of the resurrection-joy. Nature's universal awakening to new life seemed to appeal to them, and to call forth a response. Many ancient inscriptions record this fact. On some of these we read petitions that roses and violets may ever continue to be laid on the marble slabs; on others, that this pious custom may be carried out on certain days in the year. I cannot here refrain from quoting a beautiful Latin inscription dedicated to one Flavia Nicopolis, which, after alluding to the number of flowers strewn on her sepulchre, ends by recording how the body itself of the said Flavia had become transformed into a sweet flower:

Hos flos est corpus Flaviæ Nicopolis,

—surely a touching thought, which, after so many centuries, speaks to us tenderly in one of those touches of Nature which "make the whole world kin."

In the month of May a special festival was held, which went by the name of *Rosaria*, or *Rosalia*, and bore a certain connection with the feast of the goddess Flora, falling in the same month, described by Ovid, together with the games and scattering of roses which formed part of its features. The *Rosaria*, properly so called, were the feast of sepulchres, which on this occasion were strewn with offerings of roses. This solemnity, so widely diffused in the ancient world, and spoken of in a Latin epigraph, was continued for centuries. On the banks of the Danube the people who were under Roman influence celebrated a May or spring feast named *Rousalia*; and in the sixth century, while they still hesitated between Paganism and Christianity, Pentecost (likewise called *Rousalia*, the "Feast of Roses") was confused with this heathen spring festival.

Hence it was no wonder that the early Christians adorned the graves of their saints and martyrs with roses and violets, and covered their churches with wreaths and flowers during the *Rosalia*; and though under

the new religion these heathen anniversaries were abolished little by little as idolatrous superstitions, the *Rosaria* survived, and gradually became absorbed in the Christian festival of Pentecost, which also falls in May, and on which day, in the church, roses were thrown from a height on to the people below, whence was derived the name of *Pascha rosata*, or *rosarum*, to-day corrupted into *Pasqua Rosa*, as applied to the day of Pentecost.

The infinite sweetness of the Calends of May has been sung by troubadours and poets in old-world songs and so-called *servantes*. There is a specially fine poem on this subject preserved in a Vatican code, by a certain Baldo da Passignano, who flourished in 1250.

At the present day little or no trace survives of the Calends of May, except that during this month the Roman populace is wont to enjoy the spring by flocking outside the gates of the city to the sound of mandolines and guitars; and, after drinking copious libations of sparkling, amber-coloured wine at the wayside *osterie*, they dance on the meadows, starred with ox-eyed daisies.

At Frattura, a mountain village in the Abruzzi, on the night of April 30, the young people go out into the fields to the sound of harsh bells, to "meet May," as they call it, triumphantly carrying large boughs of blossoming fruit-trees, and crying, "May is coming! Long live May! May is here!" At dawn shouts and cries are redoubled, the climax being reached when the first ray of sunlight creeps over the mountain-side.

In Sicily, on the night preceding May 1, flowers are hung at the entrance of the houses, and are supposed to keep out "*li diavuli*," and to prevent illness from entering. Blossoms opening on May-day have a special virtue, and herbs picked that morning heal all manner of love-sickness.

Ascension Day, which falls in the course of this month, is celebrated in various ways. On the eve the *contadini* (peasants) of the Roman Campagna light bonfires in the fields and on the hilltops. In the town everyone feasts off junket—why, I have never been able to discover; but it is customary for every family to send a jug, dish, or tureen (varying in size according to the number of

the family) to the dairy where they habitually deal, where their receptacle is filled with curds, and returned free of charge.

One of the superstitions still in vogue concerning this festival is, that an egg which has been laid on Ascension Day, if placed on the window-sill surrounded by burning oil-lamps at night, is, through some supernatural agency, turned into wax, and becomes very efficacious in illness. At Amalfi flowers are placed in tubs full of water outside the doors and windows on the eve of the Ascension, in order that the angels supposed to pass by that night may bless them, and in the morning everyone washes in this perfumed water. This has its counterpart in our own land, where those who wash their faces in May-day dew are assured freedom from freckles, and all the charms of a lovely complexion.

These beautiful fancies and quaint conceits may seem childish, but they have a germ of reality underlying them, for, buried deep down in every human heart is a yearning of the finite after the Infinite which strives to find utterance in manifold and varied guise. How many of us, watching the glory of the sunset on a spring evening, when the heavens seem to descend in a rain of violet and rose hues to meet the fragrance rising from the flower-decked earth and the blossoming trees—how many of us have not felt within us thoughts too deep for words, vague longings after the Unknown, burning desires for better things, aspirations after the highest good, which we could not put into words even if we would, and which these customs, survivals as they are of other days, vainly strove to embody.



## The Churches of Famagousta.

BY ALFRED HARVEY, M.B.



TRADITION estimates the number of churches at Famagousta during the period of its prosperity at from 200 to 400, and gives us to understand that many of them were of great extent and richness; as a matter of fact, the remains of twenty-seven are extant, besides two or

three buildings which it is just possible may have been ecclesiastical edifices, and it is probable that there were never any more. The Turk seems to have respected the religious buildings of his predecessors—at least, negatively, and if he had no need for them either as mosques, baths, or stores, to have left them to the hand of time.

Of these churches, three, the cathedral (St. Sophia) and the churches of St. Catharine (6) and St. Nicholas of the English, are of fair size, though by no means large; the rest are all small—most very small; indeed, within the limits of the walls of Famagousta, about five furlongs by three over all, there could not have been room for even twenty-seven large churches, not to speak of the fabulous numbers of tradition.

Though all are approximately of the same date (thirteenth and fourteenth centuries) and apparently built by the same artisans, yet they may be divided into two very dissimilar groups, fifteen being Western in their general appearance, the remainder Byzantine. The Western are almost purely Gothic, though they have borrowed the local form of roofing, namely, the absence of any external roof, the upper surface of the vaulting being left open to the sky, and in some instances, probably the earliest, the use of the semi-domed, semi-circular apse; while, on the other hand, much of the detail of the Byzantine churches is distinctly Gothic in character. It may be considered certain that one group belonged to the Latin Church, the other to the Greek. The greater size and magnificence of the Gothic churches is what we should expect, as the Western Church was predominant in Cyprus during the building period at Famagousta, the Orthodox Archbishop not being even permitted to reside in the city, but compelled to live in a sort of banishment in the most remote part of his diocese.

It is to be noticed that the churches of the Orthodox and Latin faiths do not occupy separate parts of the town, but are scattered promiscuously, the cathedral being approximately in the centre. As the dedications of only two or three survive, in the accompanying plan the cathedral is designated 1, and the others are numbered in the order in which it is most convenient to visit them when approaching by the land gate.



Of the Gothic churches, the cathedral, St. Nicholas of the English (4), and St. Catharine (6), are of three aisles, the rest have single aisles only. All were vaulted, with the possible exception of 3, which may have had a wooden roof. The termination is apsidal in every instance except 11, which has a square east end. In most the apse is polygonal, and of the same height and width as the nave (cathedral, and 3, 8, 12, 17, 20, and 26), while 5 has a polygonal apse, but lower and narrower than the nave; but some, apparently a little earlier in date, have semi-circular apses with semi-domes, 4 and 6 tri-apsidal, and 13, 14, and 15 single; the three last have other Byzantine features, and may have belonged to the Greek Church.

The cathedral has two western towers; none of the others possess a tower, but several have either angle turrets or bell gables. In no case is the plan cruciform, and in none of the aisled churches is there an ambulatory round the central apse. In this feature they differ from the neighbouring cathedral at Nicosia, the earliest Gothic church in the island.

The detail in 4, 5, and 6 is of pure first-pointed character, with lancet windows, all the others are well developed middle-pointed, with geometrical tracery. There are points of resemblance to French, English, and German work, while the absence of external roofs, especially when combined, as in 4 and 6, with the absence of external buttresses, produces a marked apparent resemblance to the churches of Barcelona and its neighbourhood. The vaulting is certainly English rather than French, and many of the mouldings are of an English character; the dog-tooth is profusely used in several of the churches, both Gothic and Byzantine. The windows are high up, generally above the capitals of the vaulting shafts; this gives space for colour decoration, which was freely employed, and of which a considerable amount remains. In the aisled churches the absence of external roof obviates the necessity for a triforium, and permits very large clerestory windows. Doorways are generally large and particularly ornate.

The Byzantine churches are all small; 2 and 16 are three-aisled, but these have many features in common with the Western

group, to which they may perhaps have belonged. 7, 9, 21, and 22 are two-aisled, or perhaps double churches, having both their aisles and apses of equal importance; 9 is cruciform, but with transepts of very slight projection; the others consist of a single aisle only. All have semi-domed apses, semi-circular in plan; that of 23 is square externally. All are vaulted, and in every case



the vaults are without ribs; 7, 9, 10, and 24 have domes, and 2 may possibly have been domed; 7 has two domes to its south aisle, alternating with bays roofed with intersecting vaulting; its north aisle was completely roofed with intersecting vaults. In 9 also the dome is used in combination with intersecting vaulting; in 24, with a barrel. Of the others, 23, 25, and 27 have plain pointed barrel-vaults, while 19, 21, and 22 have intersecting vaults, slightly domed. In all cases the external walls follow the lines of the vaulting.

The pointed arch is used throughout constructionally, but the window openings are

generally, and the doorways occasionally, round-headed. Where the pointed arch is used structurally it is employed without any mouldings; but doors and windows, on the other hand, are often richly moulded, and quite Gothic in character. The size and importance of the doorways is noticeable; there are almost always, however small the building, three—one each on the south, north, and west sides; in several cases the west end is entirely open, and has never been enclosed with masonry. The windows are all small and high up, and the internal walls have everywhere been profusely decorated with paintings, many of which remain in fair condition.

All the churches of both groups are of excellent masonry, the stone used being the native limestone, which has acquired a warm, tawny-yellow hue. The chief doorway to 4, a particularly beautiful piece of detail, is of black marble.

The dimensions of some of the principal churches are subjoined:

	Length. Feet.	Width. Feet.	Height. Feet.
Cathedral .. ..	174	74·6	70
„ nave only .. ..	—	36	
No. 6* .. ..	135	72	
„ 4† .. ..	96	66	
„ 12 .. ..	105	31·6	
„ 20 .. ..	89	28	
„ 16 .. ..	76	57·8	
„ 7 .. ..	75	44	
„ 27 .. ..	33†	17·9	



## Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Continued from vol. xxxv., p. 376.)

### SOME FOREIGN AUTHORS USED AT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Donatus, Cælius. Donatus Minor. 4to., W. de Worde in Caxton's house. Other editions.

Donatus pro pueris. 4to., R. Pynson. Without date.

There are other impressions. It was once thought that Laurence Coster had printed this

\* Approximate. † External measurement.  
‡ Exclusive of Apse.

at Haarlem. Mr. Gordon Duff informed me some time since that he has met with an issue by [? Richard] Faques. The British Museum has, I believe, a leaf of a xylographic impression. The large-type Donatus was probably executed for the facility of reading on the part of the teacher, before the practice arose of each pupil having a copy.

Johannes Sulpitius Verulanus. Grammatica Sulpitiana. 4to., R. Pynson, 1494, 1505; W. de Worde, 1511, etc.

Stans puer ad mensam in English. 4to., W. Caxton, n.d.; W. de Worde, n.d.

The latter edition includes the *Book of Courtesy* or *Little John*.

Stans puer ad mensam in Latin. 4to., W. de Worde, 1515, 1518, 1524.

Appended to some editions of the *Book of Nurture*, by Hugh Rhodes.

Alexander de Villâ Dei [Ville-Dieu in Normandy]. Doctrinale. 4to., 1505, 1513, 1516.

Several early MSS. of it exist. See Hazlitt's *Schools*, etc., 1888, pp. 45, 46. But the theory as to an impression of this work by Coster of Haarlem is now generally discredited.

Perottus, Nicolaus, Bishop of Sta. Maria di Siponto in Apulia. Institutio Grammaticalis. 4to., 1486.

See Hazlitt's *Schools*, etc., 1888, p. 39.

— Rudimenta Grammatices. 4to., 1476.

Lascaris, Constant.: Compendium Octo Orationis Partium. 4to., Vicenza, 1489.

— De Octo Partibus Orationis. Frequently printed.

— Græcæ Institutiones. 4to., 1510.

Urbanus Bellunensis: Institutiones Græcæ Grammatices. 4to., Venetiis, 1497. Numerous issues.

Johannes de Garlandiâ: Synonyma. 4to., R. Pynson, 1500, 1502; W. de Worde, 1505, 1510, 1518.

— Multorum Verborum Equivocorum Interpretatio. 4to., W. de Worde, 1513.

Philephus, Fr.: De Liberorum Educatione. 4to., Parisiis, 1508.

Mosellanus, Petrus: Paidologia in puerorum usum. Dialogi 37. Dialogi Pueriles Christophori Hogendorphini xii. 8vo., Londini, W. de Worde, 1532.

Erasmus of Rotterdam: De Civilitate Morum Puerilium, translated by Robert Whittington. 8vo., 1532, 1534, etc.; and in the original Latin, 8vo., 1578.

— Proverbs or Adagies, translated by Richard Taverner. 8vo., 1539, 1545, 1552, 1569.

— Flores aliquot Sententiarum ex variis collecti Scriptoribus. 8vo., 1540, 1547, 1550, etc.

— Colloquies in English, 8vo., 1671.

Perhaps the most remarkable illustration of his agreeable acquaintance with us and our rulers is the copy of verses which he inserted in the edition of Euripides published by Aldus, 1507, in eulogy of Britain, its King, and Henry's family. But we learn from more than one source that the illustrious Hollander did not enjoy unmixed comfort in his visits to this country. He seems, indeed, to have come over to us rather poorly provided with resources, and to have been too proud to solicit alms. But some of his admirers, especially Archbishop Warham, befriended him.

Synonymorum Sylva, auctore Simone Peli-gronio. 12mo., London, 1580, 1606, 1615. With an English version by H. F. Gregorius Nazian. : In Julianum Invectivæ duæ Græcè cum Scholiis Græcis nunc primum editæ. 4to., Etonæ, R. Norton, 1610.

One of the earliest books printed at Eton.

Dialogues containing all the most useful words of the Latin Tongue. By John Posselius. Translated by Edward Rive. 4to., 1623.

At Sotheby's rooms, December, 1895, were sold thirty leaves of an octavo volume on paper of MS. Latin Hymns in a small English hand, with Latin and English glosses, apparently part of an English school-book of the fifteenth century.

#### FRANCE.

Here is a good book for to learn to speak French. *Vey ung bon liure a apprendre a parler fraunchoys.* 4to., Richard Pynson. Here beginneth a little treatise for to learn English and French. 4to., Wynkyn de Worde.

Here beginneth the Introductory to write and pronounce French. By Alexander Barclay. Folio, London, 1521.

L'Esclaircissement de la Langue Française. Par Jean Palsgrave. Folio, London, 1530.

Palsgrave appears to have kept the copies very jealously, so that other traders might not profit by it. See Ellis's *Original Letters*, 3rd series, ii. 214.

An Introductory for to learn to read, to pronounce, and to speak French truly. By Giles Du Wes or Dewes. 4to. [1530.] Three editions.

Compiled for the use of the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII.

The French Littleton. By Claude Desainliens, teaching in Paul's Churchyard by the sign of the Lucrece. 8vo., London, 1566. Frequently reprinted.

A Dictionary, French and English. 4to., 1570.

There is no clue to the editor.

Desainliens, Claude: The French Schoolmaster. 12mo., 1573. Often reprinted.

A Plain Pathway to the French Tongue. 8vo., London, 1575. Also without date.

A Playne Treatyse to lerne in a short space of the French tongue. By Le Doyen de Picbonnaye. 8vo., 1576.

De Ploiche, Pierre: A Treatise in Englishe and Frenche, right necessarie and profitable for all young children. 4to., London, [1545], 1578.

This includes the *A B C* and *Grammar*.

The French Grammar. By James Bellot, of Caen in Normandy. 8vo., London, 1578.

The English Schoolmaster set forth for the teaching of Strangers to pronounce English. By the same. Licensed in 1579-80.

The Treasury of the French Tongue. By Claude Desainliens. 4to., London, 1580.

Le Jardin de Vertu et bonnes Mœurs. By James Bellot. 8vo., Londres, 1581.

The French Method. By the same. 8vo., 1588.

A Dictionary, French and English. By Claude De-sain-liens or Hollyband. 4to., London, 1593.

The French Alphabet. By G. De la Mothe. 12mo., London, 1595. Often reprinted.

The French Garden, for English Ladies and Gentlewomen to walk in. By Pierre Eron-delle. 8vo., London, 1605.

A Dictionary of the French and English Tongues. By Randle Cotgrave. Folio, London, 1611, 1632, 1650, 1660.

In *Notes and Queries*, many years since, I printed the original letter from Cotgrave, dated 1610, to M. Beaumont, French envoy in London, resident in Butcher's Row, where the biographer refers to his labours, and to the help received from his correspondent. Charles Cotton, in his English Montaigne, seems to have employed the edition of 1650, which is still extant, with his MS. notes.

The Spared Hours of a Soldier in his Travels, or the True Mirror of the French Tongue. By J. Wodroephe. Folio, Dort, 1623; folio, London, 1625.

Grammaire Angloise. 8vo., 1625.

Grammaire Angloise et Françoise. 8vo., 1648.

Maupas, Charles, of Blois : A French Grammar and Syntax. Translated by W. Awfield. 8vo., 1634.

The French Tutor. By Robert Sherwood, Londoner. 8vo., London, 1634.

A Treatise for declining of Verbs. By Claude Desainliens. 8vo., London, 1641.

Herbert's French and English Dialogues. By William Herbert. 8vo., London, 1660.

Claudius Mauer's French Grammar. 8vo., London, 1662.

The Princely Way to the French Tongue. By Peter Delaine. 8vo., London, 1677.

Paul Festeau's French Grammar. 8vo., London, 1667, 1675, 1685, 1693.

Vocabularium Analogicum ; Or the Englishman speaking French, and the Frenchman speaking English. By J. Villiers, of Nottingham. 8vo., 1680.

The Compleat French Master for Ladies and Gentlemen. Being a New Method. By A. Boyer. 8vo., London, 1694, 1699 ; 7th edition, 1717.

Fenelon's *Telemachus*, translated by Nathaniel Gifford for the use of schools. 8vo., 1736.

#### SPAIN.

A Spanish Grammar conformed to our English Accidence. By Thomas D'Oyly. Licensed in 1590.

The Spanish Grammar and Dictionary. By Antonio de Corro. Translated by John Thorius. 4to., London, 1590.

Stepney, William : The Spanish Schoolmaster. 8vo., 1591.

A Dictionary in Spanish and English [and a Grammar]. By Richard Percival. 4to., 1591. Enlarged by John Minsheu. Folio, London, 1599, 1623.

The Key of the Spanish Tongue. By Lewis Owen. 12mo., London, 1605.

Propulaion, or an entrance to the Spanish tongue. Licensed in 1610-11.

The Spanish Schoolmaster. Licensed in 1614.

A Grammar, Spanish and English. By Cæsar Oudin. Translated by James Wadsworth. 8vo., London, 1622.

A Grammar of the Spanish or Castilian Tongue. By James Howell. 1662.

Printed with his *English Grammar*.

#### PORTUGAL.

Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica : or a Short and Compendious System of an English and Portuguese Grammar. 8vo., Lisbon, 1705. With a vocabulary.

An English and Portuguese Dictionary. By A. J. Folio, 1701.

#### ITALY.

Principal Rules of the Italian Grammar. [A grammar and dictionary.] By William Thomas. 4to., London, 1550, 1567.

An Italian Grammar. By Scipione Lentulo. Translated by H. G. 8vo., London, 1575, 1587.

Florio his First Fruits. [Italian and English.] 4to., London, 1578.

Florio his Second Fruits. 4to., London, 1591.

Desainliens, Claude : The Italian Schoolmaster. 12mo., 1597, 1608.

The Passenger : of Benvenuto Italian, Professor of his Native Tongue, for these nine yeeres in London. 4to., London, 1612. In two parts, containing seven dialogues in Italian and English.

New and Easy Directions for attaining the Thuscan Italian Tongue. By Gio. Torriano. 8vo., London, 1639.

The Italian Tutor. Or a New and most complete Italian Grammar. By Gio. Torriano. 4to., London, 1640.

Choice Proverbs and Dialogues, in Italian and English. By Pietro Paravicino, an Italian tutor. 8vo., London, 1666.

A Dictionary, Italian and English. By G. Torriano. Revised by J. D. Folio, London, 1688.

Select Italian Proverbs. By Gio. Torriano. 8vo., 1642, 1649.

A Commonplace of Italian Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. By the same. Folio, 1666.

An Introduction to the Italian Tongue. By the same. 8vo., 1657, 1673, 1689.

Mezzolanza Dolce di varie Historiette, etc. By the same. 8vo., 1673.

Probably belongs to preceding.

A New, Plain, Methodical and Compleat Italian Grammar. By Henry or Arrigo Pleunus. 8vo., Leghorn, 1701. At least three editions.

The New Italian Grammar, Or the Easiest and Best Method for attaining that Language, done into English by Mr. Uvedale. 8vo., London, 1711.

By Veneroni, secretary and interpreter at the court of Louis XIV. His real name was Jean Vignerou, and he was a native of Verdun in Lorraine. He knew very little of Italian, and this grammar was really compiled for him by Roselli. He also published an Italian Dictionary, mainly abstracted from Oudin, and other works, which have been through a long series of editions. The Dictionary first appeared about 1691.

Compare *Polyglots*.

NETHERLANDS.

Whetstone, George: The Honorable Reputation of a Soldier. 4to., Leyden, 1586. English and Dutch.

Professedly published in this form for the purpose of teaching Hollanders English.

The Dutch Schoolmaster. By M. Le Mayer. Licensed to Simon Waterson in 1603.

The Dutch Tutor, or A New Book of Dutch and English. 8vo., London [about 1650].

The English Schoolmaster Or Certain rules and helps, whereby the natives of the Netherlands may be in a short time taught to read, understand, and speak the English tongue. 8vo., Amsterdam, 1646, 1658.

Anglo-Belgica. The English and Nether-Dutch Academy. In Three Parts. By Edward Richardson. 12mo., Amsterdam, 1677. Later editions.

Sewell, W.: English-Dutch Dictionary and Grammar. 4to., Amsterdam, 1691.

GERMANY.

Minerva. The High-Dutch Grammar, to which is added the High-Dutch and English Idioms Dialogue-wise. 8vo., London, 1685.

A German or High-Dutch Grammar for English Gentlemen to learn the German Language, by John King, 4to., 1722.

Original MS. *not printed*. Dedicated to Lord Carteret.

POLYGLOT DICTIONARIES AND VOCABULARIES.

The Great Vocabulary, English and Dutch. 8vo., Rotterdam, 1644.

A French, English, and Dutch Vocabulary. Licensed in 1568-69.

Dialogi Gallico-Anglico-Latini. Per Gabrielem Dugrès. 8vo., London, 1639.

Castilio, Balthazar: The Courtier. 4to., 1588.

A triglot version (Italian, French, and English), apparently published for educational purposes, the English Sir Thomas Hoby's.

Janua Linguarum Trilinguis. By J. A. Comenius. 8vo., London, 1670.

The right instruction of three Languages, French, English, and Dutch. By William Beyer. The second edition enlarged and amended. 8vo., Dordrecht, 1681.

Campo di fior, or the Flowery field of four languages [English, French, Latin, Italian]. By Claude Desainliens. 8vo., London, 1583.

Apparently the work licensed in 1567 as "Italion, frynsshe, englesshe and laten."

The { English-Latin } Schoolmaster, Or an { French-Dutch } Introduction to teach young Gentlemen and merchants to travel or trade. 8vo., London, 1637.

A tetraglot vocabulary.

Grammatica Quadrilinguis [French, Italian, Spanish, English]. By John Smith. 8vo., London, 1674.

Sex Linguarum, Latinæ, Gallicæ, Hispanicæ, Italicæ, Anglicæ, et Teutonicæ . . . A Vocabulary in six languages. 8vo., Nürnberg, 1548.

Sex Linguarum, Latinæ, Gallicæ, Hispanicæ, Italicæ, Anglicæ et Teutonicæ dilucidissimum Dictionarium. 8vo., Tiguri, 1553. Another edition at Augsburg without date.

Le Dictionnaire de six Langues. 8vo., Rouen, 1611, 1625.

Le dictionnaire de huit langues [Anglois, etc.]. 8vo., Paris, 1548.

New Dialogues or Colloquies, and a little Dictionary of Eight Languages. Oblong 12mo., London, 1639.

Dictionariolum et Colloquia Octo Lingvarum, Latinæ, Gallicæ, Belgicæ, Tevtonicæ, Hispanicæ, Italicæ, Anglicæ, & Portvgallicæ . . . Dictionaire . . . [the same in French]. Nouuellemêt reveüs corrigez &c. Augmentez de quatre Dialogues, tres-profitables & vtils, tout au fait de marchandise qu'aux voyages & aultres traffiques. Oblong 8vo., 1662.

The Guide into [eleven] Tongues. By John Minsheu. Folio, London, 1617; and (omitting the Welsh and Portuguese), folio, 1627.

Janua Linguarum, Sive Methodus et Ratio Compendiaria et Facilis . . . By John Harmar. 6th edition. 4to., London, 1626.  
 Janua Linguarum Reserata. By J. A. Comenius. 8vo., London, 1643.  
 Janua Linguarum reserata. The Gate of Languages unlocked. By J. A. Comenius. Translated by Thomas Horne. 8vo., London, 1647.

(*To be concluded.*)



## England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

MAKERS OF WEAPONS.

(*Concluded from p. 115.*)



CONSIDERING the quantity and the weight of the equipment which the armourer prepared for the mediæval knight, it is surprising that he effected anything at all beyond carrying it; yet with this cumbersome load he continued to go upon the field of battle until "villainous saltpetre" was "dugged out of the bowels of the harmless earth," and against the new fire-arms which inventors rapidly brought into use clothing of steel was worthless. Gradually, piece by piece, armour came to be discarded, until in the eighteenth century it was reduced to a mere ornament of military parade, and the armourer's industry became a dwindling, almost extinct, handicraft. The regrets of many beside the "unemployed" followed its disuse. The vain young warrior sighed for the steel which gave an aroma of bravery to the least venturesous, and the pacific perhaps echoed James I.'s mild statement that "he could not but greatly praise armour, seeing that it not only protected the wearer, but also prevented him from injuring any other person." It was more than this to many mediæval wearers, for it represented to them the mystic armour of the Christian hero, "the helmet of salvation and the breast-plate of righteousness." It was put on by the knight after vigils and prayer and bathing, and was symbolic of the manly virtues and chivalry which each desired more or less to

exemplify. Nevertheless, the age of gun-powder had come, and the armourer's craft could never again hold the important position it had enjoyed during the Middle Ages. The clangour of anvil and hammer, which had been the most familiar sound in the picturesque mediæval town, was to be hushed in the armourer's quarter, whilst the iron-casters and makers of firearms grew and multiplied in London and the Midlands.

There was much to be said against the early musket as well as for it. If it was more destructive than the bow, it was at the time of its introduction vastly more unwieldy and difficult to manage. It was so heavy that it could not be raised to the shoulder to be fired, but had to be supported on a "fork" stuck in the ground, the carrying of which not a little hampered the soldier, "who in skirmish doth oft charge his musket afresh, and train his forke or staff behind him." Much time was also lost in firing, and the rest had to be armed with a spike, either projecting from one prong or thrown out from the staff by a spring, as a protection for the soldier against attack during the process of firing. The match of slow-burning fuse, even when carried in the hat or in a perforated metal case at the girdle, was also a cause of trouble to the musketeer, especially in wet or foggy weather. There was a good deal of significance for the soldier in Cromwell's injunction to his Ironsides, "to trust in God and keep the powder dry." At the Battle of Dunbar in 1650 the musketeers were utterly unable to sustain their fire on account of the weather.

These difficulties, combined with other inherent defects of the cumbersome musket, were too glaring not to stimulate the ingenuity of the sixteenth-century inventor. The bent gunstock was introduced, then the pyrites wheel-lock, which was followed by the flint-lock; this, with various small improvements, continued in use until a comparatively recent date. To Prince Rupert, known to history as the intrepid, though too often rash, leader of the Royalists in the Civil War, we owe a number of improvements in arms; indeed, of such high order were his inventive powers that it is safe to affirm that, had he been born a couple of centuries later or in a humbler sphere, his name would have been

intimately associated with valuable additions to scientific and martial implements. After the Restoration he was appointed Governor of Windsor Castle, and whilst living there in retirement devoted himself to mechanical experiments. Amongst other things, he produced a gun "for discharging several bullets with uttermost speed, facility and safety," and devised a new method of boring guns as well as of annealing metal for forming them. It would be a grave mistake to imagine that all the principles which make the firearms of to-day such perfect weapons are due solely to modern ingenuity and experiment. Rifling the barrels of small arms and loading at the breech, even the main principles of construction, were practised by armourers centuries ago. Many of the early hand-forged cannons were breech-loading; small arms intended for the use of illustrious persons were also so constructed, and in the Tower collection is a weapon closely resembling the modern Snider, which is said to have belonged to Henry VIII.

Rifled small arms with matchlocks and wheel-locks date, at least, to the time of Henry VIII., and among old arquebuses there are many beautifully-finished arms, while one dated 1690 has a double action for match and flint. Great as were the improvements made between the time of the old arquebus and the period of the English Brown Bess, which did all the heavy fighting against Napoleon, it was not until the breech-loading rifle was introduced that the hand-gun achieved anything like accuracy of aim. The early musketeer was content to shoot "in the direction of the enemy," and was for many a year a mark for the derision of his rival the bowman, who prided himself on his skill in this particular point.

Small arms for use in the British army to day are chiefly made at Enfield, the factory there being the most perfect of its kind for ingenuity, admirable arrangements, and the quality of its production. Over 1,800 can be produced and stored in a week, not of course by "handcraft," though until half a century ago only hand labour was used at Enfield. Numerous experimental rifles have first seen the light there, and all kinds of modifications in existing guns, with a view to obtaining the most effective weapon possible. Since 1850 improvers of the rifle

have been legion; among the most famous are Snider and Martini and Henry (the inventions of the two last-named being combined to form the Martini-Henry rifle, which has only recently given place to the Lee-Metford). Bayonets, swords, "assegais" for the lancers, are supplied chiefly by the smiths of Birmingham, the cradle of the iron trade. How long Birmingham has been a weapon-making town it is impossible to say accurately. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, dated 1538, says of "Bermigham" that "smiths and cutters that make all manner of cuttynge tools" abound there, and the district "resounded with the noise of anvils." In the reign of Charles I. we find it making weapons for the Parliamentary forces, and are even able to trace the manufacturer, Mr. Richard Porter, who supplied 15,000 swords to the Earl of Essex. The cutlery of the town must have already won a good reputation, for the Royalists also ordered arms there. Birmingham was, however, violently Parliamentary, and, says a contemporary writer, "not only refused to supply the King's forces with swords for their money, but imprisoned divers who bought swords, on suspicion that they intended to supply the King's forces with them." For this partisanship and other covert acts of opposition, such as sacking the King's baggage as he passed through the district on his way to Edge Hill, vengeance was to fall upon Birmingham. In 1643 Prince Rupert with 2,500 men, "four drakes and two sacres," encamped on an eminence at the junction of the Warwick, Stratford, and Coventry roads, since known as Camp Hill. The inhabitants blocked up their one narrow street of Deritend, and did all that was possible to oppose the entry of the "malignants and Popish traitors," but in vain. The Royalists got into the marketplace by "devious waies over the meadow," killed and wounded many who opposed them, burnt down about eighty houses, and completely demolished the mill of Richard Porter, whose old offence had not been forgotten. After the Restoration, for some unrecorded reason, Birmingham almost ceased to make weapons until the eventful '45, when swords and cutlasses were produced in great quantities for the Pretender, as though it were the fate or the fancy of the town to be ever on

the side opposed to authority. As Rupert had revenged aggrieved Royalty a hundred years before, so now King George regarded Birmingham with great disfavour, and kept a sharp look-out as to its doings with regard to "the contraband of war." Several consignments of arms were seized in transit and confiscated, and one large chest of basket-hilted swords for the Pretender's use was seized in Belle Sauvage Inn, on Ludgate Hill. Perhaps it was the prejudice thus kindled against "revolutionary manufacturing towns" which made the Government for some years after this get its supplies of arms from abroad. Not until 1780 did Birmingham get its first Government contract for swords. A certain Mr. Gill, a leading manufacturer, desirous to keep the orders at home, affirmed that if permitted he "would make a sword so well tempered that it would cut through a gun-barrel, twist like a ribbon and go straight again—such a weapon as should make the importation of foreign swords useless and foolish." The trial he solicited ended so triumphantly for him that henceforward he and other leading swordmakers were well treated in the matter of contracts. The tests to which swords are put are most severe, and only good metal and fine workmanship can stand the strain. They are struck with great force on wooden blocks, first with the edge, and afterwards (being held by the blade with a cloth wrapped round the hand) on the back near the hilt. They are then bent one by one into the form of a semicircle, first one way and then another, by means of a board having a row of pegs arranged with a loop to receive the point. After much bending, if perfect, they will spring back to a straight position. Microscopic examinations are also made to discover flaws or blemishes in the steel.

The making of firearms at Birmingham dates back to the close of the seventeenth century. Jaffray, who wrote in 1856, describes its founding in the reign of William III. This monarch, like most of his illustrious ancestors, prided himself upon the efficiency of his army, and one day among his courtiers lamented that firearms were not well manufactured in England. "I have," said he, "to obtain them from Holland at great expense and with still greater difficulty.

Would that we had skilled workmen in England!" Sir Richard Newdigate was present, and perhaps, having a shrewd guess that His Majesty's liking for Dutch arms was not altogether impartial, determined to strike a blow for an English craft which had been noted in earlier times. "Sire," replied the knight, "that wish may your Majesty obtain; the men of Birmingham will do whatever metal and skill can do. I beseech your Majesty try them, for in my own mind I do believe that they can fulfil your Majesty's desires." The King eagerly caught at the suggestion, and on the impulse of the moment Sir Richard Newdigate was despatched to Birmingham with a commission for the smiths of that town. He made application to one of the most expert workers, whose name has perished, and by him the task was undertaken. The test weapons were so eminently successful that next year five persons, gunsmiths, did "severally covenant agree to and with the principale officers of their Majesties' Ordnance, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the gunmakers of Birmingham, that they shall and will make and provide for their Majesties' service two hundred Snap-hance Musquets every month for the space of one year." Thus was founded one of the staple trades of England, and though Birmingham is no longer "a town of the hammer and anvil," it still retains the character given by Richard Newdigate: "whatever skill and metal can do" can there be done, either by dexterity and delicacy of handicraft, or by the exquisite use of familiar appliances like the roll, the lathe, the draw-bench, the press, the stamp, and the die.

Strange as it may seem to us, the pleasant Weald of Sussex was the Birmingham of mediæval times, though without blackening the skies or spoiling the fair face of Nature, as manufacture does in the Black Country to-day. About the middle of the fourteenth century the making of articles in cast-iron was introduced into Sussex, probably by some Germans who had settled there, and for 300 years, while its oak and beech woods lasted to provide fuel for the furnaces, this district remained the great iron-working county of England. As many as 140 furnaces were at work, each furnace consuming 200,000 cords of wood each year. No wonder the Govern-



ment interfered and forbade the erection of more furnaces, lest the forests of the South should be altogether destroyed by "the voracious iron-mills." In John Norden's *Surveyors' Dialogue*, published in 1607, we find this wholesale destruction of timber deplored: "He that well observes it and hath known the welds of Sussex, the grand nursery of Oake and Beech, shall find such an alteration within the last thirty years as may well strike a feare, lest few years more pestilient as the former will leave few trees standing in the weld." "Clamour, day and night," much disturbed the quiet spirit of the gentle poet Drayton, and in a poem bewailing the damage to his rural delights he cries:

These forests, as I say, the daughters of the Weald,  
Foreseeing their decay each hour so fast come on,  
Under the axe's stroke fetched many a grievous  
groan,  
When as the anvil's weight and hammer's dreadful  
sound  
Even rent the hollow woods and shook the queachy  
ground;  
So that the woodland nymphs, oppressed through  
ghastly fear,  
Ran madding to the Downs with loose dishevelled  
hair.

Hammer and anvil had been the smith's tools even for the largest ordnance previous to the introduction of casting, and it must indeed have required protracted and arduous labour to obtain ordnance strong enough to withstand the strain of exploding gunpowder. The manner in which early cannon were made was by building together longitudinal strips of wrought-iron, and binding them together like the staves of a barrel. This method gave employment to an immense number of workmen, and was a slow and rough process at best.

Although a local distich runs,

Master Huggett and his man John  
They did cast the first cannon,

there is every reason to believe the old rhymster was wanting in accuracy or research.

The first cannon cast in this country was made at Buxted about 1543 by Ralph Hogg, with the assistance of Peter Baude, a Frenchman, who from this time did much to improve iron-working in Sussex, and was the first to make explosive shells. He left his work to

be carried on by a servant, John Johnson, of whose son, Thomas, Stowe records in his chronicle, "he, in 1595, made forty-two pieces of ordnance of iron for the Earl of Cumberland, weighing three tons apiece," a considerable piece of work for those days.

"Master Huggett" had some reputation in Sussex as a brass-cannon-maker a few years after Baude started, and it is a curious instance of the tenacity with which families cling to various crafts, that the Huggetts in some numbers still carry on the blacksmith's trade in Sussex.

In the fourteenth century smiths seem to have used the word "cannon" as a generic term embracing every kind of firearm, whilst they turned out of the workshop forms of ordnance which would puzzle Woolwich Arsenal to produce to-day. Edward IV. issued a proclamation in the beginning of his reign, wherein cannons, bombardes mynions, culverynes, demi-culverynes, fowlers, and serpentynes are mentioned—all forms of the blunderbuss and large guns of which we have very few remaining specimens. The culverin for firing stone shot, bullets, and composite projectiles was in common use in England until after the Commonwealth. Those used at the Battle of Worcester were the work of the blacksmiths of Birmingham, whilst doubtless those used in the army of Edward IV. in 1491 were of Sussex make.

The safety of the early ordnance was very doubtful. Disastrous accidents were of frequent occurrence, and the bursting of a "roaring culverin" almost cost a Scottish King his life. It was such a fatal explosion which brought about the establishment of the Government Arsenal at Woolwich. For many years the official foundry was at Moorfields, and there in 1716 a distinguished company met to witness the casting of a large gun. One of the visitors, a young German named Schalch, seems to have been better acquainted than his companions with the details of casting, and noticing that one of the moulds was insufficiently dried, he warned the moulders against using it. Finding that his warning was disregarded, he prudently withdrew to a safe distance until the cannon should be cast. As he had predicted, when the molten metal rushed into the wet mould, the sudden generation of

steam, which could find no outlet, caused a terrible explosion, killing several persons and wounding many others. As the result of this accident Moorfields was abandoned as a site for the gun foundry, and upon the advice of Schalch the establishment was removed to Woolwich. This town, now a centre for the manufacture of big guns, presented a very different aspect to travellers up and down the river a hundred years ago. Then only a few insignificant buildings broke the outline of the low banks, and the name it then bore, "Tower Place" or "King's Warren," scarcely suggested an arsenal. Here, however, the industry which had been scattered over the country in the hands of private individuals gradually concentrated, and three great departments grew up, called respectively the Royal Gun Factory, the Royal Carriage Department, and the Royal Laboratory. These names were not given until after the second visit of George III. to the Warren in 1805, though the work of each was well defined long before that.

In one branch of weapon-making alone perhaps the handicraftsman still remains supreme. For the last three centuries the most skilled craftsmen in Europe have been employed in the making and beautifying of firearms, and to-day the manufacture of sporting guns owes little to mechanical aid; machinery has but lightened the labour of the workman, not superseded it. At great centres, such as Birmingham, it remains chiefly a handicraft.



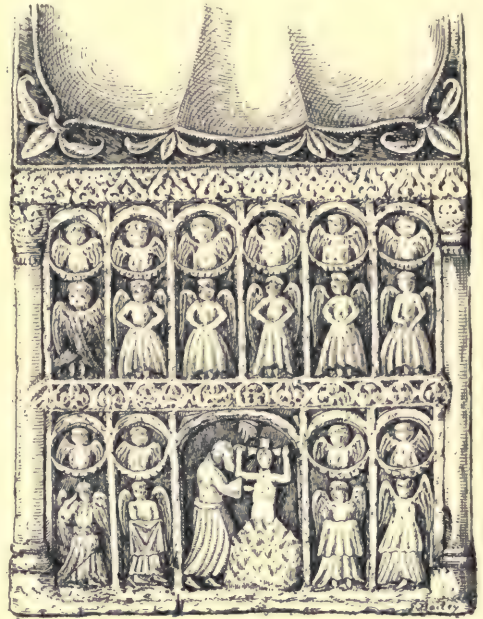
## The Font of Lenton Priory, Notts.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

**T**HIS fine font is now in use in the new Church of the Holy Trinity at Lenton, a pleasant suburb of the town of Nottingham, which had been built and was consecrated in 1842, at which time the font, which had previously been in the garden of Lieut.-Colonel Stretton, was given to the new church by him. Lenton Priory dates from the reign of Henry I.,

1100-1135. There are now no remains of the priory, except a base of one of the massive round pillars of the nave, and upon it three courses of the masonry, and this old font.

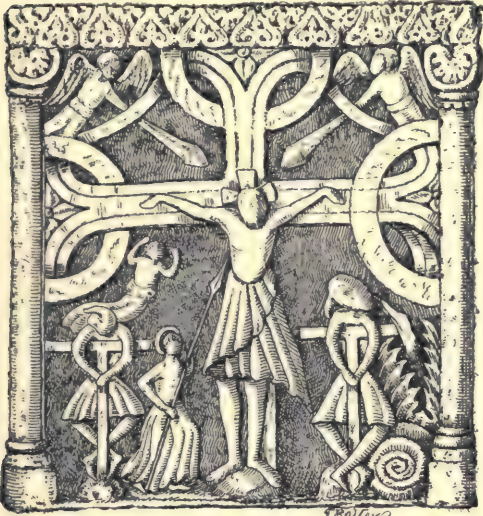
The drawings of the four sides and the



curiously-shaped cavity for holding the water, which are here given, will show how valuable an example of font architecture it is even in its present state, after so many years of rough usage and exposure to the weather.

The side facing east has attached corner shafts with bases, and ornamented capitals supporting a band of ogee-shaped ornaments, and the front is divided into two parts by another band of similar design. The upper half forms an arcade of six arches; under each of those at the top is a row of cherubs, having below them festoons representing slashed cloth, which separates them from the row of angels below them. These latter appear to have been all of the same pattern, except that on the left side, which has a second pair of wings crossed above the feet. The next or lower half is divided into five spaces, the central one being larger, and having a representation of the baptism of our

Lord in the Jordan by John the Baptist. The waters have risen into a conical heap, from the apex of which He is seen with hands uplifted and his head nimbed with a



Greek cross. Above the two figures a hand projects from the clouds in benediction. The sculptured circles on the west door of Higham Ferrers Church, Northants, have a very similar representation of the Baptism scene, except that there are three figures, otherwise it is much the same, the principal figure rising from a similar conical heap of water. The two arches on the east side of this larger space are also filled with angels and cherubs like those above them, in the same order, except that the two immediately on each side of the central larger arch show the angels with napkins held before them, apparently for use when the Lord leaves the water.

Passing now to the south side, which is slightly narrower than the east and west sides, there is a representation of the Crucifixion. The cross is an ornamental one, each of the three upper members issuing from circles, behind which a part of the band- or strap-work joins and forms in each of the upper corners a heart-shaped space. In the extreme spaces of the two corners are angels swinging censers. The figure of our Lord is much larger than are those of the two thieves. The head has the same cross-shaped nimbus as

have all the representations of Him on this font. The figures of the thieves are each shown on a *tau*-shaped cross, over the top of which their arms are seen clasping the central beam, their legs being crossed behind in one instance, and before in the other, with the toes resting on the raised mound out of which the cross issues, and a cap is drawn over their heads, hiding their faces. The souls of these men are seen departing from their bodies: the one on the right is ascending up towards heaven, but his on the left descends into the jaws of hell, represented by a monster with a large mouth armed with many very sharp teeth. On the right there is a figure with a *round* nimbus to the head, in flowing dress, piercing the side of the Crucified with a long spear. There are corner shafts, and an ornamental band at the top, as is the case with all the four sides.

Turning now to the west side, it is found to be divided by a cross into four quarters. The cross has a circle at its centre, in which is a large flower, and the arms terminate in similarly decorated half-circles, which are partly hidden by the corner shafts. Each of the spaces between the arms of the cross is occupied by a sculptured scene from the life of our



Lord, but what scenes is not so easy to decide. The first space at top appears to show Him standing in the attitude of addressing a crowd of people, represented by a number of heads

(these are on his left or behind him); on his right there is a seated figure. Can this represent the Ascension? It has been said to be Christ before Pilate, but this seems scarcely to be an acceptable interpretation. Perhaps a reader may be able to supply the true one. The next, most likely, is the raising of Lazarus: Two men are removing the lid from a coffin in which lies a person bound with a trellis-work of bands; while our Lord and the two sisters—a fourth person supports one of them—stand by the side. This has been called the Resurrection, but it does not look like it. The two other quarters are of easy decision: first are the three Marys going to the tomb with their boxes of ointment for embalming; and next is the sepulchre, represented by a circular and ornate structure, near to which one of the attendant angels is seen.

The fourth or north side is entirely filled with a finely designed floral cross. No other ancient font bears on it anything so handsome as the design on this side of the Lenton



font; it appears to be quite unique. Perhaps this was in the first instance the back of the font or west side, and not the north, as when these drawings were made. This, however, is only a conjecture, and may be wrong.

The shape of the basin is an irregular quatrefoil; the central foils are hollowed out

to admit of the child being immersed, allowing the hands to hold it with greater ease while this was being done. There was originally a lid, and traces of the fastenings remain.

It remains now to say that the dimensions are as follows: It is 2 feet 6 inches in height; the east side 2 feet 10¼ inches at the top and 2 feet 9½ inches at bottom; probably this small difference arises from the edges being broken and weathered; the north side is 2 feet 5 inches at the top—thus, there are two sides of the former size and two of the latter, namely, 5 inches narrower.

The font was originally coloured, either wholly or partially, the ground back of the women going to the tomb being red, and there is blue in the colonnade of the sepulchre. The basin or bowl is 30 inches by 26 inches, and 18 inches drop.

This font owes its preservation to the fact that it found its way into a gentleman's garden. Much has been said about such things being so basely used, but it might, and most likely would, have come to a much worse fate. Not a few have been buried or broken up to mend roads with; than this much rather should they adorn gardens, and be the receptacles for dainty flowers. But to break them up—ugh!



## Elder-Tree Traditions.

By A. J. H. STANLEY.



**A** WONDERFUL tree is the elder. A mere catalogue of the traditions and superstitions associated with it, and of the many marvellous medicinal virtues which it has been supposed to possess, would fill no small amount of space. It was revered as sacred by the heathen nations of northern Europe, and is curiously associated with legends of Christian origin.

Many country folk in different parts of England are careful not to burn elder-wood. Some of them, if asked their reason, are of course unable to explain an aversion which they have inherited but have never understood. But others will tell the inquirer that

it is not well to burn the elder-wood, because the Cross was made thereof. There have been many varieties of wood traditionally associated with the Cross. Cypress, cedar, box, pine, the aspen, and even the mistletoe, have all been mentioned in this connection. In some countries crosses of elder are largely used in Easter ceremonies and for the decoration of graves, and to this fact, it has been suggested, may perhaps be due the legendary association of the Cross and the elder-tree. A curious development of the belief is the idea that the tree, thus being sacred, cannot be touched by lightning. A Suffolk child being told about the danger of taking shelter beneath trees during a thunderstorm, replied that it was not so with all trees; for, he said, "you will be quite safe under an elder-tree, because the Cross was made of that, and so the lightning never strikes it." A little more than thirty years ago a Leicestershire newspaper, the *Stamford Mercury*, remarking on the existence of this belief, said that whether true or not, it had received a singular confirmation a few days before, "when the electric fluid struck a thorn-bush in which an elder had grown up and become intermixed, but which escaped perfectly unscathed, though the thorn was completely destroyed." This was certainly a curious coincidence, but is hardly sufficient proof either of the general immunity of the elder-tree, or of the truth of its legendary association with the Cross.

The soft elder-wood, indeed, is not only peculiarly unsuitable for such a purpose, but the belief that it was so used is curiously antagonistic to a still more widely-spread and much older belief—the tradition, namely, that it was upon an elder-tree that the traitor Judas hanged himself. This curious notion is very old. It is mentioned in the vision of Piers Plowman. Sir John Mandeville, in his *Voyage and Travaile* (1356), declares that when he was at Jerusalem he saw, close by the Pool of Siloam, "the elder-tree on which Judas hanged himself for despair, when he sold and betrayed our Lord." Shakespeare, in *Love's Labour's Lost*, makes Biron say, "Judas was hanged on an elder"; and Ben Jonson, in *Every Man out of His Humour*, says, "Our gardens will prosper the better when they have in them not one of these elders, whereupon so many covetous Judases

hang themselves." According to another legend it was a fig-tree upon which the traitor perished.

A certain fungus which is found only upon stumps of elder is commonly called Jew's ear; but this is a corruption of an earlier name, Judas-ear, and of course the traditional explanation is that the fungus first appeared upon the elder at the time of Judas' death. This Judas-ear was once in great repute as a remedy for coughs. An old rhyme says:

For a coughe take Judas Eare,  
Eke the paring of a Peare:  
And drinke this without feare  
If you will have remedie.

The elder-tree was regarded as sacred by the heathen peoples of Northern Europe. There is a Danish tradition that its branches are inhabited by a female elf who never leaves her hiding-place save between midnight and dawn. One of George Borrow's ballads treats of this legend. It begins:

Though tall the oak, and firm its stem,  
Though far abroad its boughs are spread,  
Though high the poplar lifts its head,  
I have no song for them.  
A theme more bright, more bright would be  
The winsome, winsome elder-tree;  
Beneath whose shade I sit reclin'd;—  
It holds a witch within its bark,  
A lovely witch who haunts the dark,  
And fills with love my mind.

This witch, or elder-mother, as she was called, avenged all injury done to the tree, and hence superstitious folk objected to having any of their household goods made of elder-wood. The elder-mother, it is said, once pulled a baby by the legs, and continued to annoy it until it was taken out of an elder-wood cradle. Danish and Saxon peasants before venturing to cut the tree respectfully asked permission, in a customary formula, of the lady of the branches. The Saxon of days gone by would kneel with bared head and folded hands before the tree, and say: "Dame Ellhorn, give me somewhat of thy wood, then will I also give thee of mine, if so be it grow in the forest." It is not on record what reply the lady made, but no doubt silence was construed as giving consent.

Another Danish notion is that anyone who stands under an elder-bush at twelve o'clock

on Midsummer Eve will see Tolv, the king of the elves, go by with all his train.

In the North of England elder-wood, with the curious contrariety that marks the lore of the tree, used to be regarded as a protection from witchcraft and all unholy influences. A piece of elder kept in a chest of drawers preserved the clothes from all malign powers. Knots of bourtree or elder-wood were used for divinatory purposes to find out whether witchcraft was at the bottom of illnesses and other troubles with which cattle were afflicted. Witches were supposed to hate the tree, because from the green juice of its inner bark was made an ointment which, when applied to the eyes of a baptized person, enabled him or her to see what the witches were about. In the west of Scotland gardens were often protected by having elder-trees planted at the entrance, or sometimes by the training of an elder-hedge round the enclosure. To break even a twig from the protecting bushes was decidedly unlucky, and many good souls were unwilling to use elder for firewood, simply giving as their reason that "Folks say it is not lucky to burn the bourtree."

The positive virtues of the elder are innumerable. "Oh who can tell," says Spenser, "The hidden poure of herbes and might of magic spell?"

And to disclose all the secret power of the elder-tree would be a tedious task. The old herbalists abound with elder lore. Elder cured the bites of adders and mad dogs, and was an invaluable medicine in cases of quinsy and sore throat. Amulets of elder were worn as a protection against erysipelas, and were hung round the necks of sufferers from whooping-cough. Nine pieces of the wood cut from between two knots made a capital amulet for epilepsy. A piece of the pith, cut at midnight, and at the full moon, could be used to charm away tumours. Warts touched with sprigs of elder would waste away, as the sprigs, duly buried, decayed; or another way, as the cooks say, was to wash them nightly with the juice of the berries when the latter were black. The pith and bud were a cure for ringworm; and a small piece cut from a young shrub just above and below a joint, worn about the

person, was a most effectual cure for rheumatism. In the latter case the wood must be cut from trees growing in a churchyard. The juice of the elder was helpful to the brain, and a decoction thereof made an excellent sleeping-draught. The spirit distilled from elder-flowers was good for palsy of the tongue and other difficulties of speech.

Animals and plants might also share in the virtues of elder. "Sheep which have the rot," says one botanist of repute, "will soon cure themselves if they can get at the bark and young shoots of the elder." A writer in an early volume of the Royal Society's *Transactions* declares that any tree or plant which is whipped with green elder-branches will not be attacked by insects. The catalogue might be continued indefinitely, but enough has been said to show that a wonderful tree indeed is the elder.



### The Antiquary's Note-Book.



E take the following note, of curious interest at the present time, from "Mark Downe's" column in the *Essex County Standard*:

"The records of the parish church of All Saints', Colchester, contain some very interesting items which do not seem to have attracted much attention until lately. Through the kindness of Mr. A. Weddell, churchwarden, who has been going through the books with a view to giving the public the benefit of some of these records, I am able to reproduce two handbills which are of special interest just now, as showing the difference between volunteering at the present time, and volunteering a hundred years ago. The first bill, issued in 1795, was as follows:

#### WANTED

For the United Parishes of All Saints', Holy Trinity, and St. Runwald's, in the Borough of Colchester,

#### TWO VOLUNTEERS

For His Majesty's  
NAVAL SERVICE.

To each of whom, if approved and accepted by the Regulating Officer appointed to examine such

Volunteers according to the directions of the Act of Parliament in that case provided, a bounty of

**TWENTY GUINEAS**

Will be given.

Apply to **ROBERT BEECH**, at the Castle Inn, in the Parish of All Saints', Colchester.

 A Reward of

**THREE GUINEAS**

Each will also be given to any person bringing such Volunteers as soon as brought.

Colchester: Printed by **W. KEYMER, jun.]**

"It appears that in response to the bill two men were obtained, named **W. Powell** and **John Gibbs**, and besides a bounty of twenty guineas these 'volunteers' actually also received the fee of **£3 3s.** each for bringing themselves in. The total cost was **£54 16s. 1d.**, which was jointly borne by the three parishes in proportion to their population.

"The absurdity of allowing a bringing-in fee to the volunteer himself seems to have been realized after this experience in 1795, and in the second bill, dated 1796, the offer of such an extra bonus is prudently omitted. The bill, a copy of which is also preserved in the Churchwarden's Book, is worded as follows:

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

For the parish of All Saints', Colchester,

**ONE VOLUNTEER**

for His Majesty's

**NAVAL SERVICE,**

To whom, if approved and accepted by the Regulating Officer appointed for that purpose, according to the directions of the Act of Parliament in that case provided, a bounty of

**TWENTY GUINEAS**

Will be given.

Apply to **MR. ROBERT BEECH** at the Castle Inn, in the parish of All Saints', Colchester.

Colchester: Printed by **W. KEYMER, jun.]**

"This bill produced no response at all. Not a man in the parish was willing to serve his country even for a bounty of twenty guineas; and a further effort had to be made by uniting with the parishes of Holy Trinity, Berechurch, and St. Runwald's, as the result of which at last the services were secured of one **Abraham Gale**, the total cost to the parish of All Saints' alone being **£29 os. 6d.**"

## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

**MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE** concluded on Saturday the three days' sale of the collection of coins and medals of the late **Mr. A. W. Hankin**, of Hatfield, Herts. The total amounted to **£1,769**, the more important lots being as follows:—Roman coins: **Julius Cæsar** and **Octavius**, head of Augustus to right, very fine specimen of this rare coin, **£11 10s.** (Spink); **Caligula** and **Germanicus**, head of latter to right, very fine, **£10 5s.** (Tyke); **Vitellius**, **Concordia** seated to left, very rare, **£10 12s.** (Tyke); **Plotina**, Empress seated to left holding trophy, **£10 10s.** (Stapleton); **Pertinax**, **Lætitia** to left, extremely rare, **£12 17s.** (Tyke); and **Severus Alexander**, Pax to left, **£10 15s.** (Heish). English coins: **Henry VIII.**, sovereign, first coinage, fine and very rare, **£13 5s.** (Ready); **Edward VI.**, sovereign, very fine example, **£26** (Ready); **Mary**, sovereign, 1553, **£15** (Weight); **Mary**, Rial, 1553, Queen standing in ship, M on flag at stern, extremely rare, **£49** (Ready); **Elizabeth**, Rial, Queen standing in ship, E on flag at prow, **£13 10s.** (Weight); **James I.**, Rial, King in ship to left, I on flag at prow, **£31 10s.** (Ready); **James I.**, fifteen-shilling piece, very fine example, **£24** (Ready); **Charles I.**, three-pound piece, Oxford mint, 1642, a fine round example, **£16** (Spink); another, of the same mint, 1644, **£21** (Spink); **Anne**, five guineas, 1703, **Vigo** beneath bust, **£13** (Ready); **George I.**, five guineas, 1717, very fine, **£21 10s.** (Spink); and **Victoria**, pattern five-pound piece, 1839, **£18 5s.** (Lincoln).—*Times*, April 3.



**Messrs. Hodgson** included in their sale last week: **Burton's Arabian Nights**, with Supplement, 16 vols. **£30**. **Gay's Fables**, 2 vols., 1727-38, **£9**. **Oxford Almanacs**, 2 vols. **£5**. **Oliver**, Sketches in New Zealand, 8 coloured plates, **£6 12s. 6d.** **Notes and Queries**, 1874-98, 50 vols., **£9 15s.** **Celebrated Trials**, 20 vols., **£6 2s. 6d.** **Yule's Cathay**, 2 vols., **£4 17s. 6d.** **Navy Records Society's Publications**, first 16 vols., **£5 7s. 6d.**—*Athenæum*, April 7.

### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—*March 8.*—**Viscount Dillon**, president, in the chair.—**Mr. W. J. C. Moens**, as local secretary for Hants, reported that the fine thirteenth-century undercroft in **Simmel Street**, Southampton, which has long been threatened with destruction, has, it is believed,

at last been saved by a resolution of the Town Council: "That in dealing with the question of the remaining sites in Simnel Street the new roadway be so arranged as to prevent the unnecessary demolition of the undercroft, and that all previous resolutions to the contrary be rescinded."—Mr. C. Trice Martin communicated some historical notes on a MS. letter of Lord Scrope, Lord-Lieutenant of the North, dated September 9, 1625, giving orders for the defence of the coast.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited a curious bronze vessel from Wheathamstead, Herts, which, from its discovery with a glass tumbler of a recognised Saxon type, could be proved to be of the same period, notwithstanding certain peculiarities which at first sight seemed to betoken an Oriental origin.

March 15.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited a bone stylus of mediæval date, and some flint implements from Egypt, with curious evidence of comparatively late patination, although claimed by some to be of very remote antiquity.—Mr. O. M. Dalton communicated an account of a Byzantine silver treasure from Cyprus, consisting of (1) a flat dish, possibly a paten; (2) a small vessel for suspension, perhaps part of a censer; (3) a basin; and (4) a number of silver spoons with curiously ornamented bowls.—Mr. Haverfield read a paper on Roman tin-mining in Cornwall in connection with an ingot of tin found long ago at Carnuntun, and lent for exhibition by the Royal Institution of Cornwall. On this ingot he had detected some stamps which, though faint, might be reasonably taken as (1) a Roman Emperor's head of a fourth-century type, and (2) the letters DD NN (*dominorum nostrorum*), which indicate official control in the fourth century. This ingot is the first discovered, and as yet the only actual proof of Roman tin-mining in Cornwall, but, from a variety of cumulative evidence, Mr. Haverfield argued that the early Cornish tin-trade died out near the beginning of the Christian era, and was not revived till after the middle of the third century.—Mr. W. Gowland pointed out that the stamps had been impressed when the metal was cold, and hence not necessarily at the mine, but very probably by a Roman trader or officer at the coast where it was found. They would hence seem to indicate Roman trade rather than Roman mining, and especially so as at the Roman mines of lead and copper the inscriptions were always either cast on the ingots or stamped on them when they were red hot. He did not agree with Mr. Haverfield that the absence of Roman-stamped ingots of tin, excepting that described, proved that tin-mining was not carried on during the whole time of the Roman occupation. It merely showed that the miners were not under Roman control. He believed that the Romans only held the coast of Cornwall, and that the inland mining people were never subdued, although they were on friendly trading relations with the Romans on their borders; also that these people continued to carry on the tin-mining in which they were engaged when the Romans came to Britain, for from what we know of the character of the Romans it is not unreasonable to hold that they would not suppress this

industry, but would rather foster it for their own benefit. The number of unstamped ingots and lumps which have been found in the mining districts also support this view.—*Athenæum*, March 24.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting held on March 21, Mr. Charles Lynam, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, in the chair, the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, editorial secretary, exhibited, gave an account of, and read some extracts from, two ancient registers of the parish of Sydestone, Norfolk. The more ancient one dates from 1585 to 1684. The first entries are in English, but from 1604 to 1666 they are in Latin. From 1620 to 1660 each page is attested by the rector, from 1653 as Parliamentary Registrar. There are several interesting features in these registers, one being page 62 in the older book, which is a palimpsest, and on turning the page upside down two curious entries with regard to the observance of the Lenten Fast may be read respecting two old ladies, one "aged fourscore yeare and sicke and weake of body, so yt ye observance of Lent according to ye Lawes and Customes of this Kingdome would be most prejudiciall and apparently hurtfull to her old and crazy body, she is permitted ye eating of flesh for ye space of eight dayes next ensuing according to ye statute in ye case by me Edward Corbett, rector." The name of the lady is obliterated, but in the other case, the wording of which is equally quaint, the lady is the wife of Sir Edward Peyton, Knight and Baronet. The second register of Sydestone dates from 1689 to 1741, and contains many references to burials in woollen from 1680 to 1692, also a record of all briefs received and collections made thereupon from 1707 to 1746.—A paper was also read by Mr. Edward Lovett on "Title Records and Accounts by Wooden Tallies." The author showed the connection between modern customs and the ways of primitive man in the use of tallies, not only in Europe, but in all parts of the world. A full and interesting description of the hop-tallies was given. The paper was illustrated by many examples of tallies—lamb-tallies, fish-tallies, hop-tallies, and some bakers'-tallies, still used in France, which are notched on a hazel stick. These tallies are all split in such a way that no other than the counter part can possibly fit the notches, therefore the record is absolutely true and forgery is impossible. In the discussion following the paper Dr. Winstone, Dr. W. de Gray Birch, Mr. Gould, Mr. Compton, Mr. Astley, and others took part.—Mrs. Day exhibited a little book in admirable preservation, entitled "Basilikon Doron, or His Majesty's instruction to his dearest sonne Henry the Prince" at London, 1603.

April 4.—W. de Gray Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., in the chair.—Dr. Winstone exhibited two copper medals dated respectively 1794 and 1795. These medals were issued to commemorate the trial and acquittal on the charge of high treason of Thomas Hardy and Isaac Eaton, and they afford interesting evidence of the great political struggle existing at the period between the landed proprietors



and the trading classes. Descriptive of these medals Dr. Winstone read a valuable paper on the political history of Parliamentary Reform.—The hon. secretary announced that the annual meeting would be held on May 2, at 4.30 p.m., at 32, Sackville Street.—Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.



ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — General meeting, Wednesday, April 4, Sir Henry H. Howorth, president, in the chair.—Mr. Miller Christy exhibited and described a rubbing of an incised slab to Jehan de Trouville, date 1305, at Héricourt-en-Caux, Normandy; also rubbings of priests from the churches of Middleton and Bradwell, both dated 1349, and of foreign origin. In illustration of Mr. Christy's paper, Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., exhibited several other rubbings of incised slabs from various parts of England.—Sir Henry H. Howorth read a paper on the "Cyclic Poems and the Homeric Question." In this paper the author tried to show that the Greek romantic Epos relating to the tale of Troy, and the story of Thebes, was preserved originally in a mass of poetry afterwards known as Cyclic, and that these so-called Cyclic poems, instead of being younger than the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, were really earlier and older. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were really portions of the old Epos glorified, and put into splendid shape by a master poet Homer, whose materials were already at hand in a shape very like the so-called Cyclic poems, and the author argued that the two poems just mentioned presuppose and take for granted the stories told in the Cyclic poems. He examined at length the evidence for attributing these latter poems to the several authors to whom they have been assigned, and showed how utterly contradictory and late and worthless the evidence on the matter is; that in early times these poems were treated either as anonymous or assigned to Homer himself; that they are very old and were the principal mine from which the old Greek tragedians took their subjects, and from which the early potters took theirs; and compared them, in regard to the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, with the mediæval romances towards such poems as Malory and the *Idylls of the Kings*.—J. Wickham Legg, M.D., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Gift of a Papal Cap and Sword to Henry VII." The paper contained a transcript of a Cotton manuscript, describing the arrival of the Pope's Cubicular (Bishop of Concordia) in England, and the ceremonious delivery of the cap and sword at St. Paul's in the late autumn of 1488. The speech made by the Cubicular on this occasion had been preserved by the poet laureate, and the divine service had been found transcribed into a pontifical in the University Library at Cambridge. During the ceremony a London fog had come on "so that no man of a great season could tell where the King was." A second gift of the same decorations was also made to the same King by Alexander VI. on All Saints' Day, 1496, and a third by Julius II. on Midsummer, 1505. Other English sovereigns had also received the same, and the

paper ended with an attempt to explain the appearance of these gifts to sovereigns on the ceremonies of the papal chapel on Christmas Eve.—Messrs. Baylis, Green, and Hope took part in the discussion.—Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—March 12, the Hon. John Abercromby in the chair. The first paper was an account of the excavation of the Roman station at Camelon, near Falkirk—Dr. Christison, the secretary, noticing the general history of the place; Mr. Mungo Buchanan, Falkirk, describing the plans, showing the ancient form and disposition of the ramparts and ditches, and the included buildings; and Dr. Joseph Anderson describing the collections of pottery, ornaments of bronze, implements of iron, and objects of stone and bone found during the progress of the excavations.—In the paper which followed, the Bishop of Bristol gave an account of a remarkable cup-marked boulder at Stresa, on the Lago Maggiore. The special interest of this example of archaic sculpturing lay in the fact that it was named the *Saj di Gorone*, or Stone of the Heel, and the markings on it were accounted for by a legend, which he had also found associated with a cup-marked slab near Zmutt, in the Zermatt valley, which represented them as having been worn in the boulder by the rotation of the heels of the Pagan orators turning this way and that when addressing the people. This popular or traditional association of these sculpturings with heel-marks had not been noticed in Britain.—In the last paper the Rev. Kirkwood Hewat, Prestwick, described and exhibited photographs of the lower part of the shaft and one of the arms of a fine cross sculptured with interlacing patterns that had been recently found on the farm of Cairn, in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire, of which he exhibited photographs.

April 9, Mr. Thomas Ross in the chair.—In the first paper Mr. W. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot., gave a detailed description, illustrated by rubbings, of the carved armorial ensigns at Elgin Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, Pluscarden Priory, and other places in the surrounding districts. Sculptured coats-of-arms formed a conspicuous decorative feature of the fabrics of these and many other ancient buildings, as well as on the tombstones in the graveyards of ancient churches; and these last are often of great interest for the genealogical information which they conveyed. A few of those that are still decipherable are of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but the older ones are fast becoming obliterated, and hence the desirability of obtaining permanent records.—Rev. David Johnstone, minister of Quarff, Shetland, gave an account of the discovery of an ancient cemetery of prehistoric burials in that parish. In levelling a hillock for the plough a crofter came upon a group of six cists from 4 feet long by 2 feet broad, and the same in depth, to 22 inches long by 14 inches in breadth. They were carefully made of slabs set on their edges, with the corners jointed with clay, and the covering slab also cemented with clay. In the largest cist was an unburnt burial, in one of

the smaller cists was a clay urn, and in two others broken fragments of steatite urns. The smaller cists contained ashes, mixed with burnt bones, showing that the burials had been after cremation.

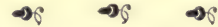


A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on March 28 in the library of the Castle. Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates presided.—Mr. R. Blair exhibited a rough plan made by Nicholas Fairles, J.P., about 1770 or 1780, of foundations of buildings, etc., discovered at the Lawe, South Shields.—A reference to an old wall in Pilgrim Street led Mr. Oliver Heslop to say that the route of the Roman wall through Newcastle was purely conjectural. The line given in Brand's map was obviously impossible, and would have to be rectified.—Dr. Thomas Hodgkin contributed an obituary notice of Mr. Richard S. Ferguson, F.S.A., late Chancellor of Carlisle.—Mr. S. S. Carr gave a paper on "The Lacys of Tynemouth, Newcastle, and Eden Lacy."—Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates read a paper on "The Road to Prætorium" and on "The Roman Names of Bewcastle, Ambleside, and Watercrock near Kendal." He referred to the doubt in which they were left as to the actual position of Prætorium from York, and discussed the theories that were held as to its site. The first theory was that Prætorium was at Filey or Bridlington. The prevalent theory was that it was at Brough on the Humber. The sensible theory was that it was at or near Whitby. He expressed the hope that the Society of the East Riding of Yorkshire and others would, by the excavations which they had begun, lead to a successful conclusion. He mentioned that he was led to the subject by Mr. Heslop's description of Watling Street in the County History. Mr. Heslop left it at Stagshawbank, and it was interesting to trace the street from its commencement at Rochester in Redesdale to its terminus at Prætorium.



A meeting of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the London Institution on March 6, when a paper on "The Anglo-Saxon Settlement Round London, and Glimpses of Anglo-Saxon Life in and near it," was read by Mr. T. W. Shore, F.G.S., hon. organizing secretary. In this paper he drew attention to the internal communications of London in Saxon times, and the evidence of the use of the Roman roads, and to the vast forest area round London at that date. He showed that a great woodland area in an age when pit coal was not used was a necessity to any city for fuel, and for charcoal in the metallic arts of the period. The evidence of the earliest trade of London was fully discussed, as being chiefly carried on by Frisians and Gotlanders, people of the same races as the original settlers in Kent. Mr. Shore referred to his papers published in the *Antiquary* during last year on "Ancient Kentish Colonies in Anglo-Saxon England," and to the natural channel for colonization which the Thames afforded to the Kentish people, who had no hinterland for expansion. London he described as a commercial prize,

which came successively under the dominion or overlordship of all the leading Anglo-Saxon kingdoms during the so-called Heptarchy, Kent being the first which exercised dominion over it. He fully discussed the evidence of an original Kentish settlement in and round London, and drew special attention to two points of resemblance to Kentish customs which survived in the City of London itself, first the personal freedom of all its inhabitants, and, secondly, the custom of inheritance by all the sons equally. This latter custom in London Mr. Shore deduced from the charter of William the Conqueror to the city, in which the words occur, "And I will that every child be his father's heir after his father's day" (not his or her father's). He thought the significance of this survival had been overlooked, and questioned the statements of legal writers who had copied from one another for centuries, that the custom of partible inheritance was general, no proof being given by them, whereas a writer in Henry II.'s time says such a custom was not allowed in the law courts of his day without proof of its immemorial usage. As the custom survived on so few manors out of Kent, it could not have been general, for if it had it is likely that it would have been easy to have proved its antiquity.



At a meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 20, Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., in a paper on the "Court Rolls of Myton Manor," stated that one of the results of Canon Maddock's paper on the "Manor Court Rolls of Patrington," read at the last meeting of the society, had been to bring to light a long and interesting series of the Court Rolls of another East Riding Manor, commencing in 1360. The originals of these rolls, as well as two huge folio volumes, containing transcripts of them, had come into his possession during the last few weeks, and one of these volumes was certainly the most magnificent specimen of seventeenth-century caligraphy it had ever been his pleasure to meet with.—Colonel Pudsey read a paper on "The Sieges of Hull," in the course of which he said it was common to speak of the siege of Hull in the singular, but as a matter of fact there were two sieges. Colonel Pudsey described the dress, outfit, and armaments of the seventeenth century, and he exhibited a cannon ball 6½ inches in diameter, weighing 34 lb. 13 oz., which was found near the Town Hall.—Colonel Pudsey was thanked for his paper, on the motion of Dr. Lambert, who said it was interesting to note how much the methods of warfare in the olden times resembled the operations at Kimberley and Mafeking. In fact, Cromwell's soldiers, he believed, were practically dressed in khaki.



At the March meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Dr. David Murray in the chair, Mr. James Paton, curator of the Glasgow Corporation Museums, showed a number of book-bindings, some of which are of historical and others of artistic interest. The most important historical one was a book which belonged to

Queen Mary's husband, James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, and contains his name and arms on part of the original cover, which is still preserved. Mr. Paton also showed a book which belonged to James VI.—a contemporary Scottish binding—and another Scottish binding which belonged to Mr. John Rollock, Principal of Edinburgh University about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Subsequently he exhibited a number of remarkable forgeries which had been perpetrated within the last twenty or thirty years by a very skilful French binder named Hacquet. This man, who was employed by the Duc d'Aumale at Chantilly, had become acquainted with very fine and rare bindings, and succeeded in imitating them with great perfection. The forgeries were passed off as originals on London collectors at very high prices, and when the fraud was discovered they were sold at very much less.

The annual general meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Lewes on March 21, when a very satisfactory report was presented, in the course of which it was stated that a sub-committee had been appointed to examine and report on the mural paintings of Sussex churches, and take such steps as might be necessary to preserve those now existing. Interesting papers were then read by Mr. P. M. Johnston on "Ford and its Church," illustrated by reproductions of sundry mural paintings therein; Mr. Boyson on "The Black Marble Columns at Lewes Priory"; and the Rev. W. Hudson on "A Tax or Rate Book, 1515 to 1548, formerly belonging to the Corporation of Pevensey."

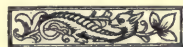
An ordinary meeting of the society was held at Eastbourne on March 27. Canon Goodwyn presided, and made copious quotations from and some incidental observations upon "A Seventeenth-Century Churchwarden's Account Book of Eastbourne Parish." Papers were also read by Mr. Boyson on "Some Encaustic Tiles and other Objects recently discovered at Lewes Priory," and by the Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A., on "The Early History and Connection of the Manor of Eastbourne."

On March 21, Mr. F. B. Andrews read a paper to the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on "Mediæval Tithe Barns." He explained that from about the beginning of the thirteenth century to the end of the fourteenth the finest of them were erected. They received not only tithe payments in kind, but rental payment as well, also in kind, for various sub-let monastic lands; and further they were used to store the crops raised by the monks on their own lands, and only in later days had they been known under the general name of tithe barns. Each monastery and religious house had its chief barn, and smaller barns were attached to every parish—called rector's barns, of which a large number still existed. There was a very fine barn at Breedon, Worcestershire; at Littleton, near Evesham, there was a huge barn, and in Gloucestershire there was a magnificent specimen at Frocester. A very elegant but small barn was to be found close to

Stanway House, below Evesham. These and many others the lecturer made very interesting to the audience by the descriptive vein in which he told their story.

At the March meeting of the HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. J. J. Vernon read the second part of his paper on the "Parish and Kirk of Hawick, 1711-1725." Mr. Vernon described the life and work of Mr. Robert Cunningham, who in 1712 succeeded Mr. Orrock, the first minister of Hawick after the Revolution, and gave an interesting description of the parish Sunday 200 years ago. Both before and between the services of the day the people loitered in the sunshine among the gravestones, conversing no doubt about their ordinary affairs, a practice which the minister and session tried repeatedly to put down, but without success. Having otherwise but few opportunities of meeting friends and acquaintances, many, especially country people, were in sympathy with the young man who declared that he "wadna gie the crack in the kirkyaird for twae days' preachin'!" The forenoon service then occupied about two hours and three-quarters.

Several societies have been holding their annual meeting. The HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at Winchester on March 29, when a satisfactory report was presented. The annual meeting of the Axbridge branch of the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Weston-super-Mare on March 27, and that of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Derby on April 2. At the latter meeting Sir H. Bemrose, M.P., presided, and papers were read by Mr. John Ward on "Roman Roads and Stations in Derbyshire," and by Mr. Arnold Bemrose on "Evidences of Volcanic Action and Movement in Ice-work in some of the Railway Cuttings near Ashbourne."



## 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.]*

NOTES ON THE EARLY SCULPTURAL CROSSES, SHRINES, AND MONUMENTS IN THE PRESENT DIOCESE OF CARLISLE. By the late Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. Edited by W. G. Collingwood, M.A. Portrait and many illustrations. Kendal: T. Wilson, 1899. 8vo., pp. xix, 319.

It is sad to think that Mr. Calverley should not have lived to bring out this most interesting volume. For many years Mr. Calverley was one

of the most regular and valued contributors to the annual volumes of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society on the pre-Roman sculptured stones of the district. Papers of his on kindred subjects were also contributed occasionally to the proceedings of other provincial societies, as well as to the *Archaeological Journal*, and to the columns of this magazine. It had always been his intention to gather them together, and, filling up the deficiencies, make them into a volume completely illustrative of the district. Ill health, however, set in a few years ago, and Mr. Calverley eventually succumbed before his *magnum opus* was accomplished. His papers were placed in the capable hands of his friend and fellow-worker Mr. Collingwood, the well-known author of the *Life and Work of John Ruskin*. The result is that we now have a full and scholarly account of all the early sculptural crosses, shrines, and monuments of Cumberland. The greater part of the volume is the work of Mr. Calverley, but very much that

of interlacing work is found on these numerous remains, which are here divided into three groups of (1) Anglian, (2) Cumbrian, and (3) Irish Viking types. At least four distinct varieties of runes are also noted and illustrated in the Cumberland memorials. The beautiful examples of lofty crosses at Gosforth and Bewcastle are described with much detail, whilst every attention has been given to the humbler memorials. Those who know the district will be delighted at the fulness and completeness of the work, whilst those who are not acquainted with it will be astonished and delighted at the abundance and interest of the remains. It is the best book yet produced on pre-Norman sculpture.

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A HISTORY OF GOthic ART IN ENGLAND. By Edward Prior, M.A. With illustrations by Gerald C. Horsley. Plans and diagrams. London: George Bell and Sons, 1900. Pp. xiv, 465. Price 31s. 6d. net.

The last half-century has seen an immense number of books and treatises issued by the English press on the subject of our National Church architecture, until it seemed almost impossible to say anything fresh or freshly suggestive on the subject. But this apparent impossibility has been accomplished by Mr. Prior, and most worthily illustrated by Mr. Horsley. We have no hesitation in saying that this is not only a scholarly and thoughtful work, but one possessing much originality, and showing a remarkable power of generalizing from carefully gleaned details. It is certain to take a high if not a standard place in the history of English Gothic art.

These are the days in which there is a tendency to let our patriotism run somewhat wild in various directions, and this book will be none the less welcome as it proves beyond the power of gain-saying that the notion of England having borrowed the best of its architectural ideas of France—so generally insisted on in many quarters—is a fond thing vainly invented. This is established to the hilt by means of maps and diagrams which show the area of Gothic building both in the transitional stage under Henry II. and Richard I., and in the later and intensely national development under Henry III. The opening chapter, on "Gothic Art in England and France" is admirably done, and shows that the French art of that small central territory known as the Ile de France—merely about the size of Yorkshire—grew up under a peculiar social stimulus. Philip Augustus united the commons against the abbots, and their great secular cathedrals were the result of an artistic people rising in revolt against the pressure of monastic domination. But in England it was the clergy rather than the laity that led the way. The force of our architecture was in the main monastic. At the beginning it had been Benedictine, and afterwards the vigour of reformed monasticism under the English Cistercians carried it forwards, the square ends of their great churches always showing a "leaven of the native Saxon heritage that had come to it through the Celtic memories of the first British Church."

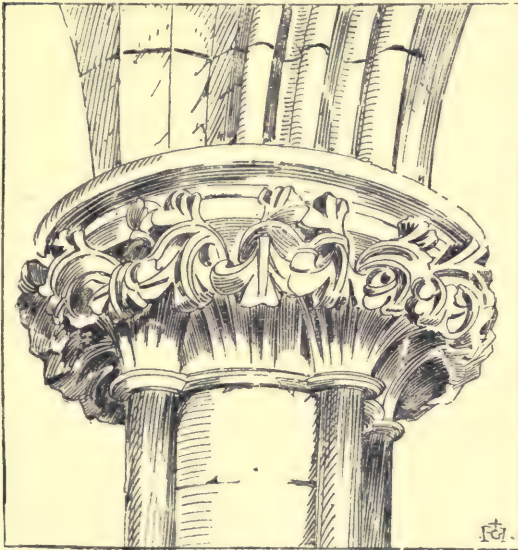


FIG. 1.

is of value—printed in smaller type—is contributed by Mr. Collingwood.

The illustrations—without which the book would be comparatively valueless—are of frequent occurrence, numbering nearly 150. They consist of photographs, sketches, lithographs, tracings, engravings, and maps, and are largely the work of Mr. Calverley, who was as assiduous with his pencil as with his pen.

The idea of the volume is to give an account of the Christian relics of the north-west corner of England, from the time when the Romans left up to the twelfth century, when a new order of things came into being, and the idea has been excellently and thoroughly carried out. Every possible variety

Mr. Prior also shows, after a most interesting fashion, that although all Gothic architecture was church-building, still the religious application has its mundane side. He points out that it was the priest, the noble, and the burgher whose faiths were successively expressed in the fabrics of our land. In the thirteenth century the motive power came mainly from the priest; church building ministered not only to his religion, but to his exclusiveness as the ordained of God, to the ambition of his monastery, or to the grandeur of his see. The thirteenth century was the golden age of the Church in England; at that period it was a bulwark to resist both papal aggression and feudal tyranny, and its architecture expresses not only its dominant influence but its national power. In the fourteenth century pomp and luxury caused many of the leading ecclesiastics to ape the knights and nobles of the day, and "the caste of the nobles and not of the priest is expressed by the churches" of that epoch. But towards the end of our Gothic art, neither knight nor priest represented the prevalent social feeling. The great towns with their wealthy traders had come to the front. "The rich cloth-maker had purchased manor and living, and the manor-houses and parish churches that he built were superseding the castles and monasteries of an earlier time, and the architecture took a bourgeois colouring from this connection. Finally the Wars of the Roses practically exterminated feudal aristocracy; there were left a people and a king." The fifteenth century architecture was sober and domestic.

Another special characteristic of this volume is the able way in which the connection between architecture and the geology of the different parts of England is worked out. This has been alluded to by previous writers, but has never before been so carefully treated. It might, too, have been pointed out that the very reason of the rich variety to be found in English parish churches of our different counties, which is not found in any other part of Christendom to anything like the same extent, is the fact that our island home presents so unusually great a number of geological contrasts within a small area. It is this fact that is mainly responsible for the striking difference between the village churches of Somersetshire and North Yorkshire, or those of Norfolk and Northamptonshire.

Mr. Horsley's illustrations in this fine volume—three of which the courtesy of the publishers has enabled us to reproduce—are bold, original, and most effective; especially is this the case in dealing with the sculpture of the thirteenth century. A good example is the drawing of a capital at the fenland church of West Walton (Fig. 1), with its crown of conventional leafage. The less delicate but effective treatment of stiff foliage in the North of England is well shown in the corbel from the transept of Rivaulx Abbey (Fig. 2). Particularly fine, too, is Mr. Horsley's drawing of one of the prolonged corbels in the south transept of York Minster (Fig. 3), which supports the vaulting shafts above the main arcade.

This charmingly written and beautifully illustrated volume demands a far more extended notice

than the exigencies of space will permit in this magazine, and it must suffice to say that we desire to commend it without reserve. True, there are some small blemishes, but they are not material.

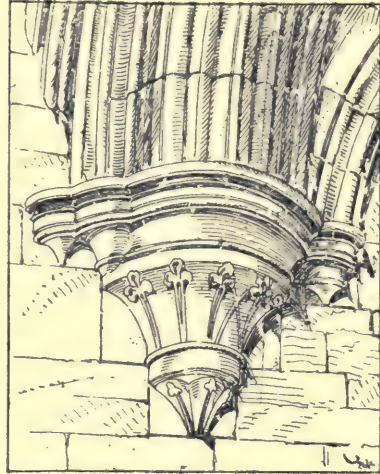


FIG. 2.

Among them may be noted a certain carelessness as to locality. Standlake, for instance, is not in Northamptonshire, nor is Blithfield in Derbyshire. Such faults as these can easily be amended in another edition.

\* \* \*

GREEK TERRACOTTA STATUETTES. By C. A. Hutton, with a preface by A. S. Murray, LL.D. Coloured and other plates. London: Seeley and Co., 1899. Pp. xvi, 78. Price 7s. net.

"Why should little things be blamed?  
Little things for grace are famed,  
Love, the wingèd and the wild,  
Love was once a little child."

There is no doubt that it is a happy notion of Miss Hutton's to have illustrated her treatise on these terracotta statuettes of ancient Greece from the metrical epigrams of that same world, such as the one above quoted. These are the "little things" of the magnificent Greek art, and certainly they "for grace are famed." The delicately tinted and exquisitely shaped figures of men and women, children, gods, and goddesses, with here and there a beast of land or sea, are known to all who love what Pindar called "the lovely things of Hellas." In England we have a noble collection in our British Museum, from which nearly all Miss Hutton's examples are taken.

This welcome piece of scholarly, if, as we feel bound to say, ill-arranged, work "is addressed to that wider public which, though not repelled by the archaeological interest of these images, is mainly attracted by their æsthetic charm, and curious as to the circumstances under which they had their being,

and the civilization which they represent." We think Miss Hutton is right, and we hope she will be successful in her purpose. Out of his Hellenic wisdom Dr. Murray in his preface writes that "what we admire through an acquired taste, the old Greeks for whom these things were made admired instinctively;" that is why in this as in

of the high artistic level of popular taste in Greece." It is not only that they were made for offerings upon altars or to be deposited in tombs; they were clearly, as the pathetic story from Pompeii suggests (p. 8), regarded as precious *objets de vertu*, perhaps as ornaments of the Attic home. He was a Philistine of Hellas who, according to



FIG. 3.

other departments of Greek art, we should gladly accept instruction from those competent to inform. The contemplation of these images, which are often excellently preserved, in the light of such a work as the present, is a source of pleasure and a means of correcting taste. As Miss Hutton says (p. 14), these statuettes "afford convincing proof

Lucian (p. 18), said in advising a friend to cultivate solid learning, "otherwise you will be like potters' work, all blue and red outside, and all clay and rubbish inside." The best of these figures, the moulding and perfecting of which are here well described, came from Bœotia and Attica in the palmy days of Greek thought and art in the fifth

and fourth centuries before Christ. The most charming individuality appears on those which date from the city of Tanagra in the former province, and it is fitting that this should give to these images their popular name (p. 17); but Athens bears the chief prize in the opinion of Miss Hutton, for her artists put into these little figures something of the nobility of design and purity of outline which have made her marble works the envy of artistic posterity. Moreover, in several instances we may trace the connection between the aims of the sculptor and the image-maker (e.g., Fig. 35, where, comically enough, Pan offers to the baby Dionysus the bunch of grapes which surely is the missing object in the superb Olympian group by Praxiteles of Hermes and Dionysus). It is in these and similar groups that the Greek artist allows himself, as so rarely, to be humorous almost to jocosity. We beg leave to differ from Miss Hutton on this small point of criticism (p. 74). After all, even in the tenderest and daintiest of these images, there is a suggestion of that blitheness, that *joie de vivre*, which was eminently characteristic of the life of the best Hellas, but was not to be portrayed in the more serious marbles.

In a work like this photography and "process," elsewhere so doubtful a blessing in book illustration, have produced excellent results. To the coloured plates especially we give high praise. The only misprint we have found ("Fig. 31" for "Plate VII." on p. 16) is the more to be forgiven because it leads us to discover the most charming statuette of all. We advise the reader to buy the book to find it, and what more can the reviewer be expected to say?—W. H. D.

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CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS ILLUSTRATING THE FOLK-LORE OF MEXICO. By Professor Frederick Starr. With 32 figures. London: *For the Folk-Lore Society, D. Nutt*, 1899. 8vo., pp. xv, 132.

The objects described in this catalogue were presented some little time ago by Professor Starr, of Chicago, to the Folk-Lore Society, and have now a permanent home in the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge. It is not too much to say that the collection as a whole is one of the most valuable of the kind ever gathered together. The catalogue now before us is far from being a mere list. It is written by the generous donor, and contains not only a full description of each object, but incidentally a mass of observations of the greatest ethnological interest. For instance, pp. 34-67 are given to a descriptive sketch of children's outdoor games, a section which is, of course, unrepresented by any of the objects in the collection. Folk-lorists will find much valuable matter in this section. Old friends like hopscotch, kiss-in-the-ring, blindman's buff, marbles, etc., reappear but slightly disguised. The objects in the collection, numbering more than 600, illustrate the daily life of that large part of the Mexican population of whom Professor Starr says: "Their blood is a mixture of Spanish and Indian; their life is a mixture of that of South

Europe in the fifteenth and of America at the end of the nineteenth centuries; their religion is a mixture of native paganism and imported Christianity." It is seldom that so rich a field is offered to the study of the folklorist and the ethnologist. It is impossible to mention in detail the objects in the collection. They illustrate popular amusements, folk-medicine, children's toys, ceremonies which are half Christian, half pagan, etc. A large number of skeletons, skulls, and other gruesome toys in the list are connected with the Feast of the Dead. Holy Week has sundry strange concomitants. On the day before Easter, the "Saturday of Glory," thousands of figures of Judas are sold in the streets. They are of all sizes and shapes, and dressed in every variety of attire. They are made of card or paper-pulp, and filled with or attached to fireworks, with which the figure is destroyed. The whole volume is full of value and interest, and though modestly called a catalogue, is really an excellent treatise on Mexican folklore. The numerous illustrations add greatly to the value of the book.

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THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW'S, SHALFORD.  
By Florence F. Law; illustrations by Mrs. A. J. Law. 4to., pp. 55.

The title-page of this volume—pleasant to look at in its coat of white vellum cloth—has neither publisher's name nor date of issue. It professes to deal with the associations of Shalford Church with families whose coats of arms are on the font and shields in the east window, as described by the Essex Archæological Society, with further details of certain ancient families. Miss Law, in her preface, says that the idea in compiling the book was to interest some of the parishioners in the history of their parish church, and its preservation from generation to generation. We fear the success of the work in achieving this end will be but small, for the book is rather a collection of materials for parish history than an attempt at history itself; and, moreover, the arrangement of the various notes and extracts is somewhat bewildering. Heraldic students will find Miss Law's work of interest; the coats of arms are well reproduced, and the illustrations, mostly from photographs, are excellent. There is no index.

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The *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* (Chicago) for March and April contains many notes and short articles of interest. The longest contribution is by Dr. Peet, who writes on the "Earliest Constructed Dwellings of Men." The *Genealogical Magazine* (London: Elliot Stock) for April has excellent illustrations of the remarkably fine brasses of Margaret, Lady Camoys, and Sir John Leventhorpe, in Trotton Church, Sussex. The brass of Lady Camoys shows very clearly the details of feminine costume at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

We have received the first number of the *Ruskin Union Journal*, the "organ" of the newly-formed Ruskin Union. We are not much in love with

societies of this kind, but the Ruskin Union has certainly more reason for its existence than some similar organizations which have had their little day and departed, unlamented. This first number of the *Journal* is chiefly occupied with details of the founding of the union, but it also contains a report of the address delivered at the inaugural meeting on February 8 by the Rev. J. B. Booth, on "The Life and Work of John Ruskin." The hon. secretary is the Rev. J. B. Booth, M.A., E. 4, The Albany, W.

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Among the contents of the *Architectural Review* for April are articles on "The Life and Works of Robert Adams," by Percy Fitzgerald, F.S.A.; "The Town and Castle of Ancey," by J. P. Cooper; and "Early English Craft Gilds," by the Rev. J. M. Lambert. The whole number is profusely and beautifully illustrated. The views of Ancey are specially charming. The supplement is a capital drawing of Wych Street, Strand, by Frank L. Emanuel.

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The most noteworthy item in *Fenland Notes and Queries* (Peterborough, G. C. Caster) for April is the print of a transcript of a MS. book, now in the custody of the Rev. S. W. Skene, Vicar of Deeping St. James, which contains the accounts of Corpus Christi Guild at that parish for nine years, from 32 Hen. VIII. to 3 Edw. VI. The paper is a valuable contribution to the history of the gilds which played so prominent a part in the social and municipal life of old.



## Correspondence.

### CURIOSITIES OF AND IN OUR ANCIENT CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN Mr. Henry Philibert Feasy's interesting series of papers upon the above subject, it is not surprising an odd discrepancy has occurred. On page 117 we read:

"Stories of country life and labour are not unfrequent in these carvings and sculptures; a good series are those of St. Alban's Abbey Church, upon the upper frieze of the watching-tower and on the base moulding of the gallery."

Where the "watching-tower" may be, or what "gallery" is referred to, is not apparent, perhaps, to the casual reader. The versatile writer undoubtedly alludes to the watching-loft that occupies the easternmost bay on the north side of the saint's chapel in St. Alban's Cathedral. In the hollow of

the central cornice upon the south side, level with the floor of the loft, carved in the solid oak, were a series of twenty pateræ (several of them are now gone), all extremely interesting. There is, for instance, a man reaping with a sickle, the four seasons (one missing), etc.; whilst on the south side is represented a boar-hunt, men wrestling, a sow and its litter, a woman milking a cow, fruit-gathering, and other illustrations of domestic life. Save the one at Christchurch Cathedral, Oxford, this is the only instance of a watching-loft in England, although doubtless other important shrines in other cathedrals had the like protections. That at St. Alban's, which is entirely of oak, dates from A.D. 1400-20.

The misereres at Worcester Cathedral are of about the same date (A.D. 1397). They exhibit many quaint illustrations of the home life of the period. For instance, we get upon one a man with his boots off, warming his feet by a fire, on which boils a pot, the contents of which he is stirring, whilst the cat (or dog) looks on contentedly. On another an agriculturist sowing seed, with a bag of grain strapped over his shoulder, and on a third three men reaping corn with sickles. There are also a trio of men mowing grass with scythes; a swineherd switching down acorns from an oak-tree, with a couple of expectant pigs waiting below; a sow with five sucking pigs; an immoral woman undergoing the punishment of riding the streets upon a ram, with a rabbit under her arm, in a practically nude state, for she has only a net made with very large meshes thrown over her; and on yet another is a woman wearing the square head-dress of the period, with a distaff, whilst a man by her side, with curly locks, is digging with a spade.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter,  
March 30, 1900.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

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

*Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot 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.*





# The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on April 23, the following were elected members of the council and officers for the ensuing year: President, Viscount Dillon; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Everard Green, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and Sir E. M. Thompson; Treasurer, Mr. P. Norman; Director, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price; Secretary, Mr. C. H. Read; other Members of Council, Sir H. H. Howorth, Messrs. W. Gowland, Emanuel Green, H. Jones, G. H. Overend, W. J. Cripps, F. Davis, A. T. Evans, E. H. Freshfield, H. A. Grueber, R. R. Holmes, W. Minet, H. F. Pelham, and W. B. Squire



It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of General Pitt-Rivers, a prince among archæologists, which took place on May 5. The General, who was born in 1827, took the name by which he has so long been well known on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Lord Rivers, in 1880. Previous to that date he had won fame as Colonel Lane-Fox. While quite a young man he made extensive anthropological and antiquarian collections, which were shown in 1874 and 1875 at the Bethnal Green Museum, and are now in the new museum buildings, opposite Keble College, at Oxford. General Pitt-Rivers began his well-known series of excavations on his lands in Wiltshire, close to the Dorset border, in 1881, and published the results in four splendid quarto volumes, lavishly illustrated, which were privately

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printed at intervals between 1887 and 1898. Most of the objects discovered may be seen in the museum of the little village of Farnham, where are also valuable and extensive collections of costume, personal ornaments, household utensils, ancient and mediæval pottery, locks and keys, and many other things of value and interest from many countries and of all ages. The General's printed contributions to archæology were extremely numerous. He held the honorary office of inspector under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, but his powers were too limited and restricted for effective work.



The demolition of some old houses in Ireland Yard, St. Andrew's Hill, Blackfriars, has brought to light some interesting remains. "The space cleared," says the *Times*, "is about as large as a fair-sized drawing-room, and the level is that of the present street. At the northern extremity is an arch of the Early English period, dating, it is suggested, from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, with fluted pillars at the side. The arch goes considerably below the present level. At right angles is another arch of similar design and construction, and a little to the east of the former arch the outline of half another is discernible, and at the opposite corner are remains of a wall indicating the width of the room, the original length of which it is impossible now to ascertain. . . . The material is a freestone, very friable; but every care will be taken in the necessary process of removal to preserve the arches, groining, and other remnants of ancient masonry in their present condition." It is supposed that the arches and wall are part of the boundary on the east of the ancient Dominican domain.



An excellent series of free lectures on Architecture was arranged for Tuesday evenings during May at the College for Men and Women, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. On the 1st Mr. Philip M. Johnston, whose advocacy of the confessional theory in regard to "low side windows" is well known, lectured on "Sermons in Stones." Mr. Harley Ricardo followed, on the 8th, with a lecture on "Colour in Architecture." "Modern Gothic" was the subject on the 15th; while for the last two Tuesdays the

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subjects announced were "Canterbury Cathedral," by Mr. Edward S. Prior, and "One of our City Churches," by Mr. Philip Norman.



We are glad to learn that a farther step towards the establishment of a British School at Rome has been taken by the appointment as director of Mr. G. M. Rushforth, M.A., late Lecturer of Oriel College and Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall. Mr. Rushforth is favourably known as the author of a good book on *Roman Historical Inscriptions*, issued by the Clarendon Press in 1893, and is also a competent mediævalist. We mention this because it may be as well to remind possible subscribers that the work of the School will be many-sided. It is hoped that it will be of service not only to those who are interested in classical history and archæology, but equally to students of Christian antiquities, of mediæval history, of paleography, and of Italian art.



The "Second International Congress of Christian Archæology" was held at Rome from April 17 to April 25. There were seven sections, which dealt respectively with (1) The Primitive Epoch of Christianity; (2) The Christian Epoch of the Early Middle Ages in the West; (3) Christian Antiquities and Connected Arts during the Early Middle Ages in the East; (4) Liturgy; (5) Epigraphy; (6) Literature of the First Six Centuries in Relation to Christian Antiquities; (7) Didactic and Practical Archæology. There were no less than 824 delegates present at the Congress, but in the newspaper accounts of the proceedings we do not find the names of any British archæologists. The next Congress is to be held at Carthage in 1904, which the *Tablet* says is something like an adjourning of the Congresses to Diocletianopolis at the Greek Kalends.



We regret to hear that the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., formerly editor of the *Antiquary*, has been compelled by ill-health to resign the Crown living of Holdenby, Northamptonshire, to which he was presented by Mr. Gladstone in 1894. Dr. Cox has done a great deal of useful work in connection with more than one antiquarian

society, especially that of Derbyshire, and his publications, both original and edited, on archæology and ecclesiology, are familiar to and valued by all antiquaries. We trust that the present failure of health is only temporary, and that Dr. Cox may long be spared to illumine archæological study with the wit and wisdom of which he has such effective command.



The first report, just issued, of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society must be very gratifying to the founders, for this very young organization now has a larger membership, it is believed, than any other society of the kind, namely, 257. During the year the registers of St. Michael-le-Belfrey and Burton Fleming have been issued, and the registers of Horbury, Linton-in-Craven, Winestead, Bingley and Kippax have been placed in the hands of printers, and of these the members for 1899 will receive the Horbury register, and the members for 1900 some of the others, together with Stokesley and Patrington; but of course much will depend on the expense of printing and the support given to the society.



Mr. Stock has lately issued a second edition of that entertaining and forcibly written book on *The Right to Bear Arms*, by "X," which we noticed at the time of its first publication some months ago. In its new issue the book is revised and enlarged, and is provided with an adequate index. The work is not likely, we fear, to have much effect on those persons described by "X" who answer that "abominable advertisement, 'What is your crest? and What is your motto? Send name and county and three and sixpence; no charge if an order for stationery be given;'" but it will be read with pleasure by that not inconsiderable remnant who regard heraldry not only as a science, but as a study of singular fascination and interest.



One of the most tumble-down, ruinous churches in the country is that of Huddington, a tiny village in Worcestershire. It has long been neglected, and is in a miserable state. The walls are mostly out of the upright, the flooring is much decayed and in some places quite gone, while in the

south nave wall at the present time there is actually a rabbit-warren. It is said that many generations of rabbits have been reared in the church walls. An effort is now being made to obtain funds to put the building into a proper condition of repair, and from what we have stated it is clear that the effort is not premature. The nave, of which we give a view, taken from the north-east angle of the chancel, contains some of the oldest

F.S.A., of Claines, who is an authority on ancient tiles, has promised to assist in arranging them in their proper sets. The beautiful old oak porch shown on the next page is a fine example of late fourteenth-century work. There is said to be only one finer ancient church porch in Worcestershire, that of Crowle, the church of an adjoining parish. Contributions towards the Reparation Fund—for preservation and repair are the objects



THE NAVE OF HUDDINGTON CHURCH.

work in the church. The foundations appear to be of late thirteenth-century work, although there are signs of still earlier work. In the chancel windows are some fragments of Elizabethan painted glass, and there are the remains of an aumbry and piscina in the south wall of the sanctuary. Many interesting old tiles of mediæval Droitwich make form part of the floor of both nave and chancel, and these will be taken up and carefully preserved. The Rev. Canon Porter,

aimed at—will be received by the Vicar, the Rev. Gordon H. Poole, to whom we are indebted for the loan of the illustrations reproduced on this page.



On April 26 an interesting ceremony took place at All Saints' Church, Leicester, the occasion being the dedication and starting of a curious old clock, which had lain neglected for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. H. Thompson, of Leicester, has kindly



HUDDINGTON CHURCH: OAK PORCH.

sent us the following particulars: "The clock," he says, "originally hung in the centre of the west window of the nave, but was taken down at a so-called restoration in 1875-76. It is of a kind said to date from the time of James I., but was probably put up after the restoration of the church in 1709-10, although the exact date is not known. The clock case is entirely of oak, and in a canopy at the top are two quaint gilded figures, each holding a shield, the one to the right being emblazoned with the borough arms, and the other with the arms in full of the Dioceses of Lincoln and Peterborough, Leicester having anciently been in the Diocese of Lincoln. These figures strike the quarter hours with clubs on small gongs. The hour bell is fixed at the back of the figures. The original hour bell hung in a cupola on the apex of the nave, but this with many other things belonging to the church

was never seen again after the 1875 business. Below the canopy is a restored representation of Time with scythe and hour-glass seated on a globe, around which is coiled a green snake. In the background is the blue firmament with stars, and below is the motto, 'Tempus edax rerum.' The original diamond-shaped wooden dial was found to be so rotten that a new one was necessary, but the old form has been retained, the numerals being on a copper ring instead of being gilded on the wood. The restoration has been carried out at a cost of £150. The present position is over the door of the south aisle. In the church a metal tablet has been fixed, bearing the following wording in quaint lettering:

"'This antient clock, which stood aforetime upon the west front of this church, belongeth, as men say, to the reign of King James I. Having fallen into decay and been out of use for the space of 24 years, it was happily restored by public subscription in the year of our Lord 1899.'"



Three pounds seems a good price to pay for a paper label. On May 7, the first day of the sale of the late Colonel Grant's splendid collection of eighteenth-century books, two copies, in equally good condition, of William Godwin's *Memoirs of the Author of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, the first edition, 1798, in the original boards, were put up; and while one copy which had the paper label at the back fetched £4 18s., the other, which had no label, though otherwise as fine a copy, brought £1 18s. only.



Messrs. Bernard P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt report a further large find of papyri, made on a site in the Fayûm, where, under their superintendence, excavations were conducted during the winter on behalf of the University of California. A forgotten town was unearthed, and a very large quantity of papyri discovered. The chief centre of interest was a Ptolemaic cemetery, where some scores of mummies with papyrus cartonnage were found. "Adjoining the cemetery of papyrus mummies," write the explorers, "was a large cemetery of mummied crocodiles. Some thousands of these creatures were found, ranging in size from the fully grown

animals, 13 feet long, to baby crocodiles just out of the egg, besides numerous sham crocodile mummies, which when opened proved to contain merely a bit of bone or a few eggs. The importance of this cemetery was due to the fact that in some cases the crocodiles were wrapped up inside one or more layers of papyrus sheets, while vacant spaces, especially in the head, were stuffed with papyrus rolls. All these, with a few exceptions, were Greek, but occasionally a large demotic roll was found buried beside a crocodile." Most of these crocodile papyri are of the last century and a half B.C., and the effect of the find as a whole "is approximately to double the extant amount of Ptolemaic papyri written in Greek." Some considerable time must necessarily elapse before the newly-found documents can be deciphered and published.



On May 5 a considerable number of autograph letters from the collection of the late Chevalier de Chatelain were sold by Messrs. Sotheby. Among them was one, which sold for £19 10s., from Burns to Colonel Fullarton, dated October 3, 1791, in which the poet referred to "the gloomy month of November, when the people of England hang and drown themselves." A receipt by Sir Walter Raleigh for money received as expenses for troops for Ireland, dated August 15, 1580, signed "W. Rawley," fetched £24. There were several eighteenth century letters of interest, including one by the poet Gray, signed with initials only, and a fine specimen of David Garrick which realized £9 5s. There were 254 lots altogether, which sold for a total of £427 9s.



Replying to Mr. P. M. Johnston's letter in our last number (p. 130), Mr. J. Russell Larkby writes: "I am pleased to think that Mr. Johnston agrees with me in saying that most of the visible work at St. Paul's Cray Church is Early English, although he is unable to say that the tower arch is Transitional. My reason for so dating it was because the Early English portions of the church are rather far advanced in that style, and it seemed wellnigh impossible to place it so late as *circa* 1200, bearing in mind the

rudeness of the one and the beauty of the other.

"I also beg to differ from Mr. Johnston when he says that the blocked up arch in the North Chapel is Norman of *circa* 1140. On what grounds such an opinion is based I do not know; but, after a close examination of the building, I really cannot see why it should be spoken of as the one piece of Norman work left in this part of the building. The arch is not a true round-headed one, and there is nothing to show that it was not damaged when the north aisle was demolished late in Perpendicular times. A plain round-headed window or door in itself proves nothing as to style, and the occurrence of both forms in this church tends to show that although Norman ideas had not altogether lost force, the influence of the Early English style was rapidly gaining ground. This 'battle of the styles' is shown in the east wall of the chapel, where there is a lancet having a pointed arch externally and a plain semicircular rear arch internally."



Messrs. David Bryce and Son, of Glasgow, announce for early issue a reproduction of McIan's *Picturesque or Gaelic Gatherings of the Scottish Highlanders*, first issued fifty years ago in a large folio volume with coloured plates at £6 8s., and now extremely rare. The new volume will be entitled *Highlanders at Home*, and will contain twenty-four illustrations in colour. It will be published in July at the price of 6s.



A Bill to empower the British Museum Trustees to deposit copies of local newspapers in their possession dating from 1837 with county or borough councils in England and Scotland, and to "dispose by destruction or otherwise of printed matter which is not of sufficient value to justify its preservation," has already passed the House of Lords, with but slight criticism. In the House of Commons we trust its fate may be different. The proposals of the Bill are in every way retrograde. Who can say what printed matter may be of value a century hence? Pamphlets and papers which were absolutely trivial or worthless in their own day and generation are now of the greatest value to the historian, and it is quite impossible for

any body of trustees or for any single person to say what printed matter may not be of the greatest use and importance to the students and writers of days to come. Mr. Sidney Lee put the case against the Bill very forcibly in a letter to the *Times* early in May, with every word of which we cordially agree. We trust that the Bill will be very strongly opposed.

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The Guild of Handicraft announce for early issue a volume containing the poems of Shakespeare and the lyrics from the plays. It has been printed in the orthography of the earliest editions, and edited by Mr. F. S. Ellis. There is a frontispiece by Mr. Reginald Savage and a new style of alphabet designed by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. The edition is limited to 450 copies; of these, fifty are reserved for America. The price of the book, which is printed in red and black, with limp vellum cover, is £2. It may be added that the recent edition of Shelley's *Adonais* was subscribed for more than twice over before publication. The book beautiful seems to find its market at all times.

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A curious survival of mediævalism was to be seen at Bruges last month, in the celebration of the 750th anniversary of the entry within the city precincts of the relic known as the "Saint-Sang," or Holy Blood, said to have been preserved by Nicodemus and St. Joseph of Arimathea. In 1149 it was given by Baldwin III., King of Jerusalem, to his brother-in-law, the Count of Alsace, who brought it from the Holy Land and placed it at Bruges in 1150. From that time it has remained in possession of the town. The Holy Blood is preserved in a crystal reliquary shaped like a cylinder, both ends of which are ornamented with crowns, made in 1388. The chest in which it is kept is a fine example of goldsmith's work of the year 1617, being ornamented with precious stones of great value. It was in this receptacle that the relic was borne through the streets of the city during the first two Sundays of May. The procession consisted of seven groups, representing the different parishes of the city, each preceded by its cross-bearers and acolytes, and followed by the parochial clergy. It made a complete circuit of the

principal streets, and concluded at the Place de Bourg, where a temporary altar had been erected, from which the Cardinal Archbishop of Belgium pronounced his benediction

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In another part of this month's *Antiquary* we print the chief parts of Mr. John Garstang's Report on the excavations made at Ribchester in 1899. An appeal is now made for a fund of £200, which, it is believed, will cover the cost of completing the exploration of the site during the autumn of this year, and will render further work unnecessary by bringing to light all the material and available evidence. Mr. Garstang spent the winter and early spring in Egypt, conducting explorations at Abydos, in the Upper Valley of the Nile, in connection with the Egyptian Research Fund, and he is now preparing an elaborate report on the results of the work.



## London's Citizen Soldiers in 1643.

BY THE REV. G. N. GODWIN, B.D.

**I**N October, 1643, London sent out her citizen soldiers, not, indeed, to South Africa, but to full as fierce active service in pleasant Hants and fair Surrey. The brigade was three regiments strong, and was made up of the Red Trained Bands of Westminster, the Green Auxiliaries of London, and the Yellow Auxiliaries of the Tower Hamlets, the latter being the regimental ancestors of the Tower Hamlets Militia. The whole brigade was under the command of Sir William Waller, who, being just then extremely popular, was for the most part styled "William the Conqueror." Happily for us, Lieutenant William Archer, of the Tower Hamlets Auxiliaries, kept a diary. London gave her soldiers a "send-off" on October 16, 1643: "Our Yellow Regiment was rallied in Wellclose, intending to march out of London, but being late we returned that night to our own houses." Next day came a jubilant march through London to quarters at Ken-

sington, and the day after precluded a two days' halt at Hammersmith; Friday, October 20, took them to Brainford (Brentford), to await reinforcements. Some of the men had already had enough of soldiering, for "while we staid there, divers of our men, who pretended fairly to march with us, went back to London, some hiring others in their room, others wholly deserted us." The promised reinforcements marched into camp at Brentford on October 24, and a fortnight's pay was generally acceptable. Next morning they kept a fast, and before sunrise marched to Windsor, where they met the Red Trained Bands of Westminster, then quartered in the royal borough, and the Green Auxiliary Regiment from Datchet, "a little mile from Windsor." Several more desertions during a four days' halt at Windsor and "Eaton." Sunday, October 29, saw a brigade parade, too late to march; but next day the whole force formed up on a green a mile from Windsor, "each regiment drawing into a regimentall forme and where also our Traine of Artillery and waggons of war came to us." So through the autumn tints of Windsor Forest they marched towards Farnham, meeting in the woodlands during the afternoon "some of Sir William Waller's troops of horse, his own regiment of foot, and one company of Blue-coats, with 'snap-hans' muskets, which guard the Train of Artillery onely—all these marched with us."

"Snap-hans muskets" were "hen-snappers" used by Dutch poultry-stealers. An hour was spent in refreshment near Bagshot, "in the closing of the evening," and it was one o'clock in the morning ere the tired column tramped through the quiet streets of Farnham. On Wednesday, November 1, with the exception of the Green Auxiliaries of London, who were quartered some two miles off, the whole brigade, now reinforced by four companies who formed the garrison of Farnham Castle, the ancient seat of the Bishops of Winchester, mustered in the park to the number of "29 Colours of foot companies, besides horse and dragoons," the latter being the equivalent of our present mounted infantry. A council of war was held, and a clerk of a company in Sir William Waller's own regiment being sentenced to death for mutiny in the field, he was duly

hanged next morning upon a tree in the park. The Absent-minded Beggar Fund was in full swing, "for we had much provision sent to our regiment from our neighbours where our regiment was raised, which was very thankfully received." Meanwhile the King's army was concentrating near Reading to attack the Londoners at Farnham, the Cavalier General being that model soldier Lord Hopton; and Hampshire paid on October 30 the sum of £260 towards the fund for the relief of the maimed soldiers of the Parliament, and of widows and orphans on the same side. Picturesque Bentley Green saw a review on November 3, the "field state" showing that Waller had present sixteen troops of horse, eight companies of dragoons, and thirty-six foot companies (as appeared by their colours), ten guns—probably nine-pounders—and "six cases of small drakes" (five-pounders). An hour's rest, and the march was resumed to Alton, famous for its ale; but the Tower Hamlets men lay at East and West Worldham, some two miles distant, the Royalists meanwhile falling sullenly back. On November 4 there was a muster two miles from Alton with a view to an attack on Winchester. This was probably at Four Marks Hill, "but by the extremity of wet and snow we were all forced to return to our quarters again." Sunday, November 5, to be hereafter of Inkerman fame, saw the march of the column as if towards Winchester, but, turning to the right, they quartered at Chilton Candover, to their great discomfort, accustomed as they already were at Windsor and at Alton to be housed in barns. "This was a very cold night, and very tedious to many of our men, which were never accustomed to such lodgings." The tedious night wore away, and, marching an hour before the dawn, Waller's army of some 7,000 men drew up at noon before Basing House, the stronghold of John, fifth Marquis of Winchester, an ancestor of a gallant soldier who died but the other day in Africa. Basing House, whose defences enclosed some 14½ acres, was as large and spacious as the Tower of London. It was "built upright, so that no man can command the roof," on which field-pieces were mounted. Basing House made such a stout defence that jubilant Cavaliers were wont to style it

"Basting House." After some parley and a courteous offer by Sir William Waller to allow all women and children to leave the fortress, fighting of a desperate character commenced. A few scenes must suffice: "Tuesday, November the 7, when it was daylight we saw divers houses set on fire, which the enemy did to destroy all helps and shelter for our men, who presently after fell on by a forlorn party so closely that we gained all their out-houses, wherein was much provision of bread, beer, bacon, pork, milk, cream, pease, wheat, oats, hay, and such like, besides pigs and poultry, and divers sorts of household goods, as brass, pewter, feather beds, and the like, some of which things divers of our men seized upon, some eating and drinking, others bringing away such things as they liked best, and could with most convenience carry. Others continued still fighting against divers parts of the house, and when one party was weary, another party relieved them, of all of which parties divers were wounded, and some slain, as in such cases it cannot likely be avoided." The Londoners showed themselves good soldiers, advancing within pistol-shot of the walls, and firing through the loopholes and embrasures. Some of them only retired after heavy loss and slaughter, which was a "lamentable spectacle." They persevered "till they had spent all the powder and shot they either had, or could at the present be procured." The fight might well have been in Natal, for Lieutenant Archer speaks of certain "drakes" or five-pounders "which are upon the roof of the said house, wherewith they are able to play upon our army, though we discern them not." Two deserters from the garrison undertook to point out the weakest point in the defences, and Sir William Waller, who never spared risk or danger for himself, led a party to fix a petard upon the principal gate. There was an explosion, but, fortunately for the defenders, "the wall was so thick and strongly lined and supported with earth and turf within side, that the petard did no considerable execution." Even the women within the garrison took part in the defence. "The women which were upon the leads of the house threw down stones and bricks, which hurt some of our men." The Londoners lay in the fields, "wherein our lodg-

ings and service did not well agree, the one being so hot and the other so cold." Beaten off at last with a loss of some 300 men, in a tempest of wind, rain and snow, the stormers at length lost heart. One account says that "the house was extremely well fortified, and inaccessible for storming. The Trained Bands offered their lives to Sir William Waller for any service against men, but were loth to venture further against walls. We must excuse them, they being young and raw soldiers, and not yet frosted abroad." There was nothing else for it, and "all our forces were again withdrawn to Basingstoke, where we refreshed our men, and dried our clothes," finally retiring to Farnham, which they fortified with breastworks. High days and holidays, thanks to the Absent-minded Beggar Fund! "Saturday, November 18th, there came to us much provision of victuals, and strong waters to our regiment, which was very thankfully received, although (thanks be to God) we had no great scarcity before." Three days later some of the soldiers went to the Holt, a wood a mile and a half from Farnham, to kill deer, and there being a dense fog, Cavalier scouts captured nine of Captain Levett's men. On November 23 a reinforcement of 120 Kentish horse and dragoons reached camp, and on the following day an attack was expected at Farnham Castle. "The Castle colours were set upon the walls, and all our other forces were drawn into the park." But nothing came of it. Much desultory fighting round Farnham and Crondall followed, and on Wednesday, December 6, Bartholomew Ellicot, who had been a butcher near Temple Bar, and a Captain upon the Parliament, was, protesting his innocence all the while, hanged in the market-place at Farnham, for desertion and embezzlement. Fain would we tell, did space permit, how the citizen soldiers covered themselves with glory at Alton, fighting up to their knees in mud. They stormed the church, carrying the defences and breastworks in the churchyard by storm, and it was greatly owing to their bravery that Sir William Waller was able to fasten 1,100 Cavalier prisoners together in couples with match, and march them to Farnham Church and Castle, "where they may hear better doctrine than they have heard at Oxford or among



the Irish rebels." On the third day the prisoners were offered their freedom on the condition that they should take the Covenant and engage to serve the Parliament. A number of them, variously stated as 300, 500, and 600, accepted these terms, changed sides like the dervishes at the Atbara, took the Covenant in the chancel of Farnham Church, and during the following week proved the groundlessness of the doubts which were freely expressed as to their fidelity by a fierce assault upon their former comrades at Arundel Castle. About 500 others, many of whom were Irishmen—and "there was great wrath against the Irish"—refused these offered terms, and were detained in custody. Waller asked the Londoners to march against Arundel Castle, but they stoutly refused, asserting that the distance was too great, and, furthermore, that they had one and all made up their minds to be at home before Christmas. So, undertaking to guard upon their homeward march some 500 or 600 prisoners, who were tied together with match and distributed between the battalions, the trained bands left Farnham for London about nine o'clock at night on Saturday, December 16. They and their prisoners halted at Guildford that night. Monday found them at Kingston, "where we quartered that night, and disposed of the prisoners in the church." Let our lieutenant speak: "Tuesday, Dec. 19. We marched out of Kingston; the Green Regiment marching that day in the van, quartered that night at Knightsbridge; the Red Regiment, marching in the Battell [main body], quartered at Kensington, and our regiment, bringing up the rear, quartered at Hammersmith." Next morning they marched "into St. James his fields, where we made about." The prisoners were duly handed over, and 37 officers, 330 soldiers, and 4 servants to the principal officers were marched under a strong guard to the Royal Exchange. Ten principal officers and 40 others were committed to Lord Petre's house in Aldersgate Street, 20 were sent to the Gatehouse, 50 to the Marshalsea, 50 to Winchester House, 50 to Lambeth House, 50 to the Fleet, 40 to Bridewell, 40 to Maiden Lane, 30 to London House, 20 to Ely House. Thirty-two others were lying sick and wounded at Farnham and Alton,

and were said to be well cared for. On the same day the House of Commons voted that £26, raised by the sale of some raw hides which had been seized on their way to the Mayor of Reading, should be paid "to a lieutenant in Sir Arthur Haselrigge's regiment that hath lost a leg in the service at Alton."

This grim duty performed, the parade was dismissed, and all returned home, as we trust will the present worthy descendants of those stout-hearted trained bands, and were "joyfully received and welcomed by all our friends, and all that wish well to the Parliament."



### Aboriginal American Writing.

By THOMAS GANN, M.D.  
Of Corozal, British Honduras.

(Concluded from p. 110.)

**T**HE hieroglyphics of the Toltecs, who preceded the Aztecs in the Valley of Mexico, and afterwards migrated all over Central America, are much higher in the scale than those of any other aboriginal American nation. These people had a tradition that very early in their history there had come amongst them a venerable old man with a white beard, who had taught them their religion and many useful arts, amongst them being that of hieroglyphic writing; but, being ordered to leave the country by the Supreme God, he had disappeared in a boat, promising that in time his descendants should come to rule the people with justice and mercy. It was partly owing to the fact that the Indians mistook the bearded Spaniards for the descendants of Cuculcan, returned to rule them, that the latter found it such a comparatively easy matter to gain a footing in Mexico. At the time of his departure he left behind him a shield, a helmet, and various other ornaments, all inlaid with tiny turquoise and other precious stones. This venerable man, called by the Toltecs Cuculcan, by the Mexicans Quetzalcoatl, was supposed by the Spanish fathers, and by many others in recent years, to have been none other than

the Apostle St. Thomas himself. The regalia which he left were given by the Emperor Montezuma to Fernando Cortez,

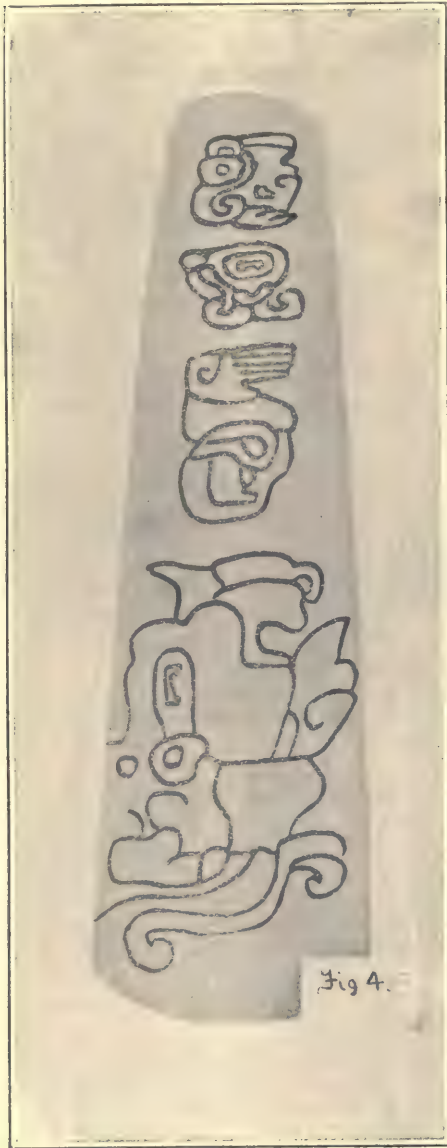


FIG. 4.

and were sent by him to the Emperor Charles V., and were in the course of years spread over various museums and private

collections in northern Italy. The greater number have now, fortunately, been purchased by the British Museum, where they may be seen, though one of the finest, a circular breast ornament, is still in the possession of the chief of the St. Cruz Indians, an independent tribe who have revolted from Mexico, and occupy the south-eastern part of Yucatan. These people worship this object as a god, and would not part with it for any consideration, believing that it accompanied the remnant of their people, who left Tula towards the end of the eleventh century to seek a new home in Yucatan. Such scanty remnants of these hieroglyphs as are left to us, whether introduced by the venerable Apostle or not, undoubtedly indicate a high state of advancement in the art of phonetic writing.

Mr. Alfred Maudslay, in an interesting paper recently read before the Royal Society, endeavours to prove, by the aid of certain calendar tables, invented by Mr. J. T. Goodman of the United States, that all the Toltec inscriptions which have been discovered up to the present, represent nothing more nor less than fixed periods or dates. But to make this key fit in with all the known inscriptions (chiefly from monoliths in Central America), the two longest divisions of time, called the "great cycle" and the "grand era," are made to contain 1,872,000 and 136,656,000 days respectively. Mr. Maudslay naïvely remarks that all the dates which have come under his notice have fallen within the 53rd, 54th, and 55th grand cycles.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent a jade axe-head and a jade shell, upon both of which are engraved in low relief short Toltec inscriptions, neither of which is nearly long enough to form "a date" from Mr. Goodman's calendar. These two objects were found in a sepulchral mound on the borders of British and Spanish Honduras. They are exquisitely cut and polished, and considering that stone implements alone were used in their manufacture, they probably represent months, if not years, of labour. With them were found a looking-glass of polished iron pyrites, some jade beads, flint spear-heads, and some beautiful little knives of volcanic glass. The Spanish priests, when they arrived in the country, used these little knives for shaving with, but as after a single stroke they are

blunted, and do not admit of another edge being put on, they must have found it a somewhat tedious and expensive process.

Fig. 6 represents part of the inner surface of the rim of a large bowl, painted red and yellow, and glazed. The same three hieroglyphics, outlined in black, and continued in regular sequence, were apparently continued round the whole of the rim. This piece of pottery came from a small island off the coast of British Honduras, which is now chiefly used as a health resort; and this was probably the use to which it was put by the aboriginal inhabitants; for though numberless potsherds and other relics are to be found upon, or just beneath, the earth, showing that it was a place considerably resorted to,



FIG. 6.

ever may have been the equivalent for "A Present from Margate" or "For a Good Boy" amongst that forgotten people in those far-off days.



### King Alfred as Man of Letters.

BY WARWICK H. DRAPER  
(Late Scholar of University College, Oxford.)

(Continued from p. 105).

**I**T has been said that the literature founded by Alfred was that of Anglo-Saxon prose. Mythical tradition, at once the despair and reward of the student of a great character, has been busy here; but the following

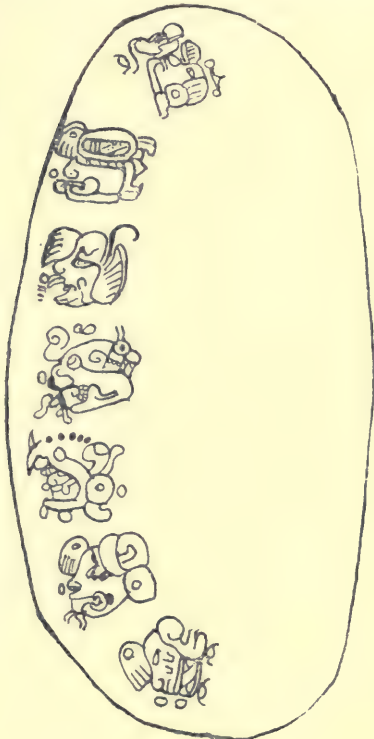


FIG. 5.

yet the absence of burial mounds proves that it was never a place of permanent habitation.

I cannot help thinking that this little inscription represents nothing more than what-

account of the various works associated with Alfred's name pretends to be reliable. It is proposed to examine with careful but brief attention to detail three or four of these works, and then to discuss rapidly those less authenticated or less interesting.

#### I. THE HISTORY OF OROSIUS.\*

In selecting this comprehensive history of the world for translation into the Anglo-Saxon tongue, Alfred presented to his people a product of late Roman literature, but a work of much information, and compiled by a remarkable man. Paulus Orosius, like Seneca and other men of letters before him, was a Roman Spaniard. Born at Tarragona in the latter half of the fourth century after Christ, he was educated in Spain, and travelled in Africa, where he became a pupil of the voluminous scholar St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo Regius. In 415 he was advised by his master to journey into Palestine, and he carried with him a letter of introduction to St. Jerome at Bethlehem, which is still extant.† The reply of St. Jerome shows that he too was struck by the talents and personality of Orosius, whose errand related to a discussion of the origin of the soul. The young scholar had already been consulted by "beatissimus pater Augustinus" (as he calls him), on the materials for the famous "City of God," written to defend Christian revelation from the indignant attacks of the Romans, who attributed the sacking of Rome by Alaric in 410 to the incursion of Christianity. Orosius's own history, employed by Alfred after a lapse of nearly five centuries as a book of national education, was written as a pendant to the more religious work of St. Augustine, to whom it is dedicated.

The compendious and Catholic nature of the history bears witness to the liberal range of the sympathies of Orosius, who speaks thus of himself: "Inter Romanos, ut dixi, Romanus, inter Christianos Christianus, inter

\* The only ancient MS. version is in the Cottonian Library (Brit. Mus.), marked Tiberius B. i. ; it is a beautiful MS. by an illiterate scribe, of not later than the tenth century. An edition was published in 1773 by Daines Barrington and Reinhold Foster. In 1855 the Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., published a literal English translation, with a facsimile and the Anglo-Saxon text.

† St. Augustine's Works, Letter 165. The reply of St. Jerome is Letter 94 of his Works.

homines homo. Utor temporarie omni terra quasi patria." As an encyclopædic history the work has a distinct value, in spite of errors and superstitions. The peculiar and characteristic care devoted to the Anglo-Saxon edition show that Alfred and his advisers regarded it as an important vehicle of information. It is placed first in the list of works given by William of Malmesbury in the twelfth century, when, speaking of Alfred, he says: "Plurimam partem Romanæ bibliothecæ Anglorum auribus dedit, opimam prædam peregrinarum mercium civibus usibus convectans." One can scarcely agree with Dr. Pauli's opinion that the Anglo-Saxon version is "far more interesting in the present day than that of Boethius"; but the following references to the work show how liberal a book of education it must have been.

As M. Jusserand justly notes, Alfred uses much liberty in dealing with the Latin authors. In a word, he played the editor. A comparison of his version with a Latin text shows the original and bold nature of his treatment.\* Not only were new illustrative clauses and sentences frequently added, but the arrangement of the work is altered; the main design is kept, the seven books of the original become six, and the dedication and several chapters are omitted. In the opening especially there is much new matter concerning the geography of Europe, which well shows how Alfred enhanced the value of the work for his people. The chapter in Orosius "De diluvio sub Noë" is curiously omitted. To the account of the passage of the Red Sea Alfred adds: "Geames and Mambres" as the names of the Egyptian *magi*, clearly variants of the "Iammes and Manbres" of Wiclif's version of 1380, and of the "Jannes and Jambres" of our Authorized Version. Alfred moralizes, after his own manner and that of Englishmen after him, upon the story of Joseph:

"It is a wonder that the Egyptians felt so little thanks to Joseph for his having rid them of the famine, that they soon dishonoured his kindred, and made them all their slaves.

\* The reputation of the work is shown by the fact that as early as 1471 it was printed in Germany "per Johannem Schuszler," as Havercamp tells us in his quarto edition printed at Leyden in 1767.

So also it is still in all the world : if God, for a very long time, grants anyone His will, and He then takes it away for a less time, he soon forgets the good which he had before, and thinks upon the evil which he then hath."

As to the Greek heroes, Tantalus, Pelops, Dardanus, Atreus, Thyestes, and Œdipus, we read that "the very stars of heaven fled from their wickedness." The first book closes with a contribution of yet two more dates, odd in their precision, to the chronology of Rome : that Rome was built 4,482 years after the beginning of the world, and that Christ was born 710 years after its building.

The second book, after a slight reference to the creation of the world and man's early sin, embarks upon histories of the Roman, Babylonian and Persian Empires. In the famous story of the repulse of the Persians by the Greeks, a little known and perhaps apocryphal saying of Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylæ, is preserved ; he cheered his 300 Spartans to a meal before the fight with the words, "Let us now enjoy this dinner, as those ought who must take their supper in another world." But the book is chiefly noteworthy for the original insertion by Alfred into the narrative of Orosius of accounts of a Roman triumph, described with some detail, and of the first appointment of a senate, fancifully ascribed to Romulus. It is impossible to find the sources whence this new information was obtained. Hearsay of scholars or the writing of some other Roman author is more probable than the King's memory of his childhood's travel ; but doubtless his early impressions of Rome gave an enhanced interest to the study of her history.\*

In the third book yet another insertion concerning Rome is to be noted in an account of the Temple of Janus, which Alfred adds to the narrative of the fortunes of Alexander of Macedon, called by Orosius "ille gurgis miseriarum atque atrocissimus turbo totius Orientis."

\* That Alfred went to Rome in 853, a child of four, is further proved by a letter recently discovered, "written by Leo IV., the reigning Pope in the year 853, and addressed to King Æthelwulf, the father of Alfred, announcing the safe arrival of the boy" (Professor Earle in *Alfred the Great*, 1899, p. 172).

It is strange that in the fifth book (into which the fifth and sixth of the original Latin work are compressed) Alfred and his advisers should have omitted much of the history of the famous period of the Roman Republic as rendered by Orosius. We have, as it were, items of compensation in a story told of Cato and in a warning addressed by Julius Cæsar to Pompey in Thessaly : "Comrade, comrade, see that thou dost not too long break our agreement and fellowship" ; above all—whether from tradition or some chance of early archæology we cannot say—Alfred contributes a point to our knowledge of Cæsar's campaign in Britain in identifying Wallingford as the place where the third defeat was inflicted on the Britons.

From the date of the fall of the Republic onwards, the Anglo-Saxon version is a meagre epitome of the work of Orosius. But enough is rendered to show how the early fortunes of Christianity became interwoven with those of declining Rome, and how soon the subtle influence of religious emotion allowed legend to modify rather than illustrate the course of sober history. We read, as the subjects of Alfred were taught to read, that Tiberius was "forgiving and mild until, upon hearing from Pilate about the miracles and martyrdom of Jesus, he enraged the senate, and so embarked on a tyrannical rule, which ended in his death by poison."

## 2. THE HISTORY OF BEDE.

In the version of this first history of England by an Englishman Alfred used the same treatment as in the translation of Orosius. His care was less to make a literal and verbal rendering than to present to his people a substantially correct version, intelligible in their own tongue, of the previous history of their land. The facts, however, of Bede's own nationality, and that scarcely a century and a half had elapsed since his death, made it less necessary for Alfred, with this educational end in view, to insert alterations and additions.\*

The remote figure of the Venerable Bede of Jarrow (c. 675-735) is well known to

\* There are two MSS. of this version—one at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (MS. 41), and one in the Cambridge University Library. Th. Cotton MS. (Otho, B. xi.) has been burnt.

students of English history, of which he is the father. It is enough here to say that "The Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation"\* was his chief legacy to a posterity which has ever regarded it as a noble monument of early scholarship, written with considerable elegance of Latin style, and containing much that is valuable in the compilation of history. That myths are recorded uncritically, that the narrative runs astray in particularities, and that the sense of historical perspective is ill-preserved, are the normal incidents of infant literature.

The history begins with the landing of Julius Cæsar, and is continued to the year 731, about four years prior to Bede's death. In dedicating his work to Keowlulf, King of Northumbria, Bede begs for the intercession of his readers with God as a "meed of their recompence, as I have earnestly toiled to write concerning sundry provinces, or the higher places which I believed mind-worthy and to the inhabitants thank-worthy." He opens with an account of Britain and Ireland, and his tribute to the latter deserves to be quoted :

"There snow seldom lies longer than three days, and no man mows hay in summer for winter's cold, nor builds stalls for his cattle, nor is any sneaking or venomous worm seen there, nor may any adder live there; for adders were brought from Britain in ships, but as soon as they smelt the air of the land they died."

He records the Roman invasions with some care, and assigns to the year 156 A.D. an important fact in the history of English Christianity, which, if we are to credit the authority of the writer, it is difficult to reconcile with the usual story of the coming of that faith to our shores. Bede says that in that year, when Marcus Antoninus was Emperor and Eleutherios Bishop of Rome, Lucius, King of Britain, wrote to the latter asking to be made a Christian; that he received baptism, and "the Britons held that [faith] in mild peace until the time of Diocletian, the evil Emperor." The first bring-

\* The first printed edition of Bede's Latin work dates from 1474 (by Conrad Fyner, of Esling), and is a book of extreme rarity. Alfred's version, accompanied by the original Latin, was first published by Wheloe at Cambridge, in 1644, and again in 1722 by Canon Smith, of Durham.

ing of Christianity into Britain is generally placed in the first years of the fourth century (*i.e.*, the last years of Diocletian's reign), as then introduced by merchants and soldiers; whereas Bede, followed without note or correction by Alfred and his scholars, assigns the fact to the middle of the second century, for, whichever Emperor is meant, Antoninus Titus Pius ruled from 138 to 161, Antoninus Marcus Aurelius from 161 to 180.† There is a Winchester tradition, unsupported by any archæological discovery, that about 170 a church was built in that city by the same King Lucius, said to have been a lineal descendant of the British chief Caractacus, who was defeated by Ostorius Scapula in 50 A.D. Greater interest attaches to the recent discoveries at the Roman city of Silchester (Calleva). There a building has been laid bare in the east corner, which, belonging to the fourth century, is said to be neither civil basilica nor pagan temple, but is perhaps the earliest Christian edifice in the country.‡ In default, however, of additional evidence in support of this or in illustration of the otherwise unknown King Lucius, the interesting question must still remain open.

Among other events of their earlier annals thus first made accessible by the careful wisdom of Alfred to the laity of his kingdom, are the coming of St. Augustine, the well-known story of "non Angli, sed Angeli," and the divine gift of song to Cædmon. Cædmon enjoys the distinction of being the first-known Anglo-Saxon poet. Some time before the death of the abbess Hilda in 680 he was attached as a neat-herd to her abbey at Whitby. Bede narrates that, when advanced in years and shrinking from the merry feasting in the holy house, he was one night greeted in a dream by a visitant who bade him sing of the Creation. The unlettered peasant burst at once into song :

\* "In 314 three British bishops attended a council held at Arles in Gaul" (S. R. Gardiner, i. 23).

† It is to be noted that the writer of the passage in question, whether Bede himself or a later interpolator, is very precise in some dates, *e.g.*, in saying that "Diocletian had the empire twenty years" (285 to 305).

‡ See *Archæologia*, liii., part 2 (1893), pp. 539 ff.; and see an article by Loftus Brock in *Archæologia Cantiana*, xv. (1883), p. 38.

"Now we owe to praise the Warden of heaven's kingdom, the Maker's might, and his mood-thought, the works of the glorious Father; how of all wonders the eternal Lord installed the beginning. The holy Creator first shaped heaven for a roof to earth's children; then the Warden of mankind, Eternal Lord, Almighty Master, afterwards made the earth a fold for men."\*

The legend continues that "the abbess began to cherish and love the grace of God in the man" who had received this boon, and gladly received him into her monastery; there "all that he learnt by hearing he remembered by himself, and, as a clean beast chewing the cud, converted it into the sweetest verse, and his songs were so winsome to hear, that his teachers themselves wrote and learnt them from his mouth."†

It is interesting to note a few of the equivalents in the Anglo-Saxon version for the Latin words and phrases of Bede. *Oraculum* is rendered "God-spræce" (*cf.* God-spell); to correspond with *amici, principes, consiliiarii*, we have "freondum," "ealdormannum," "witum"; "priests and laymen" are *beshorn and lewd*; *ecclesiastica veritas* can be rendered as "kirkly soothfastness"; and "truth" is said to be "dear-worther" than all treasures. So *pretioso sanguine redemisti* becomes *mid deorwurthum blode alysdest*."

(To be continued.)



The

## British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.



II.

**T**HE glimpses which we obtain of the Britons at the time of the invasion of Julius Cæsar render it a matter of certainty that in some parts of the island at least—in the south-east especially

\* There are MSS. at Ely (?), and Corpus Christi College, Oxon, besides the two at Cambridge already quoted. See Cædmon's *Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scriptures*, translated by B. Thorpe (1832).

† A cross has been dedicated to Cædmon's memory on the Abbey hill at Whitby, by the Poet Laureate of 1898. As J. R. Green has said, "the

—there must have been some fairly passable roads. The description of the *essedæ* or *essedæ*, for the word is used in the feminine as well as in the neuter, is conclusive on this point.

These chariots, which were evidently used with great skill, must have necessitated the expenditure of a great deal of care on the roads. The simple labour of levelling and draining would be much cheaper than the outlay needed by the crafts of the wheelwright and smith, to say nothing of the ruinous delays which foul ways always entail.

British chariot-driving was quite proverbial at Rome. Cicero writes to his friend Trebatius, who was campaigning with Cæsar in Gaul: "Tu qui cæteris cavere didicisti in Britannia, ne ab essedariis decipiariis caveto"; and in the course of a century *essedæ* had become a household word in Italy. Seneca, writing from Baïæ, reckons "essedas transcurrentes" as among the noises around him which were no annoyance, because they filled his ears rather than appealed to his mind.

The country cannot be regarded as having fallen back between the days of Julius Cæsar and Severus. What we know of the administration of Aulus Plautius, Ostorius Scapula, Julius Frontinus, and, above all, of Agricola, points to constant advance. Old routes would be straightened, gradients adjusted, and other detail looked to, but in many cases the general direction would remain. Houses, smithies, farms, and, above all, taverns, rise along frequented roads. There are three stations named *Tris Tabernæ* in Antonine's Itinerary, besides that on the Appian Way, immortalized in the Acts of the Apostles. A few words, therefore, as to ante-Roman roads may be said here. Early tracks in a forest district are often made in the summer along the dry beds of brooks. Then, as the district gradually passes from tree and scrub to pasture, a way more usable at all times of the year is formed on the bank instead of along the bed of the little stream.

Another class of early track is that which curls along the higher ground so as to avoid

stern grandeur of the spot blends fitly with the thought of the poet who broke its stillness with the first great song that English singer had wrought since our fathers came to Britain."

troublesome little fords, as well as unnecessary ups and downs, extra distance being regarded as a minor evil as compared to these.

On the lighter soils, a good firm grass track not over-used will last for years or centuries, and may be as straight as desired, with only such frail obstacles as gorse and fern.

The presence, again, of the house of a flourishing settler would have its effect in determining the direction of a road. In those parts of the country where no military operations were needed or likely to be needed nothing further than this kind of way, suitable for such commerce as existed, and for fiscal and general purposes, would be required. We must not, therefore, expect in Antonine's Itinerary a constant recurrence of those great military roads which go right ahead irrespective of all difficulties, and are to be found much more in print than on the face of the land. Their existence in places must not lead to generalization, and some of the most notable instances belong to a period subsequent to that with which we are dealing, as they clearly have no record in the pages which form the basis of this treatise.

There are about 150 names in the British part of the Itinerary. Of these hardly 10 per cent. are Roman. Three or four are mongrels, with a Roman ending, like *Pennocrucium*, or a Roman beginning, like *Cæsaromagus*. The great mass are either evidently British, or possibly in some cases named by the soldiers from their own countries, some real or imaginary resemblance guiding them; or from those apparently chance circumstances which have been known to become the designations of mighty cities.

After these general considerations, we will proceed to Iter I., which in Parthey and Pinder's text stands thus, the names and distances agreeing with Surita's, who uses the accusative case more frequently:

A limite, id est a vallo, Prætorio			
usque - - - -	-	-	mpm. clvi.
A Bremenio Corstopitum	-	-	mpm. xx.
Vindomora - - -	-	-	mpm. viiii.
Vinovia - - - -	-	-	mpm. xviii.
Cataractoni - - -	-	-	mpm. xxii.
Isurium - - - -	-	-	mpm. xxiii.
Eburacum leg. vi victrix -	-	-	mpm. xvii.
Derventione - - -	-	-	mpm. vii.
Delgovicia - - -	-	-	mpm. xiii.
Prætorio - - - -	-	-	mpm. xxv.

Almost all authorities, from Camden to Dr. Hooppell and Mr. Cadwallader Bates, agree in placing *Bremenium* at High Rochester, which, nevertheless, is fourteen miles beyond Hadrian's Wall. Camden boldly ascribes the words "id est a vallo" to a transcriber's gloss, which indeed seems probable enough. Bishop Gibson shrinks from this boldness, and places *Bremenium* at Brampton, in Gillesland, which he speaks of as an early choice of Camden's. But the inscription recorded by the latter on an altar found here "among the rubbish of an old Castle" appears to settle the point:

D. R. S.  
DVPL. N. EXPLOR.  
BREMEN. ARAM.  
INSTITVERVNT  
Ñ EIVS C CAEP  
CHARITINO TRIB  
V S L M

From this we find *Exploratores* at *Bremenium*, a suggestion that the road was only carried thus far at the time of our Itinerary, but soon to be carried farther north, and the tribune C. Cæpio Charitinus paying his vows "lubenter merito" to the local numen.

That the record of the road should begin at what was then a mere field-station is quite consistent with the opening of the Itinerary itself, where the first place named along the West African Coast is "Exploratio, quod Mercurius dicitur," identified by Mannert with Mansora, and by Lapie with Massa.

Mr. Collingwood Bruce's important excavations here are not to be passed over in absolute silence. There is a happy general agreement about the location of *Corstopitum* at Corbridge, the first syllable reminding Mr. Bates of the Brigantine tribe, the Corionotai. He more minutely locates the camp just at the north end of the bridge, an irregular enclosure of twenty-two acres, the not uncommon case of a Roman camp on British lines, known as Colchester, a corruption of Corchester. Here abundant remains have been found: two altars to Hercules of Tyre by the Archpriestess Diodora, and to Astarte by a man named Pulcher, the inscriptions on both in good Greek hexameters; a silver lanx of great beauty, depicting prob-



ably the Judgment of Paris, and some silver fragments of even higher art.\*

By general consent Ebchester, just over the Durham border, is *Vindomora*. It seems to me also identical with the *Epeiakon* of Ptolemy, who, after mentioning the Elgovæ and the Otadini, places to the south of them the Brigantes "reaching to both seas." This, in English letters, is his list of towns: *Epeiakon*, *Quinnoion*, *Catourractonion*, *Calaton*, *Isourion*, *Rigodounon*, *Olicana*, *Eboracon* (vi. leg. nic.), and *Camounlodounon*. In spite of the insertion of *Calaton*, it is impossible not to see Ebchester, Vinovium, Cataracto, and Isurium in this catalogue. From correspondence with Dr. Hooppell, I found him quite satisfied as to *Vindomora*, as well as to *Vinovia*, which, in common with other authorities, he places at Binchester.

We now pass into Yorkshire, where the first station is *Cataractoni* in the Itinerary, probably a dative used for a locative, so that the nominative would have been *Cataracto*, a more convenient form than the polysyllable used by Ptolemy. Catterick Bridge preserves the name excellently, and the place is not without its note in after history. Originally a waterfall, it came to be used for a flood-gate, as in Pliny;† but whether in a natural or an artificial sense, we may be sure that *Cataracto* did not get its name for nothing.

The next station, *Isurium*, as well as its predecessor, we shall also come across unchanged in Iter II., and in Iter V. under the name *Isubrigantum*, evidently a later form, intended, as it seems, to reconcile the native element with some foreign intruding name. Here I would suggest that some Isaurian legionaries affixed their name to the station. All over the world a great many names of places owe their origin to the transitory soldiers' home memories. The extensive diggings here, as it is well known, have brought to light a corresponding treasure of coins, pottery, tesserae, etc.; and when I was there some twenty years ago I was told of a fine pavement under an asparagus bed, possibly by this time unearthed.

At *Eburacum* we are, of course, on the firmest of ground. As to the mention of "leg. VI. Vixtrix," Ptolemy must have been

\* Bates's *Northumberland*, p. 27.

† Ep. X., 69, 4.

very prompt in noting it, for, according to Gruter (457), it did not come into England till A.D. 120, when it accompanied the Emperor Hadrian. The discovery here in 1840 of two small bronze plates, of which one was affixed to the altar to the gods of the Prætorium, the other to an altar to Oceanus and Tethys, engraved in Greek characters by one Demetrius, shows that Rome, in bringing her own national traditions into England, brought those of other nations as well.

It is when we leave York that our difficulties begin.

The next station, *Derwentio*, indicates a passage over the Derwent. The stage is very short—only seven miles; Stamford Bridge (Reynolds) is etymologically attractive, but the position is out-of-the-way; and still more so is Camden's Alby. I am inclined to take Mannert's Kexby, endorsed as it is by the East Riding antiquary, Mr. John Walker, of Malton, whose original map, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, lies before me now. He does not record any discoveries, but passes by Thorpe-le-Street to *Delgovicia*, which Lapie places at Market Weighton. Feeling a great interest in this station, I paid a visit to the little town in May, 1894, and was fortunate enough to find a local antiquary—Mr. Parkinson—who kindly allowed me an interview with his son, an invalid, but a diligent collector, who from Goodmanham, the spot noted as *Delgovicia* in Mr. Walker's map, had brought together knives, Arretine and other ware, and a neolithic adze. From the tumuli here it would seem that this was an important Brigantine settlement, utilized by the Romans for a camp. The scarping of the churchyard is to be remarked. Close to it is a field called "Romans," through which passes "Humber Street," proceeding to Sancton, a parish where the fields are blocked off into grand oblongs, according to the *centuriatio* mentioned by Hyginus, a feature to be observed elsewhere in the vicinity of Roman stations.

In making the line to Driffeld in 1888 a great discovery of remains was made, duly recorded by Yorkshire archæologists.

When we pass from *Delgovicia* but one stage remains, the twenty-five miles between

it and *Pratorium*, which, from its name, must have been a place of high civil and fiscal importance. It is notable how many of the *linera* begin or end, or begin and end, in salt water; and *Pratorium* must have been somewhere on the German Ocean. Camden's choice—Patrington—was generally followed for some time. The name is *Patricton* in Domesday Book, and the church is dedicated to St. Patrick, so that Camden's derivation from *Pratorium*, with which he compares the Italian *Petrovina*, seems of little worth. The discovery of a Roman altar with coins "in Mr. Little's garden," noted in Mr. Walker's map, is more to the purpose. The East Riding, however, is so rich in antiquities that the evidence becomes distracting. Horsley's Hebberstow, Mannert's Kingston-on-Hull, Lapie's Hornsea—even Reynolds's Flamborough—may have their adherents; I have not the audacity to decide the point, though I feel a preference for Patrington.



## Two Ancient Ribbleside Crosses.

By W. H. BURNETT.

**T**HE Lancashire village of Whalley and the Yorkshire village of Mytton, the parishes of which are in immediate contiguity, but divided by the waters of the Ribble, which at this point separate Lancashire from Yorkshire, are famous for their churchyard crosses. At Whalley there are three specimens of these runic forms, which prevail in different parts of the country, and which are undoubtedly of very early origin. Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Yorkshire and Lancashire, locates them—wrongly, as we think—as far back as the time of Paulinus, who is said to have visited the district early in the seventh century; other authorities contend they are of Anglo-Norman origin. One of the three crosses is a very prominent object, and stands nearly opposite the chancel door. The shaft shows a bold scrollwork in a series of spirals and volutes. There is a similar feature in remains at Burnley and Ilkley,

and the Scotch crosses at Iona and elsewhere show it.

The churchyard cross at Mytton, only the head of which was known to exist a few months ago, was in the year of the Queen's



CROSS IN WHALLEY CHURCHYARD.

(Block kindly lent by Messrs. Cassell and Co.)

Jubilee mounted on a new shaft and pediment as "a memorial of the introduction of Christianity into Great Britain" by Augustine. This head is a large medallion in form, and is of a very striking character. Quite recently the base of this old cross has been dug up almost *in situ*, and it has now been placed in the famous Sherburn Chapel attached to the church, where it has been inspected by architects and antiquaries from Preston,

Blackburn, Stonyhurst, and Burnley. It is a large square block of stone, splayed in its upper portion, which terminates in an octagonal support, into which the stem of



MYTTON CROSS.

the cross was formerly inserted. A minute examination of the base and head of the old cross determines its character and age. On one side of the disc there is a representation

of the Crucifixion in low relief on a sunk panel, which has for a bordering a looped cord, the points of which in each case bear a fleur de lis as ornament. On the other side the Crucifixion is again roughly portrayed, in this case with attendant figures, probably of St. John and St. Mary, as on the ancient roods. These are also shown on a sunk panel, in rough tabernacle work, which, like the royal fleur de lis, is undoubtedly Norman in character. Much interest has been evinced in this discovery, which settles relatively the ages of the Mytton and Whalley crosses, which have long been objects of interest to the historian and the antiquary, as well as to the thousands that throng these villages in the summer season from the great towns of East Lancashire. Another recent discovery at Mytton is that of the lost finials of the fine Perpendicular tower. These have been found adorning the gables of the old Tudor hall which stands in the centre of the village. Probably the explanation of how they got there is to be found in the disorders of the Puritan period, when the hands of the destroyer were laid roughly on our ancient monumental structures.



### The Antiquary among the Pictures.

**O**F one thing there can be no doubt, though that may not be very high praise, that the Academy show of 1900 is a considerable improvement on that of 1899.

Following our usual rule, and not thereby implying that as art they merit the first attention, our opening words shall be on those subjects that are comprised within the limits of that wide word "Sacred." For a wonder there is nothing specially jarring in any of the pictures immediately inspired by the Scriptures. The most striking is to be found in the out-of-the-way small "Black and White" Room, often skipped by visitors. The large drawing of "Barabbas at the Cross" (1642), by Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., is most impressive and suggestive. Next to

this comes "The Lost Sheep" (1073), by Alfred U. Soord, a powerful representation of the Good Shepherd leaning over a terrific precipice to rescue an endangered sheep; it is well and strikingly coloured, and full of thought. It is an eminently religious picture, and we hope Mr. Soord will follow up this vein.

"La Vierge aux Lys" (297), by W. A. Bouguereau, is perfect of its kind, but an altogether conventional treatment; we could imagine some new bright chapel whose walls it might suitably adorn. "At Nazareth" (995), by G. E. Hicks, gives us the Virgin and Child after an unusual fashion, for the Child is some two or three years of age; the anxious look on the mother's face, as the Child fastens two sticks together in the form of a cross, well illustrates the verse in the catalogue: "Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also." "The First Easter Morn" (1331), by Henry Ryland, is a graceful, well-satisfied Eastern woman in water-colours; but neither the words in the catalogue—

What thou sawest, Mary, say,  
As thou wentest on the way—

nor the exact title of the picture can succeed in connecting any Easter thought of any kind with such a face. The picture is just spoilt by the title and couplet.

"St. Francis and the Birds on Verna" (229), by William B. Adeney, is prettily conceived. Why anyone should paint a silly caricature of an interesting legend of St. Patrick we are at a loss to conceive, and why the hanging committee should place it on the wall is a still greater puzzle. "The Voyage of St. Patrick" (678), by T. Butler Stoney, represents the saint naked save for a very scanty loin-cloth, squatting in a constrained attitude on a very small circular mill-stone, reciting his "hours" office, book in hand, whilst the stone ripples away over some glassy blue waves. The saint wears his light yellow halo well at the back of his head, till it looks at a little distance just like the straw hat of a man-of-war's man! "The Resuscitation of St. Winefride" (1248), by Winefride Freeman, in the Water-Colour Room, is vividly and effectively painted; having been murdered by Caradoc, and laid out in the church, she was brought to life again by the prayer of

St. Bruno. Mr. Samuel E. Waller has achieved a certain degree of success with his "Silent Prayer" (950), where the knight pauses by the wayside cross on a forest's verge to offer an earnest prayer, with dropped helmet and uplifted cross-hilted sword.

As for pictures with a moral, one of the best pictures of the year is full of it. We allude to Mr. Frank Dicksee, R.A., "The Two Crowns" (167). That which predominates in the picture is a king in the full flush of early manhood in glorious armour and golden crown, riding a great white charger in stately assurance through the streets of his capital on the day of his coronation, whilst roses are being strewed about his path by comely damsels. Though not sensual, the picture gives apt illustration of the reign of sensuous delights and ambitions. But as the face of the king is noticed more closely, it is observed to be looking away with a grave and somewhat anxious expression. Following the direction of the eyes, we then notice a large bronze crucifix at the street corner, and we see in profile on the Redeemer's brow the crown of thorns. It is something in these days for an artist of such skill and repute to have painted such a picture. Some of the professional critics carp at it, having discovered a new shrine at which to worship, and apparently believing that the puffing of a special name can best be achieved by the abuse of others in the first rank. But this picture is a great one, and will certainly live. It well deserves its place of honour on the north wall of the third gallery. In the second gallery is a picture, the intended moral of which could not be detected without the catalogue's aid. It represents a group of six well-posed classic maidens, and others in the background, trifling with water jars, and looking somewhat lazy, tired, and peevish. It is called "The Lost Labour of the Danaïdes—typical of Human Life" (107), and is by George A. Storey, A. :

The lost Danaïdes drag their endless round  
In dismal Hades, there to expiate  
Their nuptial crime, and fill the wasteful font  
With mortal tears, alas! and there to know  
The long regret, the ill no grief can mend,  
The weary duty that no time can end.

Mr. Albert Goodwin has produced a thoughtful, dreamy picture, which he terms "Dawn

in the Pilgrim's Road" (575) wherein there is a misty bewilderment of marvellous architectural effects with flying buttresses on a celestial scale, and in the gray of the valley beneath winds a white-robed procession of small figures headed by a cross-marked banner. The catalogue prints in full the text from Isaiah xxxv. 8: "And a highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness," etc. Whatever may be said of the art, it is the work of an enviable imagination of a high order. Mr. Byam Shaw is not so striking as he was last year, but there is a good deal of genuine Christianity and scorn for some of its professors in "The Ways of Man are Passing Strange" (1034).

With regard to historical pictures, it is a delight to welcome back Mr. Abbey, R.A., for he was sorely missed last year. His large picture of "The Trial of Queen Katherine" (96) has the place of honour in the second gallery, and is a great success; beyond all doubt the best he has yet painted. His love of glorious reds is fully gratified by the great sweep of the flowing train of rosy red in the state dress of Cardinal Wolsey. The scribes at the table, and some of the other supernumeraries, afford the necessary contrast of black. The King's face in profile is a piece of masterly work, and almost equalled by the pathos and pleading of the Queen's features. It is a picture on which to feast the eyes, and to draw out fresh thoughts at every visit. From an antiquary's point of view there is one unhappy blemish. Mr. Abbey has chosen to give the two English archbishops, behind the cardinals, patriarchal crosses which they certainly never bore. Moreover York's cross would not in any shape have been elevated in the province of Canterbury. Mr. Abbey has another striking picture of smaller size, "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester" (147).

DUCH. Come you, my lord, to see my open shame? Now thou dost penance too. Look, how they gaze; see how the giddy multitude do point, and nod their heads and throw their eyes on thee.

Ah, Gloster, hide thee from their hateful looks; and in thy closet pent up, rue my shame, and ban thine enemies, both thine and mine.

The artist has illustrated this quotation with powerful success. No one gazing at this

picture could fail to feel that it would be far better to wear the penitential sheet with the Duchess, than to have such a cowardly, cruel heart as breathes forth in every line of the features of the contemptible Duke.

"The Return of Godiva" (207), by G. F. Watts, R.A., takes the unusual view of representing Godiva as just dismounted and overcome and sick with shame as she is received by her maidens and her household. It has power and merit, but the great painter is no longer in his prime.

Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A., is at his best in the vivid bustling scene of "Oliver Cromwell at the Storming of Basing House" (82). Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A., is as successful as ever in "Blake's Great Naval Engagement with Van Tromp, 1653" (275). "The Flight of the Huguenots from France, Reign of Louis XIV." (157), by G. Sheridan Knowles, is a vivid bit of work, and effective picturesque costume painting. The faces also appeal strongly to the spectator. The Huguenots are passing through a snow-carpeted forest, the men with pikes or muskets on their shoulders. The minister in pointed hat supports an aged woman on his arm, whilst on the other side a cosily wrapped up little girl briskly trots along. All are on foot save one woman on a weary palfrey, and the idea of hasty but somewhat tired motion is happily impressed on the whole picture. It is an old style picture, now seldom seen, and generally voted commonplace, but it is genuine and welcome.

With all the noise and circumstance of war for ever ringing in our ears, it is a comfort and a rest to find so little of it in the Academy; but we suppose it will come in with a flood next year. "Good-bye! The 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards leaving Waterloo Station, October 21, 1899" (276), by George Harcourt, is eminently commonplace, and looks like an enlarged coloured sheet of the *Illustrated London News*. "Routed: Boers Retreating" (956), by John Charlton, is but a music-hall piece. There are two commendable war pictures, not specially gory, of days gone by, both full of historic movement, "The Flight of the French through the Town of Vittoria, Peninsular War" (1009), by Robert Hillingford, and "A Critical Moment at Quatre Bras"

(5014), by the same artist. There are also two sorrowful and speaking pictures which would not have been painted save for the sad bereavements that the present war brings. Mr. Leslie, R.A., shows great power in the painting of a cool, quiet, formal garden, breathing a spirit of calm and restful repose; but on the steps that surround a sundial in the centre of a grass plat is the seated bowed figure of a young wife in black, her hat flung on the ground, and her head pressed between her hands in the agony of her grief; the title is simple and pathetic, "In Time of War" (168). There is more of incident, but less in one way of feeling, in another picture of the same vein, "But things like this, you know, must be in every famous victory" (111), by Louisa Star Canziani. An elderly man and his daughter-in-law are seated on the steps of a town church. The man has a tricolour knot of ribbon in his button-hole. They have just bought an evening paper, and are overwhelmed to find therein the death respectively of son and husband.

Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., is very modest this year. He is only represented by "Gold-fish" (226), where a classic maiden lies outstretched on a marble floor watching the sporting of some gold-fish in a shallow tank. It is a very small canvas, about 15 inches by 8 inches, but it is a gem of its kind. The President, Sir E. J. Poynter, has an unsatisfactory portrait of "Mrs. Murray Guthrie" (160), and a classical rendering of "Water Babies" (224), almost as small as the one picture of Alma-Tadema. It is very unusual to find a President or an R.A. in the Water-Colour Room, but Sir E. J. Poynter's delightfully-finished lovely island, "Isola San Giuliano" (1139) should not be overlooked.

"Orpheus returning from the Shades" (138) is the title of the striking diploma work of Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., deposited on his election as an Academician. It is somewhat spoilt by surrounding pictures, but the swirl of yellow drapery by which Orpheus is encircled sets off in an extraordinary way his features, which are

Seized and torn

By the sharp fangs of an insatiate grief.

"The Awakening of Adonis" (155), by J. W. Waterhouse, R.A., is a picture full of

grace and skill, and free from Mr. Waterhouse's usual mannerisms of colouring. Adonis lies extended on the grass in thin blue draperies, with Venus bending over him, and Cupids grouped about his feet. "Circe" (141), by Wright Baker, is a composition of lions, wolves, and poppy shreds. Other mythological subjects that may be named with praise are "Iduma's Apples" (53), by J. Doyle Penrose; "A Loving Psyche who loses Sight of Love" (979), by M. Ridley Corbet; and "Prometheus consoled by the Spirits of the Earth" (1046), by George S. Watson. "In Elysium" (402), by Charles Sims, is unfortunately named. It represents four nude women and one nude man moving stiffly about after an unmeaning fashion on tall coarse grass and amid harsh prickly foliage. One longs from pure charity that they may soon be out of "Elysium" and in some degree of comfort! Mr. T. C. Gotch rather disappoints us this year with "The Dawn of Womanhood" (392), wherein the child enthroned is reproduced, and sees in a vision approaching womanhood. It is wonderfully painted, original, and suggestive, but we trust Mr. Gotch will not subside into unduly repeated mannerisms.

Of subject pictures there are some good examples. "Ringing the Angelus, Roucon Church, Normandy" (10), by Harry Scully, is full of life; we almost expect to see the swing of the body of the old peasant woman and to hear the clang above the roof. Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., has two remarkable pictures, each excellent in its way: "The Keeper of the King's Conscience" (37), and "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honour more" (62). The latter represents a seventeenth-century trooper writing a letter to his sweetheart when on active service; his table is an upturned drumhead, and his seat a powder-keg. "A Venetian Autolykus" (116), by Henry Woods, R.A., gives a pedlar surrounded by women, and is rich in clever colouring. Several others were marked by us for comment, but space only permits of one more being mentioned. "Sanctuary" (99), by Charles Kerr, is a happy and effective contrast; a wounded man-at-arms, with a low type of countenance, has sought refuge in a mediæval church, and is being gazed at with mingled wonder and

sympathy by two innocent-faced white-robed choir-boys.

The portraits this year are beyond the average, but are bewildering in their numbers. There is no doubt, of course, that "Lady Elcho, Mrs. Adeane, and Mrs. Tenant" (213), by John S. Sargent, R.A., is great in execution as well as size, but we do not at all believe that the utterly extravagant praises of several professional critics are justified. Mr. Shannon, A., is more successful this year with men than women, whether in the Academy or New Gallery. Painting of ladies tempts him to do too much to the accessories, forgetful that the chief point of a portrait is, after all, the likeness, and not the shimmer of a satin gown or the arrangement of ribbons. His "Lord Manners" (50) is masterly. The stately and statuesque rendering of "Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema" (17), by Hon. John Collier, is most successful. Mr. Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., contributes his full number of eight; we like best his painting in enamel of "The Bishop of London" (1356), who is represented in all the glories of a gorgeous cope and with pastoral staff in his left hand. "Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart." (146), by S. Melton Fisher, is the very apotheosis of the commonplace. No one has made a greater stride forward this year than Mr. H. Harris Brown. He shows himself an adept in various styles, and we hope that he will always steer clear of mannerisms, that special pitfall of the popular portrait-painter. "Elinor, daughter of Lady Blomfield" (317) is a pleasing child picture. "Miss Violet Corry" (319) is given a difficult but graceful pose on a terrace wall, and is after a style that was more usual last century. Mr. Brown may be rightly proud of his place of honour in Gallery VIII., which is commanded by his great picture of "Hudson E. Kearley, Esq., M.P." (647), on horseback. Loyalty will not suffer us to be silent about "Windsor Castle, 1899: Portraits" (143), by W. Q. Orchardson, R.A. It is a most interesting picture on a great scale of four royal generations, but it is not a great picture. The charming little princeling with his bouquet of roses is the best part of it.

Animal painting is not at all strongly represented in this Academy. Mr. Briton


Riviere, R.A., disappoints us by only contributing a sky-piece called "The Heron" (69), where the heron is the size of a fly, and a glossy green dragon wrapped round a dying horse termed "St. George" (219). There is, however, a fine dashing piece most bravely painted by a lady, "Horses Bathing in the Sea" (427), by Lucy E. Kemp-Welch. This is one of the half dozen pictures of the year. It is well placed in Gallery VI., and ought to present itself through the sculpture hall as the staircase is ascended. Those, however, who had the arrangement in their hands have spoilt all this by placing a clumsy-seated statue of Professor Huxley first in the point of view!

We think that landscape is not quite at its best, but there is much to charm. In the first gallery there is a large picture by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, R.A., which is undoubtedly the best he has yet exhibited. "After Sunset" (16) is full of charm, the bluish gleams of light upon the water are wonderful. Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., shows four pictures, and there is no falling away from his usual high standard. The best is "Hill, Vale, and Stream" (175); the soft light on the exquisite soft tints of spring green is most masterly. Mr. Peter Graham, R.A., is quite himself in "To Valley Pastures" (49), and "Ocean's Surge, white as the Seabird's Wing" (206). The best of Mr. MacWhirter's, R.A., is "A Nameless Dell" (308). There are fully a dozen more well worthy of mention, but we must content ourselves with mentioning a specially delightful woodland scene, with the faint blue shimmer of the hyacinths carpeting the ground, aptly called "Spring's Delights" (439), by R. Vicat Cole.

In the Architectural Room attention should be paid to the two drawings of Mr. Temple Moore's new church at Sledmere (1710 and 1778), also to Mr. Nicholson's "Design for refitting Mission Church at Walworth" (1743), and Mr. Bailey's "Roodloft and Screen, Barkston Church, Lincolnshire" (1808). Mr. Tapper's "Font Cover for Grantham Parish Church" (1824) will prove far too top-heavy if executed.



## The Ribchester Excavations, 1899.

R. JOHN GARSTANG, B.A., has issued an "Interim Report" on the excavations made during the summer of last year on the site of Roman Ribchester. The following are the chief points in a paper of much interest :

Work began on July 20, and continued until the end of August, the weather throughout being very favourable.

As last year, Mr. Haverfield visited the site at the commencement, and, with his usual kindness, gave advice in drawing up the plan of work. The discoveries subsequently made in the limited space available for excavation show how invaluable were the suggestions he made. . . .

### THE GRANARY AND ADJOINING BUILDINGS.

Of four parallel walls found near the centre of the fort, that of the granary alone could be followed to its end towards the south-west. Upon removing the foundations of a former boundary wall of the churchyard lying in this direction, the foundation of the Roman granary wall was found immediately below, with an angle apparently at its southern corner, and an outer pavement at a distance of some 70 feet from the Rectory wall, under which it passes.

The Roman masonry was characteristically solid, the wall being more than 4 feet thick, built on to the original gravel-bed at a depth of 7 feet below the present surface. The Roman level, which, as noted last year, is partly raised, was here at a depth of 3 to 4 feet on the outside of the building. The floor of the building may perhaps have been supported by pilæ in the usual manner, two small pillars— $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and 1 foot in diameter—being discovered near the wall at a distance apart of about 12 feet. But the pillars were found on opposite sides of the wall, and though the greater portion of the stored grain remained on the northerly side, which the angle also indicated as the interior of the building, yet a considerable amount was found on the further side. The pillars, moreover, were each provided with

two small rectangular grooves, opposite to one another about the middle of their height, apparently for the reception of a rail between the successive pillars, the horizontal part of the groove being necessary for fitting the rail into position in the vertical slot. Such a rail can hardly have had any special use in the hypocaust, and the indications rather suggested a colonnade upon a breast-wall at this place.

Towards the angle (possibly in a separate chamber) no such pillars were come upon, but two square masoned pilæ for supporting the floor remained well preserved, each about 2 feet square and 3 feet high, being about 2 feet distant from one another and from the wall.

As for the grain itself, which was traced in a compact layer 2 feet thick for 20 feet or more, it seemed for the most part to be rather charred than actually burned, though the whole was blackened. Natural oxidation alone would hardly account for its condition. It disintegrates rapidly on exposure to the air, almost instantaneously on being put into water, and glows as charcoal in a fire. In some cases, though few, it had been in undoubted contact with flames, and in the vicinity blackened timber was generally to be observed. One section showed the flags of the floor to be covered with a pile of grain, pressed upon again by burnt timber and roof-tiles, to which it was adherent. The whole evidence points to the building having been fired, with the result that the floor, with the grain upon it, having given way, was followed by the burning roof into the vault of the hypocaust.

Of the building adjoining, of which three parallel walls were found, little can as yet be said, except that by comparison it was probably the prætorium. Between two of the walls was a paved floor, upon which were found two coins, a second brass of the first century, and a third brass of the third. Between the other two, again, which were somewhat nearer to one another, was an interesting piece of solid masonry, somewhat resembling a doorway, but difficult of explanation, which was left uncovered for public inspection.

In the Rector's grounds adjoining, almost in the centre of the fort, was found a further



building—an angle of masonry enclosing a pavement, probably also an adjunct to the prætorium. This building, with that found at Christmas, 1898, marked “p” in the plan published in the report for that year, give the line of this row of buildings, each of them having in front a broad paved way, possibly the chief cross-road through the enclosure. This fact will be of great assistance in further investigation, and may possibly lead to a solution of the problem, which remains as yet unsolved, as to the position of the chief entrances symmetrically opposite to one another on the north-west and south-east sides. . . .

#### ANCHOR HILL, THE WESTERN ENTRANCE.

Shortly before closing the season’s work, some trenches about the centre of the south-west wall, on a little knoll long known as Anchor Hill, showed that Roman masonry was well preserved below—indeed, that the Roman ruins chiefly accounted for the superficial appearance. Following the great wall on its inner face, a small turret presently revealed itself, which proved to be a guard-chamber of the westerly gateway. Its interior was not completely cleared, but the indications show that the site deserves the closest attention. . . .

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

These few results throw much light upon the nature of this station. By comparison with other plans, and especially the admirable plan kindly forwarded by Mr. Bosanquet for the purpose, of the Roman fort of Housesteads on the Wall, many points of similarity in size and internal arrangement become evident. There is in each case a walled enclosure, rectangular in form, with a gate in the middle of the shorter side, a chief transverse causeway at about two-thirds of the length therefrom, and, fronting this, a large central building with courtyards and colonnades and a stout granary adjoining. Turning again to another known fort—that of Melandra Castle, in Derbyshire, excavated during the past year under the auspices of the Glossop and District Antiquarian Society—we discover a somewhat smaller enclosure, rather more square, with its entrances accord-

ingly approximating towards the centre of each side, and having the same prominent building as the prætorium, in a similar position. But whereas at Housesteads the whole interior is found to be laid out with long buildings placed symmetrically within the enclosure, at Melandra any other structure which there may have been seems to have been wholly of timber.

The immediate problem at Ribchester, then, is to determine whether there was any intermediate type of fort, and, if not, to compose in detail the two alike, to see how far the plan was rigid and how far it might be strained to suit local requirements. Just as step by step this archæological inquiry at Ribchester is advanced, so will its results prove useful evidence in the greater problem that it opens up as to the relation of the two types to one another; whether, indeed, as seems reasonable to suppose, the stouter fortress was the military centre of a number of smaller stations, serving also as winter quarters for garrisons driven by stress of weather from the outposts. For the north of Britain such relation between the chief forts and the legionary headquarters at York and Chester is already to some degree established; it only remains for patient examination of a sufficient number of cases to show how far the system extended in detail, and then for the result to be recorded as a newly-established fact in the history of Roman military art.

#### THE COINS.

During the past year, with the generous assistance of Mr. W. J. Andrew, an examination has been made of all the Roman coins from Ribchester that could be heard of by private inquiry, to the number of seventy-three, of which eighteen have been previously recorded. Some of these are preserved at the Rectory, and some scattered in various museums; but the greater number are in the possession of individuals. Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, who has seen an adequate sample of the bronze coins, kindly writes of them that there are probably “none later than the middle of the fourth century, as is usually the case; certainly none are later than the time of Valentinian I.”

The chief result has been to bring to light

a gold coin of Gratian, which seems to have been obscurely recorded before, thus bringing down the evidence of occupation to within about thirty years of the formal notice of evacuation in the early fifth century. The increased preponderance of early bronze coins, moreover, now suggests an occupation of this site as early at least as the age of Hadrian. It is to be hoped that an inscription may be found that will throw some light upon this important point.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

WILLIAM PENN'S house in Sussex, the old mansion of Worminghurst, has been destroyed long ago, and not a trace of it remains; but there still stands, well-nigh forgotten, in the very heart of the county, the same old meeting-house in which he worshipped, writes Dr. G. C. Williamson in the *Puritan*. The place is worth seeing as a good example of domestic black-and-white timber-work of the period, but its association with Penn, and the scenes in history that it recalls, give to it a far greater interest than that of a merely curious piece of architecture. With that strange persistence that is so noteworthy in England, the country-folk call the Thakeham or Shipley meeting-house by an older name "The Blue Idol," deriving it from the vivid blue colour with which the inner room was first painted. This colour, probably used first on account of being cheap or at hand, was no doubt found to wear well, and was for years perpetuated.

Mr. Elliot Stock is publishing an account by Mr. Ralph Richardson of the banking firm of Coutts. It will give a history of the house from the time of its foundation in Edinburgh to the present day, with notices of the various members of the firm, and many celebrated persons with whom the firm has been associated.

We have referred before to the mysterious box of papers which Francis Douce, the antiquary, left to the British Museum in 1834, on the understanding that it was not to be opened until the present year. The box has now been opened, and we learn from *Literature* that a preliminary survey has not revealed anything of very great importance. When the investigation is completed, the results will in due course be communicated to the press, but we do not think any very startling surprises need be expected.

The Temple of Karnak, which underwent partial destruction last year by the fall of nine of its columns, is threatened with another and a greater disaster. Two of the nine columns fell against the pylon, and dangerously unsettled that huge mass of masonry, the whole of which is now almost toppling over inwards, an accident which would crush the famous row of columns of the hypostyle hall. Great precautions are being taken to guard against this; but the critical period will be when the Nile flood begins to subside, thus causing a disturbance of the soil.

The Corporation of Manchester have resolved to take steps for the repair and preservation of the Old Hall, which they bought four years ago. Clayton Old Hall, the *Builder* points out, was sold by the Byron family in 1620 to the brothers Humphrey and George Chetham. On the death of the latter, in 1627, Humphrey succeeded as sole owner, and occupied the house until his death in 1653. The wide moat is crossed by a bridge having two arches and three-sided crenelles, which, it is supposed, was built in the later years of the fourteenth century, and some years before the oldest remaining portion, which is post-and-pane work, of the house itself. Some additions were made, and, as some aver, by Humphrey Chetham, in the former half of the seventeenth century. The Old Hall suffered further change about a hundred years ago. The scheme provides for setting aside a part of the fabric for the purpose of a museum of relics associated with Chetham.

## SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold last week the library of botanical works of the late Mr. J. T. Barber, of Shropshire, amongst which were the following: Cooke's *British Fungi*, 8 vols., 1872-91, £21; Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, complete to 1879, £91; Edwards's *Botanical Register*, 33 vols., 1815-47, £44; Eytton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 12 vols., 1854-60, £23 10s.; Sowerby's *English Botany*, 40 vols., 1790-1849, £36; Andrews's *Botanist's Repository*, 10 vols., 1797-1815, £10 5s.; Jerome of Brunswick's *Distillation*, 1527 (imperfect), £13 5s.; Loddiges's *Botanical Cabinet*, 20 vols., 1817-33, £38; Maund's *Botanic Garden*, vols. i.-xvi., 1825, etc., £13 10s.; De Martius's *Plantæ Brasiliæ*, 1824-32, £15 10s.; Reichenbach's *Iconographia Botanica*, 10 vols., 1823, etc., £18 10s.; *Icones Germanicæ*, 21 vols., 1834-62, £40; Bate-man's *Orchidaceæ of Mexico*, £11; Blume, *Rumphia*, 4 vols., 1845-48, £12; Jacquin, *Hortus Botanicus Vindobonensis*, 3 vols., 1770-76, £22 10s.; *Plantæ Rarioræ Horti Cæs. Schoenbrunnensis*, 4 vols., 1797-1804, £31; *Stapeliæ*, 1806, £14 5s.; Parkinson, *Paradisi in Sole*, 1629, £22 10s.; Piranesi, *Opere*, 21 vols., v.d., £54; Redouté, *Liliacées*, 8 vols., 1807, £50; Ruiz y Pavon, *Flora Peruviana*, 4 vols., 1794-1802, £25 10s.; Sander's *Reichenbachia*, imperial edition, 1888-98, £29. Total of day's sale, £1,196 4s. 6d.—*Athenæum*, May 5.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Monday and Tuesday last the interesting collection of books by English writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries of the late Colonel Francis Grant. Some remarkable prices were realized, as the following particulars will show: Boswell's Account of Corsica, 1768, presentation copy to D. Garrick, £17; Tour to the Hebrides, 1785, uncut, presentation copy, £9 15s.; Fanny Burney's Evelina, first edition, with autograph letter, 1778, £10; Eikon Basilike, first edition, 1648, £20; William Collins's Persian Eclogues, first edition, 1742, £8 15s.; Defoe's The Fortunate Mistress, first edition, 1724, £12 15s.; Narrative of the Robberies, etc., of John Sheppard, 1724, £14 10s. (with frontispiece); Conjugal Lewdness, first edition, 1727, £16 10s.; Carleton's Memoirs, 1728, £9 9s.; Dickens's The Haunted Man, 1848, presentation copy, £24; H. Fielding's Vindication of the Duchess-Dowager of Marlborough, 1742, £7 7s.; Garrick's The Lying Valet, 1742, £8 8s.; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield (hole in one leaf), first edition, 1766, £49; The Deserted Village, small 8vo., 1770, £21; She Stoops to Conquer, first edition, 1773, £12 12s.; Horn-Book, *temp.* James I., £30; Dr. Johnson's Irene, first edition, uncut, 1749, £10; Some Account of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1681, £76; Bishop Beveridge's Church Catechism, bound for Queen Anne, 1704, £20 10s.; James Boswell, Dorando, 1767, £15; Dryden's Poem on the Death of O. Cromwell, 1659, £21; Gay's Wife of Bath, first edition, uncut, 1713, £13; Goldsmith's Deserted Village, first edition, small 4to., 1770, £15 5s.; Dryden's Alexander's Feast, 1697, £15 15s.; Lacrymæ Musarum, 1650, £25 10s.; Frederick Locker's Poems, 1868, £13; A. Pope, The Dunciad, first edition, with MS. additions, 1728, £75; the same, second issue, £50; another edition, D in Mr. Thoms's list, 1728, £32; Prior's Poems on Several Occasions, first edition, 1707, £40; Shenstone's Schoolmistress, first edition, 1742, £16; R. B. Sheridan, The Rivals, first edition, 1775, £10 10s.; Sterne's Tristram Shandy, first edition, 1760-67, £13 15s.; Letters from Yorick to Eliza, first edition, 1775, and two others, £12 15s.; Swift's Memoirs of Captain John Creighton, first edition, 1731, £9; Walton's Angler, fourth edition, 1668, £15 15s.; Henry VIII.'s Assertio Septem Sacramentorum, Pynson, 1521, £29; Ben Jonson's The Alchemist, first edition, 1612, £22; Anne Killigrew's Poems, portraits, 1686, £17 10s.; Pope's The Dunciad, 4to., 1729, presentation copy, £15 10s.; Shakespeare, Troublesome Raigne of King John, 1611, £28; Pope's Windsor Forest, first edition, 1713, £20; Turner's Herbal, 1568, £16.—*Athenæum*, May 12.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 3. — Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and G. E. Fox submitted a report on the excavations on the site of the Romano-British town at Silchester in 1899. These excavations were

begun on May 5, and continued, with the usual break during harvest, until November 16. The operations of 1899 were restricted to the insula (XXI.) east of Insula I. (which was excavated in 1890-91) and to another insula (XXII.) north of XXI., extending nearly as far as the town wall. The total area examined was about 5½ acres. Insula XXI. appears to have been entirely enclosed by walls. Two houses occupied the northern corners, and on its eastern side was a large house of the courtyard type, with another small house to the south of it. At the south-east angle of the insula was an oblong chamber with an apsidal end, perhaps the meeting-room of some trade guild. Other traces of buildings were found along the south side. As the south-west angle underlies the modern roadway, it could only partly be examined. The western side contained two small square structures. With regard to the houses, that at the north-west corner was discovered in 1864 by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, and partly excavated by him. Additional chambers have now been found on the south and east. The north-east house is one of the corridor type that has become a courtyard house by later additions. In one of the added rooms was a hypocaust of a peculiar plan. The large house on the east side has undergone several changes. It shows traces of mosaic pavements of simple character. The small house to the south is remarkable for the number of pits and wells found beneath it. From these were extracted several whole vases, some of an early type and excellent design. In Insula XXII. there was open ground in the centre and north-west. As there were no signs of a street on its eastern side, the portion excavated may form part of a larger insula. Near the south-west angle was a good-sized house of the corridor type, with a large chamber at one end terminating in an apse, which had a hypocaust beneath it. A square chamber which had been added on one side has foundations of huge blocks of ironstone, and the same material has been used in what appears to have been a reconstruction of the western part. Besides this house, portions of three others were found. As usual, a number of wells were met with, lined with wooden framing towards the bottom. Few architectural remains of any importance were discovered, and the finds in bronze, iron, glass, and bone do not call for special notice. From the pits an exceptionally large number of entire vessels of pottery were recovered, the total being about eighty. They include an inscribed drinking-cup of Castor ware, some large vessels of the coarse ware which is so seldom found entire, etc. The coins did not include any new types. In illustration of the paper a large number of antiquities found were exhibited.—Mr. W. Gowland read a paper on "Remains of a Roman Silver Refinery at Silchester," in which he gave an account of the results of his examination of some metallurgical débris of a unique character which was unearthed in the excavations in 1894.—*Athenæum*, May 12.



At a meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the rooms, Bath Street, on April 19,

Mr. George Neilson gave a paper entitled "Another for Huchown." Professor Cooper presided. Mr. Neilson opened by saying that there was a great fund of historical information to be made accessible to the public in Professor Young's catalogue of manuscripts in the Hunterian Museum. He hoped the day was not far distant when students in every part of Europe would be able to take advantage of the stores of ancient lore contained in the museum. The paper was a preliminary examination of a manuscript volume in the Hunterian Museum containing a number of Latin texts, which proved on analysis to contain some extraordinary parallels with the texts of certain alliterative poems, in particular that edited with so much care and learning by Professor Skeat for the English Text Society, under the name of "The Wars of Alexander." This was found to correspond in the most marked way with the Hunterian codex. Mr. Neilson made special reference to the literary work of Huchown, usually supposed to be Hugh of Eglinton, and concluded by observing that in the Hunterian codex there was a volume which was certain in future to be of the highest moment in the discussion ranging round the "Alliterative Poems." It was, he thought, very gratifying that in the Hunterian Museum there should be a volume of such importance.—Professor Cooper moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Neilson, which was very cordially accorded.—Mr. C. E. Whitelaw exhibited several engraved dirks and powder-horns of Celtic origin, which, he argued, proved that the Celts had artistic and inventive genius.

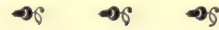


ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, May 2, James Hilton, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A., exhibited a silver seal bearing his family arms, and dating from the earlier part of the last century, about 1720.—The Rev. J. G. Marshall contributed a paper on Lullington Church, Somerset. Lullington was one of the many manors of Somerset given by William I. to Geoffry, Bishop of Coutances, and it is probable that the Norman church was founded by Geoffry, or by his nephew, who was Earl of Northumberland, as a memorial to the Bishop, who was buried under the high altar. The author described the general features in considerable detail, and dwelt more especially on the Norman architecture, and pointed out the resemblance in several respects to the monastery of St. Saviour, near Coutances, and the Church of St. Pierre at Caen (the next diocese to Coutances), and suggested the probability that Lullington and these churches were either the work of one hand, or at least of the same guild of artists. The paper was illustrated by some excellent drawings.—Mr. J. R. Mortimer read a paper on eleven embankment crosses which exist in the East Riding of Yorkshire, believed by the author to be early Christian moot-hills.—Mr. Peers and Mr. Wilson took part in the discussion.



A general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at 6, Stephen's Green,

Dublin, on May 1, Dr. E. P. Wright, president, in the chair.—Mr. Langrish read a paper contributed by the Ven. R. E. A. Baillie, M.A., Archdeacon of Raphoe, on "A Corner in the Donegal Highlands."—Mr. Ball read a paper by Miss E. M. Beeby on "St. Malachy of Armagh." Both communications were referred to the council for publication.—Rev. Canon Healy exhibited a number of interesting coins that had been found on the Hill of Tara within the last few days. They were found about 14 inches below the present level of the ground. The twelve coins which he exhibited were the property of Mr. Briscoe, the lord of the soil. They were all coins of Constantine I.—copper coins of small value. He was of opinion that there had not previously been any Roman coins found so far inland in Ireland. This was the first announcement of the find that had been made.



At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on May 8, Mr. F. Legge read a paper on "The Slate Palettes from Hieraconpolis and Elsewhere." For the next meeting, on June 12, a paper is promised by the president, Professor Sayce, on "The Fall of the Assyrian Empire."



## 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.]

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL: An Account of the Old and New Buildings, with a Short Historical Sketch. By the Rev Arthur Dimock, M.A. With thirty-nine illustrations. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1900. 8vo., pp. xii, 148. Price 1s. 6d.

This and the following brochure on the Cathedral Church of Carlisle are the most recent additions to Messrs. Bell's excellently-edited and well-appreciated series of cathedral guide-books.

At the mere mention of St. Paul's one's mind involuntarily reverts to the Roman St. Peter's, and *vice versa*. Yet, beyond the fact that they are constructed in somewhat the same style of architecture, and on a similar plan, they have little else in common. From its huge size of 227,000 square feet, the Roman basilica would easily cover the London church, which, all told, covers only 84,311 square feet. Yet, on the other hand, the difference between the two buildings is very considerable, inasmuch as St. Paul's is in its entirety the work of one man, conceived and practically accomplished in the episcopate of one bishop in a little more than a quarter of a century; while St. Peter's, with an unlimited supply of marble and other costly building materials ready to hand, took

no less than 153 years to raise, under the superintendence of nineteen Popes (Julius II. to Innocent X.) and twelve architects (Bramante to Bernini), with the princes of the art among them.

This excellent book, it must be confessed, is a trifle marred by the thread, slight as it is, of the author's incredulity in regard to certain parts of history. For instance, after telling us that the description of the old observance of the offering of the buck and doe, as revived in Bonner's time, is taken from the records, the author is pleased to style it a "well-nigh incredible story"; and so again in regard to the Rood of Grace, and the Gunpowder Plot, for "plot" he "must continue to call it, with all due deference to certain modern apologists." One wonders whether he has put himself to the trouble of reading these "modern apologists," who (it is within the writer's own knowledge) have left no stone unturned in ransacking the National Archives in order to arrive at the truth of the affair.

On page 15 we have a well drawn out list of the various ranks of clergy, which might well have been augmented by a detailed statement of the large number of seculars who ministered to the wants of the clergy, and to the well-keeping of the fabric, almost equalling in number that of a large village, in themselves. Some idea of the great treasures in the way of vestments, ornaments, and relics, might have been added with advantage, as also a reproduction of that excellent drawing of old St. Paul's and its precincts published by Mr. H. W. Brewer in the *Builder*. The author has done well to chronicle the fact that Nelson lies in the sarcophagus prepared by the great Wolsey for himself, as well as Gounod's statement that the services of St. Paul's are rendered to the finest music in the world. More ample verification than the authority given in the note on p. 72 would be of assistance in accepting the statement that "Lincoln and many another mediæval church" were never consecrated.—H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

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THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CARLISLE: A Description of its Fabric, and a Brief History of the Episcopal See. By C. King Eley. With twenty-nine illustrations. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1900. 8vo., pp. 92. Price 1s. 6d.

Mr. King Eley tells us in his preface that in the compilation of his work he has made use of the great county histories, local records, the Transactions of the learned societies, the National Records, and other works. This would have been evident had he not stated the fact. But he has done more than this—the mere going over so wide a field of research—for he has plucked, for the information of his readers, only that which is best and of most service. Thus his book, though small in size, is crammed with matter, condensed to its least possible limit without depriving it of any of its essence.

The wearing of caps cannot quite be called a distinction of the Austin canons from other monks (p. 4), seeing that they and other monks received the privilege from Rome for no other purpose than

as a means of preserving warmth in days before churches were made "comfortably warm" with hot-air appliances. On p. 8 the author gives us an example of the employment of polychromy in mediæval churches—the quire-pillars "painted white, diapered with red roses, nearly 12 inches in diameter, and with the letters I. H. C. and J. M. in gold," must have afforded a glorious prospect. The well of water (p. 34) was probably to supply the cathedral with font and other water. Such wells are frequently so found. The interesting series of the occupations of the months (p. 41) and legendary paintings (pp. 58-66) might have been illustrated with advantage. In connection with the great east window, that of Gloucester, a magnificent screen of glass, should have been mentioned. The suggestion as to parish church libraries (p. 69) is an excellent one, especially as many of our old churches yet retain remnants, in some instances, of great value. The writer has done well to mention the destruction of the monastery buildings by Cromwell's Parliamentary troops and their Scottish allies (in 1645), as only too frequently such devastation is laid upon the wrong shoulders. There would seem likewise to be another side to the sequestration of bishoprics by English Kings, such as John; for example, no appointment being made to Carlisle for *thirty years*, because it appears "the bishop's revenues were so small that no able and loyal person would accept thereof" (p. 76). On p. 79 we have one of the numerous instances of the care of the mediæval bishop for the temporal wants of his flock; Bishop William Strickland (1400-19) furnishing Penrith with water from the Petteiril. It is a pity that both these books should lack an index. Before starting for their summer excursions, all tourists should secure copies of these handy guides, which are indispensable to a thorough acquaintance with the places of which they treat.—H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

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BRUGES: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. By Wilfrid C. Robinson. Bruges: *Louis de Planche*, 1899. 8vo., pp. xii, 316. Price 4s.

Mr. Robinson does not profess to write the history of "the quaint old Flemish city" on any large or detailed scale, but he gives a sketch or outline of that history based upon the best authorities. In his preface Mr. Robinson mentions his chief sources of information, and from his references and acknowledgments it is quite clear that he appreciates the value of first-hand information, and has freely availed himself of the vast amount of detail relating to the social and municipal history of Bruges to be found in such invaluable works as M. Gilliodt's *Inventaire des Archives de la Ville de Bruges* and the like. The annals of the old city, whose history touches our own island story at so many points, are full of incident and movement. Few chapters in history are more deeply interesting than the story of the rise, prosperity, and decay of the old Flemish cities of Ghent and Bruges, once centres of trade, and citadels of municipal freedom at a time when

freedom was only won and maintained at the price of constant struggle, and now little more than shadows of their former selves. Bruges, however, is hopeful that the construction of the new canal, which will connect it with the sea, may bring back its ancient prosperity. We hope that it may be so, although a revival of commercial activity will probably involve the loss of much of the old-world charm and picturesque drowsiness which

ART IN NEEDLEWORK: A BOOK ABOUT EMBROIDERY. "Text-books of Ornamental Design." By Lewis F. Day and Mary Buckle. Seventy-eight full-page plates, and many other illustrations. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1900. Crown 8vo., art linen, pp. xxi, 262. Price 5s. net, post free.

This handsome volume is a review of the art and practice of embroidery, written very largely



RENAISSANCE CHURCH-WORK.

yearly draw many lovers of the past to the ancient city. Mr. Robinson has written a very readable, accurate, and pleasant sketch of a most interesting history. The book has an adequate index, and the Belgian printers and publishers are to be congratulated on the accuracy of their work.

from the practical and technical point of view rather than from the artistic or historical. The history of embroidery as a handicraft from the purely artistic and antiquarian standpoint yet remains to be written. But within its limits the book before us is thoroughly satisfactory. Every

variety of stitch, every branch of needlework, is most adequately treated. But the letterpress, excellent as it is, would be of comparatively small value were it not for the numerous and capably-produced illustrations and diagrams which accompany it. The section on "Church Work" is particularly interesting. In it the historical side of the subject is slightly touched. Speaking of the methods of work which, by constant use for church purposes, have come to be classed as ecclesiastical embroidery, the authors say: "But there is no consecrated stitch, no stitch exclusively belonging to the Church, none probably invented by it. For embroidery is a primitive art—clothes were stitched before ever churches were furnished—and European methods of embroidery are all derived from Oriental work, which found its way westwards at a very early date. Phrygia (sometimes credited with the invention of embroidery) passed it on to Greece, and Greece to Italy, the gate of European art." Facing p. 220 is a fine illustration of Gothic church embroidery, in which the work was done directly on to the silk, showing the figure of King Abias. In this the face is worked in split stitch, over which the features are marked, the fine lines in short satin-stitches, the broader in split-stitch. Another interesting example faces p. 202; this piece of fifteenth-century work is chiefly remarkable for the amount of character which the needle has been able to express in the working of a man's face. On page 205 is a capital specimen of sixteenth-century Italian figure-work. In this the head, which is more like painting than the other examples, is worked "in short stitches of various shades, which give something of the colour as well as the modelling of flesh. This is a triumph in its way. It goes about as far as the needle can go, and further than, except under rare conditions, it ought to go. But it may do that, and yet be needlework." For the illustration on the opposite page, of Renaissance church-work, we are indebted to the courtesy of the publisher. The plates throughout the book are excellent. Those of samplers and other historical examples of fine needlework are so reproduced as to show with really wonderful fidelity and exactitude both texture and stitch. Both front and back views are given of most of the samplers shown. There are also many diagrams showing how the stitches are worked, and a full index. The whole volume reflects great credit upon the authors and their publisher.

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RECORDS OF WOODHALL SPA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD: Historical, Anecdotal, Physiographical, and Archæological, with other matter. By the Rev. J. Conway Walter. Horncastle: W. K. Morton [1899]. Pp. 263. Price 1s. 6d.

These notings were first printed from week to week in the columns of a local newspaper at the publishing office of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*. Mr. Walter's book has been printed from the type thus set up in narrow columns, and consequently the shape of the volume is somewhat awkward, and the type rather small. This is the more to be regretted that the book contains a great variety of interesting matter relating to the botany, natural

history, ornithology, archæology, ecclesiology, and other "ologies" of the district. Mr. Walter promises that future editions will take a better shape. We hope they may be soon called for, when at least one unpardonable defect of the present issue may be remedied—we mean the lack of a proper index. The book before us has an interesting list of local vernacular names of wild plants, and a list of fossils found in the neighbourhood of Woodhall Spa; and these are followed by an apology for an index, which is so meagre as to be irritating. Mr. Walter's collection of notes should be properly indexed, for, like the proverbial haggis, they provide much "fine confused feeding." The volume is decidedly cheap.

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The chief attraction in the *Essex Review* (Chelmsford: E. Durrant and Co.) for April is a well-illustrated paper by Messrs. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous on "Some Interesting Essex Brasses," a subject on which the same authors have worked more than once previously. Mr. E. A. Fitch continues his series of "Historians of Essex" with a sketch of Thomas Wright, whose share in the 1876 edition of Nares' *Glossary, History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages, History of Caricature*, and other antiquarian works, are probably better-known titles to fame than his *History of Essex*. The frontispiece to the number is a good portrait of Wright.

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The *Genealogical Magazine* (London: Elliot Stock) for May, with which is issued the index to the third volume, is the first part of vol. iv. Mr. Walter B. Blaikie contributes a long paper on the "Stuart Descendants," which, among other things, shows clearly the line of descent of the "royal lady" who, according to our present-day Jacobites and "Legitimists," is the rightful Queen of these islands. Under the general title of "Things which might be attended to," Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies has a capital little article on survivals of armorial practices in relation to military matters, dealing especially with the anomaly that, although a Field-Marshal wears the crossed batons on his uniform and on his saddle-cloth, he is yet unable to add the baton to his armorial achievement. The new volume makes a good start with this number.

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We have received the April issue of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (Horncastle: W. K. Morton), which has, *inter alia*, four excellent illustrations of ancient fireplaces in Tattershall Castle, accompanied by a few pages of notes on the castle, containing much well-summarized information. The numbers of the *East Anglian* (Norwich: A. H. Goose) for March and April have the usual variety of matter of local interest.



## Correspondence.

### A MISERERE AT WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

WILL you kindly permit me to vindicate the fair fame of a lady undeservedly aspersed, although with absolutely laudable intentions, by your correspondent, Mr. H. Hems? Among the subjects of the misereres at Worcester Cathedral he mentions (*ante*, p. 160): "An immoral woman undergoing the punishment of riding the streets upon a ram, with a rabbit under her arm, in a practically nude state, for she has only a net made with very large meshes thrown over her." This sinister interpretation of the carving is, I believe, the one generally accepted, but I am glad to be able to suggest that the damsel represented is in reality undertaking a pilgrimage of a far more joyous character. She is, in fact, a maiden of Folklore-land, whose story is told at length by Sir G. Darent in his *Tales from the Norse*. I have not the book here to refer to, but the story is well known, and the outline of it is this: A misogynist Prince or King is urged by his people to marry. He does not like to refuse, but he fences his consent with conditions which he fondly believes it will be found impossible to fulfil. Among these are that the lady who is to be his bride must come to him neither clad nor unclad, and neither riding nor walking. On hearing the conditions, a country maiden is struck by a happy thought. She accordingly dresses herself in a fisherman's net, and goes to the Court seated on a steed so low that she can step with one foot on the ground without leaving the saddle. The Prince sees her, and, recognising his destiny, marries her, with the orthodox result that both live happily ever after.

There are other conditions, duly set forth in the story, which I have forgotten, and I have forgotten also whether the Norse tale throws any light on the rabbit, or hare, which the miserere damsel carries under her arm; but I think there can be no doubt that the heroine of the tale is identical with the subject of the miserere carving. I do not know of any other English version of the Scandinavian story, but although Worcester lies beyond the frontier of the Danelaw, it is easy to understand how a story of the kind might become acclimatized in England at a date much earlier than that of the wood-carving. As this interpretation of the Worcester seat-bracket has not before been made public, you may perhaps think this letter worthy of insertion in the *Antiquary*.

SEBASTIAN EVANS, LL.D.

Dover, April 28, 1900.

ANDOVER.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your antiquarian notes refer to Andover and its neighbourhood, so rich in prehistoric and Roman remains. It has a mystic history, having been the seat of a Saxon dynasty under Ethelred; and both

members of the compound name being open to controversy.

The prefix An- might be from the Celtic *hen* = "old," or from *annagh*, *canach*, *amhaim*, all meaning water or marshy—very characteristic of the locality. The suffix compares with Condover, Wendover, Mitcheldever. An early form, A.D. 994, was Andefera, so dur, dour, a river name, and Dover in Kent. But a problematical origin from *ann*, *annat*, *annates*, a stipend or first-fruits, has been suggested, on the assumption that the whole territory was a grant to the Church from paganism. This prefix An- pervades the whole locality, as Ansdyke, a camp, Abbott's Ann, Ampport, Enham. The more immediate sites are: Bre or Bury Hill Camp, Quarley Hill, Okebury, Fyfield, with pit-dwellings, early interments, and the villa in Redenham Park, with neolithic flint implements; Thruxton Villa, with figured mosaics; Bullington Camp on Tilbury Hill, Folk or Barksbury Camp, Danbury Hill, Canute's Barrow, numerous tumuli. St. Mary Bourne lies on one of the numerous *annaghs*, or small streams (see the Irish Anna-Liffey). It is the supposed site of a Roman station named Vindomis, with numerous villas and all proper adjuncts. And there is the Devil's Ditch, supposed eastern terminus of the great Wansdyke (see Ansdyke, above mentioned). Now, if we abolish the W initial, we have a surviving An-, otherwise inexplicable.

Andover occupied a sort of oasis between three important Roman roads: (1) From Silchester to Salisbury; (2) from Winchester to Salisbury; (3) from Winchester to Cirencester, and the two last named joined at Wherwell, three miles south-east of Andover.

But there is another An-, the Anton River, supposed abbreviation of An[do]ver[ton], or town, the capital of that district. It joins the Test near Stockbridge, yet people write of the Anton or Test River; but historically the latter is the senior. A revival, however, has been devised from Ptolemy's Trisanton, which more probably refers to the triad formed by Langston, Chichester, and Portsmouth Harbour, separated by Portsea and Hayling Islands.

A. HALL.

Highbury, April 10, 1900.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot 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.





# The Antiquary.



JULY, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

THE Babylonian Room at the British Museum was reopened on June 4, after being closed for more than a year. There is no richer collection of ancient records in the world than that which is now to be seen in Bloomsbury. The number and variety of the treasures shown are simply astonishing. We can only name a few at random. There is a series of inscribed tablets containing something over a hundred letters of the Babylonian King Khammurabi, the Amraphel of Genesis xiv., who flourished B.C. 2300, each letter a little lump of clay in a clay envelope. These letters deal with many topics, and show how a king in the age of Abraham was as much concerned with the affairs of the meanest of his subjects as with matters of state. Another extraordinary series of circular clay plaques contain the tithe-rolls of the ancient temples of Southern Chaldea. They contain many thousands of entries relating to sheep and cattle, dates, wool, corn, and other produce, with totals and balances carefully made up from time to time. Other tablets are surveys of estates made for the purpose of estimating revenue, trade contracts, leases, and legal deeds of various kinds. Some of these have small, triangular pieces of clay attached to them, like wax seals to vellum charters. Among the exhibits of later date are many tablets of the time of King Nebuchadnezzar. Some show Belshazzar trading as a wool merchant, and Cambyses lending money upon the security of a house. A fragment of the Deluge tablet, portions of magical and medical works, some dictionary tablets, fragments of

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educational works containing tables of square and cube roots, series of astronomical calculations, and various other exhibits of the greatest interest and value, are included in the collection now made accessible to the public. The arrangement and labelling of the whole are admirably clear. It only remains to be added that for a shilling can be purchased a capital catalogue, illustrated with numerous photographs and maps—a production for which the Keeper, Dr. Budge, and his assistant, Mr. L. W. King, are warmly to be thanked.



During the month of June Dr. P. H. Emerson has been showing, at the rooms of the Royal Photographic Society, in Russell Square, a collection of some 140 photographs, taken by himself, which have been published in his various books relating to the scenery and life of East Anglia. In some the effects of early morning light and mist were wonderfully rendered. "A Misty Morning" (No. 109), "The Waking River" (131), "A Winter Sunrise" (122), and one or two others may be named in this connection. There were one or two effective snow pieces. Types of East Anglian character, and examples of local occupations, as in "Osier Peeling" (66), were also of special interest.



The proposed Gutenberg Museum in Mayence is intended to be a memorial of the celebration last month of the 500th anniversary of Gutenberg's birth in that city. The Mayor of Mayence has issued a circular explaining that the purpose in founding this museum is to collect, as far as possible, either in originals or in trustworthy duplicates, documents referring to the invention of the art of printing and its development. To the museum will be attached a Gutenberg Public Library to illustrate the history of the art of printing. It is also proposed to found, in connection with this museum, an International Gutenberg Society, one of whose objects will be the publication of important works on printing. The Mayor asks for objects of interest for the museum, and does not object to other assistance.



One or two finds of interest are reported from Scotland. At the village of East Kilbride, in

Lanarkshire, a contractor, who was digging a pipe-track on the estate of Bossfield, was surprised to find, about 2 feet under the surface, a beautifully-preserved Roman oil-lamp or cruise. The vessel is chastely designed of wrought iron, and, with its appendages, is complete in every detail. The streets of Rosemarkie in Ross-shire have recently been undergoing repair, and quite a collection of deer-horns of immense size, as well as a number of fine antlers and huge bones, have been unearthed. The most remarkable feature of the horns thus discovered is the delicate manner in which they have been sawn into various lengths. The subterranean remains found include a singular contrast to the foregoing relics in the shape of a large quantity of fossilized oysters and other bivalves not now indigenous to the locality. At Shewalton, in Ayrshire, a gentleman of Irvine, while examining what is known as the "Old Sea Beach," picked up a stone cleaver about 14 inches long and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick. Unlike other cleavers found in Ayrshire, it is chipped into shape, not ground. It has a well-shaped handle. From Shetland it is reported that a crofter in the parish of Quarff, on turning up a mound on his croft, came upon a stone slab about 18 inches from the surface, and on lifting this slab, discovered a stone-lined chamber, in which were a skull and a bowl-shaped vessel of stone or clay. Further investigations have brought to light more of these stone-lined chambers, and in one was a jar, with ashes.

Strangers Hall, Norwich, a very interesting specimen of an English merchant's house in the fifteenth century, has been recently purchased by Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke, the hon. secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, and carefully repaired under his direction and at his expense. The hall itself, approached by a richly-groined porch, is a handsome apartment with a king-post roof and perpendicular oriel window, while many of the other rooms contain finely-carved panelling and stone fireplaces. The house was the property of the Sothertons in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards passed to Francis Cock, Mayor of Norwich in 1627, who erected in the hall the picturesque Jacobean staircase and bay window

which have so often formed a subject for artists and photographers. The walls of the various rooms have been hung with a collection of drawings, etchings, engravings, etc., illustrative of old Norwich, and the house is now open for the inspection of visitors on payment of a small fee.

The beautiful ceiling of the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, the official residence of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, has been condemned as unsafe by the Board of Works, and in consequence Divine service is being held in the hall of the hospital. The ceiling is an exquisite piece of work in panels of pale blue and green ornamented with flowers in plaster relief. It was perfected by an Italian artist from designs by Sir Christopher Wren and Grinling Gibbons, and is considered one of the most beautiful specimens of ornamental ceilings in Europe.

The President (the Bishop of Chester) of the Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historical Society has addressed the following circular letter to the public: "The council desire to bring to the attention of residents in the city and county the present critical financial condition of the society. The society (which has been in existence over fifty years) is a publishing society, bringing out annually an illustrated number of its journal, and it therefore requires a large body of subscribers, and a constant effort to keep up the numbers caused by removal or death. Meanwhile, the society's museum has been enriched in an unprecedented degree. Not only has it the custody of the unique collection of Roman sculptured and inscribed stones belonging to the Corporation of Chester (of which a finely illustrated catalogue has just been published, and is now being issued to members), but many other objects of interest found in the city and neighbourhood have, quite recently, been presented to it, conspicuous amongst which is the Potter Collection of over 2,000 articles found on the north-west shore of Wirral, the gift of T. S. Gleadowe, Esq. In taking care of such matters of historical importance, the society is really conferring a benefit on the public at large. . . . The council make an earnest appeal for greater

support, and trust that, if not already a member, you will kindly signify to the secretary your readiness to become one." We hope that this appeal will meet with a ready response.

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Mr. C. Fred. Fox, of Newport, Isle of Wight, kindly sends us the sketch here reproduced of a quaint little cribbage-marker which has lately come into his possession. "It is of brass," he writes, "set on four feet, and  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch thick; the holes for pegging are

the highest interest. Last week, in the western part of the Agora, an ancient Greek fountain was laid bare intact, with two bronze lions' heads for spouts. These spouts are at a depth of 25 feet below the present surface of the soil. At the top of a flight of seven steps leading up from this lower level is a façade of metopes and triglyphs, taken, it is conjectured, from temples destroyed by Mummius, and hence not seen by Pausanias. The façade, which still has the original colouring upon it, is about 40 feet in length.



bored through the metal. The *naïveté* of the UP to denote either the end to commence pegging from or the finish, strikes one as being particularly quaint. The lettering and scrollwork are engraved, not bitten."

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Mr. Arthur Evans reports discoveries of the greatest interest in Crete. At Cnossos the remains of an ancient palace of the period called "Mycenæan" have been opened up, and clay tablets have been found covered with writing which is neither cuneiform nor hieroglyphic, but is supposed to be related to the Lycian and Carian characters. This discovery seems to take the art of writing back to the age of the Homeric Greeks. The deciphering of these tablets will be no easy task; but if the key to their riddle can be found, it is not unreasonable to expect that the matter of the script will be of the greatest interest and value, and may perchance throw light on not a few difficult problems.

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Fresh archaeological discoveries are also reported from Greece. The Athens correspondent of the *Times*, writing on May 29, said: "The excavations, which for some time since have been carried out at Corinth by Mr. R. B. Richardson and the students of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, have furnished this year results of

Other important objects of art discovered during the present season are an Ariadne head, a relief of dancing Mænads and large statues, probably from the Propylæa, together with massive blocks from both the architrave and cornice, as well as sculptured coffers from the ceiling."

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The annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held at Merthyr next month. Four days' excursions (August 14 to 17) have been arranged, including visits to Morlais Castle, Gelligaer, Cardiff Castle, Llantrisant Castle, and Castle Coch Vineyard.

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An interesting archæological discovery has been made in the ancient castle of Durham. Workmen engaged in repairing the floor in an apartment adjacent to the suite of rooms used by Her Majesty's Judges of Assize discovered a portion of a spiral stone staircase in an excellent state of preservation. Further excavations have brought to light more of the staircase, which, it is presumed, was in use as a means of access to the upper floors of the castle before the construction of the famous black oak staircase by Bishop Cosins in the seventeenth century. The spiral staircase is ascribed to Bishop Pudsey, and it

seems to have been a way of communication between Pudsey's upper and lower halls.



Some of the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields now threatened with demolition for the new street are certainly the work of the master, Inigo Jones. In 1618 Lords Verulam, Worcester, Arundel, and Pembroke, Inigo Jones, and others are commissioned to frame and reduce the Fields, both for sweetness and uniformity and comeliness, into such walks, partitions, or other plots and in such fashion both for public health and pleasure as Inigo Jones shall, with the King's approval, contrive and design. The then Purse and Cop Fields, traversed by a path leading from Fortifene Lane (now Sardinia, formerly Duke Street) to Great Turnstile, formed the haunt of horse-breakers, footpads, and vagrants, predecessors of the mumpers, rufflers, and thieves cited in the *Trivium*. The wooden posts and rails mentioned by Gay were not replaced by the present and original dwarf wall and railing until 1735, when an Act empowered the inhabitants of the square to levy a rate upon themselves for enclosing and adorning the Fields; some of the old lamp and flambeau holders remain, and two of the stone obelisks are preserved in the Soane Museum. The ground laid out by Jones extended north-westwards to the Devil's Gap and White Horse Close at Drury Lane. It appertained to the jointure of Henrietta Maria, the rose and lily queen, whose badges of the fleur-de-lys and rose may yet be seen on the fronts of houses built by Jones in Great Queen Street and the Fields.



Some interesting discoveries have been made at Sockburn Hall, near Darlington. Sir Edward Blackett, who owns Sockburn, which is noted for the tradition respecting the "great worm" which the redoubtable Sir John Conyers is said to have slain, has lately commenced to restore the ancient church—at present in ruins—near Sockburn Hall, which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century. He also intends to rebuild the Conyers Chapel, in which will be placed the whole of the Conyers relics, including the ancient falchion with which Sir John slew the great worm or dragon. The discoveries referred to were made in con-

structing a sunk fence round the ancient churchyard. Some very fine Saxon crosses were found, and some fractured urns. There were also found an ancient spur and key, boars' teeth and tusks, a bodkin made from a boar's tusk, and other articles. These finds, with the exception of the crosses, were shown by Mr. Edward Wooler to the Darlington Naturalists' Field Club at the weekly meeting on May 22, and were inspected with great interest.



"The Marquess of Granby has, we understand," says the *St. James's Gazette* of June 11, "under his personal consideration the organization of an archæological expedition to exploit the antiquities of British Honduras, which include the famous prehistoric city of Tikal. The Marquess, although he is the president for the year of the British Archæological Association, is not contemplating the expedition officially. It is to be a private venture under his auspices, and he has consulted several members of the Association, who have responded readily with offers of assistance, financial and otherwise. It has been pointed out to him that Americans representing different learned and archæological societies are very busily engaged in exploring the Aztec cities in Spanish Honduras. They have secured and carried off to their museums several valuable trophies, such as idols, sculpture, and tablets with symbolical references, and are only waiting for an opportunity to exploit in like manner the colony of British Honduras. This has hitherto been denied them, and it is thought that before they get permission to exploit the colony, British archæologists should bestir themselves and secure its archæological treasures for this country. The prehistoric city of Tikal is situated in an almost direct line sixty miles west of Belize. There is plenty of work to be done in the cities of the Aztecs. Terraces, temples, and columns, containing invaluable archæological remains, are still to be seen above ground, not to speak of what remains hidden underneath. As an instance of the antiquity of some of these remains, it has been pointed out that gigantic trees of great age are now found growing within the enclosed spaces of temples and other structures. The symbolical writings

on the tablets will form not the least interesting objects of exploitation.”



At a recent sale of the furniture in the mansion house of Mr. Alexander Carnegie, at Redhall, Kincardineshire, a unique lot was a half of the old carved oak pulpit of the Fordoun parish church prior to the Reformation. Apart from the workmanship on the pulpit, it has an interesting history. After the Reformation Dr. Leslie, an ultra-Presbyterian who had no reverence at all for anything connected with Catholicism, had the old pulpit removed and placed in his hen-house, where it lay for many a year. Mr. Carnegie's late father, Mr. John Carnegie of Redhall, discovered the interesting relic, purchased it, and had it converted into a cabinet. At the sale it was sold to an Aberdeen dealer for £22 10s. Another interesting article was a convex mirror which came out of the old house of Dunnottar, and which belonged to Lord Kennedy. It was sold to a Dundee dealer for £11 10s.



Mr. J. E. Griffith, F.L.S., of Bryn Dinas, Upper Bangor, North Wales, is about to issue by subscription, at the price of 10s. 6d., a book on the *Cromlechs of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire*. Many of these relics of antiquity have already been converted into gate-posts and macadam, so that Mr. Griffith is doing good service in photographing and preserving the form and situation of those which remain. The known cromlechs in the two counties are thirty-six in number, and the book—a royal oblong quarto—will contain forty-three collotype views, 10 inches by 8 inches. It will also contain a general introduction summarizing our knowledge of cromlechs; and each view will be accompanied by a short description of the cromlech represented, giving exact measurements of the different parts, its situation, and remarks on its present condition.



Many local archæological societies have been holding summer meetings. The East Riding Antiquarian Society visited Selby and Brayton on May 30. At the first-named place the Abbey was the chief attraction, and the Rev. E. Maule Cole spoke on its past history. Mr. W. N. Cheesman, of Selby,

lent a number of diagrams, and remarked that part of the first church, as built by Abbot Hugh, was not altogether destroyed, but was to be found in the north transept, the nave, and triforium. Abbot Hugh was a man of whom Selby people were very proud. He came to Selby with a great fortune, and devoted his energies to the building of the Abbey, dressing himself as a common workman, and receiving their pay. As regards the resemblance of Selby Abbey to the Cathedral at Durham, he found that the same workmen who worked at Durham finished the work at Selby, or *vice versa*. Some of the men worked at both places. In reference to the masons' marks on the stone used in the erection of the Abbey, that was a point which archæologists up to the present had not been well acquainted with, but the marks threw new light upon the work of building.



The members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society made a Whit-week tour to Connemara and the West of Ireland, visiting Galway, the Arran Islands, and, after their return to Dublin, Glendalough and the seven churches in county Wicklow. Many members of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union visited the earthworks at Skipsea in May. Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., of Hull, conducted a large party thither, and upon reaching the central mound he gave an exhaustive and most interesting account of the works themselves and the period at which they were constructed. Mr. Boyle showed that they were the work of Celtic Britons of the Bronze Age, and mentioned that several bronze implements have been found within the area covered by these famous defences. They consist externally of a deep moat, within which is a very lofty outer vallum, surrounded by a ridge, which may be called the battlements, and behind this ridge there is a kind of platform serving the purpose of the allure in a fortification of masonry. Within this lofty vallum, and midway between it and the central mound, there is a second vallum with a moat along its outer face, and at the foot of the mound itself there is a third vallum with a moat along the inner side. The mound is about 80 feet high, and the outer vallum about 60 feet.

An interesting feature about these earth-works is, as Mr. Boyle pointed out, the fact that the outer portion is laid out with almost mathematical precision, forming a semicircle round the mound at a distance of exactly a quarter of a mile. On the east no defensive works were constructed, because on that side, before the period of modern drainage, the impassable marshes were considered a sufficient defence.

✿   ✿   ✿

Further excavations at Blackfriars have brought to light more remains of the old Dominican Priory. On either side of the main arch, the unearthing of which we mentioned last month (p. 161), have been found two corbels that carried the ribs of a vaulted roof. A stone column in perfect condition and a good deal of medieval stonework have also been brought to light.



### Curious Ancient Customs and Traditions still lingering in Italy.

BY MISS E. C. VANSITTART.

**S**TRANGE customs and traditions still linger in many lands, but year by year they become rarer, and it may be of interest to note a few yet surviving in various out-of-the-way parts of Italy.

For a full appreciation of the oft-repeated word "superstition," it is necessary to follow out its derivation from the Latin *superstare*, meaning an excess or superabundance of religious belief. In the Greeks this showed itself by a fear of those genii or spirits whom they held to be gods, and if we trace this subversion of faith to its original cause, we shall find that the practices and customs resulting from superstition are merely the outcome of an exaggerated fear of the powers exercised by higher beings, spirits, or the Divinity itself. A sense of weakness in fighting against overwhelming odds causes ignorant and credulous minds to make attempts at propitiating the Deity, and though these efforts often take childish and futile shapes, there is an underlying pathos

as we realize the sense of helplessness and the terror of the unknown these poor souls are striving to fight against. The nineteenth century, with its advancing civilization and education, has done much to abolish these odd relics of a former age, the Christian act of the present day being merely grafted on to an old Pagan rite.

Exorcisms against bad weather take various forms. In some places, a storm being looked upon as a sign of the anger of God, *Ave Marias* and *Pater Nosters* are volubly repeated at its approach, while the church bells are rung, and wood, previously blessed for the purpose by the priest, is burnt on every hearth. In the Tarentino, when the peasants see dark clouds threatening rain or hail, the women place a child under seven years of age in the middle of the street, making it throw three small bits of bread to the right, the left, and in front, while repeating the following words in a loud chanting voice :

" Oziti, San Giovanni, e no durmire,  
Ca sta vescu tre nuvuli viniri,  
Una d' acqua, una di jintu, una di malitiempu.  
Do' lu purtanu stu malitiempu?  
Sotto a na crotta scura,  
Do' no canta jaddu,  
Do' no luci luna,  
Cu no fazza mali a me, e a nudda criatura."

" Rise up, St. John, and slumber not,  
For I see three clouds a-coming,  
One of water, one of wind, and one of storm.  
Whither wilt thou bear this blast?  
Into a darksome cave,  
Where no cock doth crow,  
Where no light doth glimmer,  
So that me nor other creature shall it harm."

In Tuscany the words are different :

" Sole, sole vieni,  
Cogli angeli e co' S-Santi  
Con tre cavalli bianchi;  
Bianca e la sella,  
Maria donzella!  
Maria Maddalena,  
Coll' occhi sta 'n pena,  
Con pena e con dolore:  
Il Signore ci mandi l' sole!"

" Come sun, dear sun,  
With the saints and angels,  
Come with three white horses;  
White are the saddles,  
Hail, Mary Virgin!  
Mary Magdalene,  
With her eyes a-streaming,  
Hath pain and sorrow:  
The Lord send us the sun!"

During a storm of thunder and lightning the following invocation is universally used in the neighbourhood of Lucca :

"Dopo il lampo viene 'l tuono ;  
Gesù Cristo s' è fatto uomo,  
S' è fatto uomo per Maria !  
Gesù ! salvate l' anima mia !"

"After lightning comes the thunder ;  
Jesus Christ made Himself man,  
Was made man through Mary !  
Jesus ! I pray you, save my soul !"

In the Abruzzi many strange religious customs survive, as Antonio del Nino relates in his exhaustive volumes on the traditions of his native district.

On the eve of St. Martin regular bacchanalia take place in the villages, where the boys and youths carry an empty pumpkin in which eyes, nose and mouth are represented by holes cut out for the purpose, and a burning candle fixed inside ; two horns are attached, and the pumpkin stuck on the top of a pole is borne round the village to cries of "Viva S. Martino ! viva la corna !" ("Long live St. Martin ! long live the horn !") Probably this is a survival of the *Cerei*, or illuminations, which formed part of the old Roman saturnalia, and is not unknown to the British youth who scoops out a turnip and makes it into a lantern, ornamented with hideous features.

At Avezzano the procession of Corpus Domini is distinguished by an odd form of ornament. Loaves of bread hung by ribbons are attached to the banners ; from the lanterns hang rolls shaped like eyes, stars, or hearts ; cakes and biscuits dangle from the baldacchino itself—in fact, the whole procession is a moving display of bread of different kinds, afterwards eaten by "the faithful" out of devotion, being looked upon as a symbol of the Eucharistic bread, though, if we go far enough back, we should probably find it to be a relic of the feasts of Ceres.

On All Hallows' Eve at Sulmona boys go round the town with a brush and pails full of lime and scrawl skeletons, skulls and crossbones on every house-door. It is the general custom among the *contadini* throughout Italy to cover up any embers which may remain on the hearth with ashes before going to bed, which operation is called *abbellare il fuoco* ; but on this night the

opposite is done, no spark is left smouldering, for fire is the symbol of life, and on this night it is the extinction of life that is to be commemorated. In many houses a well-garnished table is set out for the dead, since it is supposed that during the night the souls of the departed press around it, perhaps in order to see whether the living still hold them in remembrance. The next morning the food is distributed among the poor. This custom is no doubt a survival of the funeral banquets of the ancients.

In a village in the neighbourhood of Sulmona, on the last night of the year, boys, after singing appropriate verses to the new year, take possession of the public fountain at midnight, adorning it with flowers and plants, and lighting large fires of brushwood to keep off the cold during their long night watch. When dawn breaks, the women hurry to the fountain with their copper vessels, but "the water of the new year" cannot be obtained without being first paid for. Cakes, apples, chestnuts, and sweets are the toll exacted, and the young marauders leave with well-filled pockets. In an adjoining village the poor of the parish draw water at daybreak ; this they carry to the houses of their well-to-do neighbours, knocking at the doors. "Who is there ?" "Signora, here is the new water." The door is opened, the water accepted for kitchen or domestic use, and the bearer rewarded with a coin, cheese, bread, flour, or a sausage, as the case may be.

But strangest of all these survivals is the ceremony which still holds good at Anversa on July 25, when shortly after midnight the women of the village, barefoot for the most part, assemble to perform what is known as *il viaggio di S. Giacomo*. Each carries her rosary in one hand, and a stout staff or stick in the other. Having met at the church of St. Nicola, they all kneel down and recite a short prayer. Then the leader of the company strikes the ground with her staff : this is the signal for the others to rise and form in procession, each one striking the door with her staff as she leaves the church, but not a word is spoken. In the same order they visit the churches of St. Marcello and St. Maria delle Grazie in the village, and that of St. Vincenzo outside. Here there is

a disused cemetery, and the door is struck from outside. Finally they proceed to St. Maria della Neve, whose door they strike on entering, as the sticks are left here. Still keeping silence, they return to the village and disperse to their respective homes. The origin of this mysterious pilgrimage is unknown, but a great blessing is supposed to attend its fulfilment.

A quaint custom which affords much amusement to children is that kept up in the Abruzzi, when on Ash Wednesday the figure of an old woman with seven feet is cut out in paper and stuck against the chimney. This figure is supposed to represent Lent, and the seven feet seven weeks. Every Sunday one of these is cut off. At Naples a cord is stretched from one window to another; in the centre hangs a figure made of tow and rags, with seven feathers, and a spindle and distaff in hand. Here and there on the cord are suspended a herring, garlic, an onion, a bit of charcoal, or of dried cod-fish, all symbols of Lenten fare, and the following rhyme is constantly repeated:

"Quaréséma puverella,  
Va dicendo pe' la terra:  
Chi me da' 'na fuglitélla?  
E noglie, noglie?  
Chi mi da' dù far' ammoglie?  
Chi mi da' la stuppetélla  
Pe' fa' fila' quaréséma puverella?"

"Poor old Lent  
Goes wandering o'er the earth, a-crying:  
Who will give me a drop of wine?  
Who, but who?  
Who will give me wherewithal to wed?  
Who will give a strand of hemp  
For poor old Lent to spin?"

Every Sunday one of the seven feathers is drawn out, and on Easter Eve the church-bells ring, a string of squibs is let off, and the figure of Lent burnt amid great rejoicings and uproar.

Some of the ceremonies attendant on funerals also deserve mention. In the case of little children the priest and the sacristan carrying a cross head the procession, being followed by a flute-player, a fiddler, and a man blowing a trumpet. This improvised orchestra play a lively and cheerful strain of dance music. No doubt this is a survival of the old Romans' custom under similar circumstances. The way was led by bands of

musicians, *tibicines* (flute-players) and *viticenes* (trumpeters) being specially mentioned. In the neighbourhood of Bari the parents and relatives of the dead child follow the coffin at a short distance, and from time to time throw handfuls of sweets upon it. In Sicily the church bells ring out joyously at a child's funeral, the same as in Spain, where it is known as *la misa d'angel* (the angel's mass).

Of strictly religious ceremonies one still survives at Roccacaramanico in the Abruzzi, where a sacred tragedy is annually enacted on Good Friday. Twenty-four young men personify Roman centurions: twelve are clothed in red, twelve in green tunics, with lances and helmets. Early on Good Friday morning they assemble, and march two and two slowly and solemnly to the parish church, where on the lowest step of the altar the figure of the dead Christ, having been taken down from the cross, is laid on cushions. The detachment wearing red tunics enter the church, march round the nave, and finally take up their places as sentinels round the dead Christ. At the end of an hour they are replaced by their companions in green, who have been meanwhile keeping watch outside. The former now leave the church to stand as sentries without, till, at the expiration of another hour, they enter and in their turn relieve guard. This goes on throughout the day and night till the next morning. This touching ceremony is one of the last surviving relics of those sacred plays so common in the Middle Ages.

No doubt when railways invade these districts, bringing civilization in their train, these customs and traditions too will die away, though at present they are still deeply rooted in the hearts of the village folk, who cling tenaciously to their time-honoured belief, which, after all, is but a form (ignorant, if you will) of childish faith groping in the dark for a wider and fuller expression, and which, therefore, however mistaken and trivial it may appear to more enlightened minds, should command our respect.





## On a "Trinita" in Old Painted Glass in Rodmell Church.

BY W. HENEAGE LEGGE.

**T**HE village churches of Sussex have long been labelled with libellous depreciations, and described as "barn-like structures," "mean in appearance," with "pigeon-house belfries." Yet, lest we take these opprobrious epithets too seriously to heart, let it be explained that with the originator of these calumnies, the Rev. Thomas Horsfield (in his *History of Sussex*), the standard of church excellence was apparently "elegance and comfort," "a neat and commodious interior."

Nevertheless, such depreciatory descriptions of Sussex churches are very much to be regretted as possibly having been made excuses for the sweeping changes by which, under the name of "restorations," "ignorant clergy have—more in this county than in most—been permitted to amuse their leisure and seek temporary exaltation for themselves by restoring away all the interest of their churches." That these strong terms of condemnation which Archdeacon Hare uses (in his *Guide to Sussex*) are only too well deserved is acknowledged by all who make a study of the churches of that county. Yet a better acquaintance with these "unpretending structures" will show that they contain many features of great, in some cases of unique, interest.

In this connection I would invite attention to a fragment of an old painted glass window which survives until to-day in one of the Southdown churches.

On the western bank of that flat green valley through which the Ouse winds sinuously to the sea lies the little village of Rodmell, and there, since what time Domesday was compiled, its little church has stood, raising its shingled spire among the encircling elms. Revolutions have not ruined it, nor restorations robbed it of all interest for us to-day. In its vestry, in a little window looking westward, is a relic of the painted glass work of the mediæval time. Though now but a portion of some larger window, it

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is complete as to its central subject, the figure of Christ on the cross, the arms of which are upborne by the hands of the Father, a way of representing the Trinity which the Italians call "Trinita."

The figure of Christ measures  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches across the extended arms, and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the crown of the head to the feet. The head, bound by a fillet, is rather large in proportion to the body, and inclines toward the left shoulder. The hair is in flowing wavy



Mediæval stained glass  
Rodmell Church.  
See volume page 2

locks, and the beard is not so much pointed as markedly divided, in the manner described in that early Christian forgery, the letter of Publius Lentulus to the Emperor Tiberius. The hands are clenched over the nails and the feet are pierced by one nail. The nimbus has three bifurcated rays, which by some writers are considered to typify the Trinity, but which more probably are merely the three upper rays of a cruciform nimbus, the fourth or nethermost one being hidden by the head.

The whole figure is well drawn, and though meagre in form, is not of that ex-

tremely attenuated character seen in some early representations.

Part only of the figure of the Father is visible; the right hand and sleeved arm are seen supporting the right arm of the cross, the left hand and arm not now appearing. The raiment of the upper part of the body is looped up with a beaded band, which descends in front of the right shoulder down under and behind the arm, and passes over the front of the body up to the left shoulder.

A band of the window-leading runs above and contiguous to the arms of the cross, and above it are portions of three large sweeping feathers, as of a wing.

Lower down, on the right of the picture, are the tips of overlapping feathers, above an ornamented band, which bears a decided likeness to certain architectural enrichments, such as occur on string courses of the twelfth century.

The colouring is in pale shades of amber and maroon, the former tinting the head, loin-cloth and feathers; the latter, the outlines, background and ornamented bands. Around the knees and some other parts of the surface of the body of Christ are very fine curved and circular lines, so fine as almost to require a magnifying-glass to make them visible.

The inclination of the head of Christ toward the left shoulder, instead of the right, is, I think, of sufficient rarity in medieval representations of the crucifixion to merit attention. Of a large number which I have seen I can note only four in which this occurs.

The clenched hands, too, are of infrequent appearance compared with the usual representation of open palms and extended fingers.

What may be the age of this Rodmell glass, or to what part of the church originally it pertained, are matters of uncertainty. With regard to the latter it may be observed that the east window of the chancel is a modern insertion in the Perpendicular style, identical in design with the old east window in the north chapel of Ringmer Church.

But in the wall outside are distinct evidences that there once existed a window of a much earlier date, but the stones surviving are not sufficient to justify a precise con-

clusion as to its style. Apparently it had a semicircular head. The Rev. Godfrey de Putron informs me that he believes the portion of old glass was preserved from the old east window by his father, the late rector



Lateral facet of a gold ring  
found at Lewes Priory  
in Henning's Logge

of Rodmell, a clergyman well known amongst Sussex archæologists.

Another local example of a "Trinita" was found some fifty years ago among the ruins of Lewes Priory. It occurs on one of the lateral facets of a massive gold ring, now in the possession of the widow of the late Mr. J. Parsons, of Lewes, a gentleman to



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whom English archæology will ever be indebted, if only for his ground-plan of the site of Lewes Priory, before unknown, but now destroyed by the railway which to-day runs in a low cutting below the place where once stood the high altar and the five-chapelled choir of the great conventual church.

A somewhat similar example occurs on another fifteenth-century ring found at Orford

Castle, Suffolk. In this case the "Trinita" occupies the central facet. On both of these rings there were traces of enamel still remaining.

The period at which this way of representing the Trinity originated appears to be a somewhat disputed point. Didron, in his *Christian Iconography*, places it as early as the twelfth century. Of the four examples which he illustrates, two are of that period, one is of the thirteenth century, and one of the sixteenth. Our National Gallery contains four examples, dating from the thirteenth to the fourteenth centuries, by the



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following painters: Andrea Orcagna (1308-1368), Landini (1310-1390), Pesellino (1422-1457), and Giovanni Mansuelli, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth century.

In the South Kensington Museum is a wood carving (of the fourteenth century) of the Father upholding the cross, upon which, no doubt, the sculptor intended to place a figure of Christ, in wood, ivory, or precious metal.

D'Agincourt, in his *History of Art by its Monuments*, gives three illustrations of "Trinitas," of which one is of the twelfth or thirteenth and two are of the fourteenth century.

Hulme, in his *Symbolism in Christian Art*, considers these representations mainly the productions of the "later Italian painters." Whatever this term may mean, it is evident from the authorities quoted that they are of earlier origin, and I think this portion of old glass may be assigned to the fourteenth century.



## Diary of Journeys to London from the South of Ireland in 1761 and 1762.

BY MR. GEORGE BOWLES.

### INTRODUCTION.

**M**R. GEORGE BOLES, or Bowles, of Mountprospect, in the County of Cork (and near to Tallow, in the County of Waterford), was a member of a County Cork family,\* believed to be a branch of the ancient family of Bolles in Lincolnshire, and was twenty-two years of age when the Diary now published was written. He was educated for the medical profession, but gave it up with a view to enter the army; and it appears to have been for the purpose of obtaining a commission that he undertook the journey to London of which an account is now given.

The Diary covers a period of but four and a half months, during which time Mr. Bowles travelled from the Cove of Cork—the present Queenstown—viâ Bristol to London, where he arrived shortly before the marriage and coronation of King George III., to which references are made. Afterwards, on obtaining a commission in the 100th Foot, he went to York, from which place he was sent to Jersey, whence he returned to London, and exchanged into the 7th ("Queen's Own") Dragoons. Subsequently he obtained leave of absence, and returned home to Ireland, where he stayed about two months, for which he gives no record, and at the expiration of that time he returned to London viâ Dublin, Holyhead, Chester, etc.

As may be expected, the Diary contains much information as to the manner of travelling in England at that time, as well as to the means of communication between that country and Ireland; and as Mr. Bowles recorded a great deal of what came under his notice when in the different places he passed through, with his own impressions thereon, the journal is of considerable interest.

Mr. Bowles, who did not remain long in the service, married, in 1764, Dorothea,

\* Vide Burke's *Landed Gentry*, "Bowles of Ahern."

daughter of Henry Hunt, Esq., of Friarstown, County Limerick, and died in 1802.

T. GEO. H. GREEN, M.R.I.A.

Dublin.

DIARY—PART I.

“On Monday morning, the 30th day of August, 1761, I embarked on board the Good Ship the King of Prussia, Capt. Gardner, bound to Bristol, at the Cove of Corke: at seven that morning we weighed anchor and got under sail in Company with the Fowey Man of War of 40 Guns, having several Ships under her convoy bound to the West Indies. Capt. French of Corke, bound to Bristol, sailed about an hour before us, at nine we parted with the fleet & bore away after Capt. French, who was two leagues ahead of us—a moderate gale of wind at North-west. At twelve we fell in with a fleet of Ships bound to the westward, convoyed by one Man of War. Our Capt. hid his best men for fear of being pressed, till we had passed the Man of War, who soon after enquiring our course left us. At four this afternoon came up with Capt. French and bid him the go-bye. I could perceive a kind of emulation between both Capts. whose ship sailed the best, but ours has infinitely the advantage. Being extremely sea-sick most part of this day, left the deck at Six in the evening & betook myself to the Cabin, where I found my fellow-Passengers in much the same situation. My fellow-Sufferers named were Capt. Greenfield, a Gent. of the army on half pay: Mr. Van-Nost, the famous Statuary, Mr. Morris, a Young Gentleman going to the Temple, & Mrs. Ashcroft, a Quaker Lady going to her husband.

“The Ship rowling very much, this night could not Sleep, but falling into a dose was about seven o'clock awakened by the cries of the Sailors, Land! Land! which proved to be the Island of Lundie, distance about five leagues. This Island is about three miles in length, of an oblong form, situated at the Mouth of Bristol Channel, high & at most places inaccessible: at present uninhabited but some time ago the rendezvous of One Benson, who here carried on a most extensive smuggling trade, till at length ousted from hence by the King's Officers, who hanged one of his Capts: and forced himself to fly.

“I was extremely diverted here with an odd custom of the Sailors about paying their bottle & Pound, every one who has never been here before being obliged to give the Sailors a bottle of Rum & pound of Sugar or be tucked up to the yard arm and ducked from thence three several times in the sea. All our passengers to avoid that disagreeable circumstance, were obliged to comply with it. At eight this morning, having dressed myself & gone on deck saw plainly the main land of England on our larboard [? starboard] quarter, which as informed by the Capt: was part of Cornwall, distance about Six leagues: at eleven being abreast of Lundie Isle, saw a small Skiff standing for us, which proved to be a fishing boat from Ilford-Combe [Ilfracombe]. Being under great way at the rate of eight & a half knots an hour was obliged to Shorten Sail till she came up with us. We got out of her a Pilot to carry us up Channel. We could now see Capt: French whom we run out of sight the night before crowding all his sails between us and the Welch Shore: having got in our Pilot we stood away and run for it as before. About two were abreast of Ilford-Combe, a Port town in Devonshire, & at four came up to Mine head where were several Ships at anchor. At night-fall sailed between the Holms, two islands 22 leagues from Lundie, on one of which, called the flat holms, is a light-house from whence came off to us another Pilot who carried us up to King-Road, where we came to an anchor about twelve that night. Here were four men of war & several large outward bound Ships. As soon as we came to an anchor I went to bed & Slept for three hours heartily which greatly refreshed me. At the turn of the tide we again weighed to run up to Bristol and hearing them, got up & came on deck, it being just dawn of day: could see Capt. French at anchor close under our Stern, he having come up five hours after us. As soon as we had Set Sail, came on board us a Man of Wars boat to impress our hands, which the Capt: was aware of & hid his best men in the hold. Among the Men of Wars men Knew one Donroach that served his time to Mrs. Mills, & has been in the Navy since the commencem<sup>t</sup> of the war. At King-Road saw a Man hanging in Chains at high-water mark, who suffered there for

Murder. A very fine country on each side of us as we come up, finely cultivated and adorned with Gentlemen's Seats. At seven passed by Pill a small straggling town within five miles of Bristol, inhabited chiefly by seafaring people. Mr. Southwell's house near this place looks charmingly from the water.

"Nothing, especially to one coming in from Sea, can equal the variety of Country sweets on each side of the River Severn as you come up here. The trees, houses, agreeable Villas of the Merch<sup>ts</sup> of Bristol, all contribute to make it delicious to the Eye. At nine passed by the Hot wells where we saw a vast concourse of Gentry, & being towed up by a large boat arrived safely at the Custom House Quay at ten o'clock amidst an innumerable quantity of Ships.

"Having landed, Mr. Morris & I took up our lodging at the White Hart in Broad-Street, the landlord of which being an obliging person shewed us every thing worth seeing in & about Bristol, which took us up this and the following day. Bristol is an ancient, rich, and populous City, somewhat larger than the City of Corke in Ireland, the streets extremely narrow and badly contrived: but many handsome Structures both public and private, the Church of St. Mary's Ratcliffe is a fine old building in the Gothic taste, computed a mile in circumference [!], the altarpiece finely painted by Mr. Hogarth, which cost the City 500 Guineas. It represents the ascension of our Lord, the Sealing of the Tomb, and the two Angels in white apparel appearing to Mary Magdalene & Simon Peter telling them their Master was not there but gone before them into Gallilee. Here is likewise the monument of the great Sr. Wm. Penn the first settler of Pennsylvania, who here lies buried.

"There are several other public places and fine Squares, such as Queen's Square where stands an handsome Equestrian Statute in Brass of his late Majestie. Eighteen parish Churches of an ancient structure but extremely handsome.

"One custom they have peculiar I believe to themselves: that the Daughter of every free Man of the City is by an act of Queen Elizabeth's free, and her husband entitled to the same favour.

"We had the pleasure of seeing most of

the Gentry of Gloucestershire walk in procession to St. Thomas' Church, this being their Anniversary feast, & saw them dine at the Assembly room. The design of this institution is to raise a fund to put out the poor boys of that Shire to free tradesmen of Bristol, by which means they in time become useful members to Society and arrive at great riches. They made an handsome appearance, & were preceded by the boys dressed decently, & each of them carrying a white wand. They that day raised 800 Gs. for that Charity. Having visited the Hotwells near Bristoll & seen every thing worth notice in and about that City, my friend the Templar and I took seats in the Stage Coach for London, or as they call it there the Machine which goes in two days. We payed One Pound Seven Shillings each, and are ordered to be at the White Lyon in Broad Street by 4 o'clock Fryday morning.

"This morning at 4 we set out from the White Lyon for London accompanied by two Gent: more; this Machine is a very easy and safe Carriage.

"At Six we came to the famous City of Bath distance about Eleven miles; having stayed here for an hour to satisfy our Curiosity by the particular indulgence of our Coachman who by the bye was well paid for that favour.

"Bath is the handsomest City in England, as they told us; small but on account of the waters extremely neat & gay. The Circus will when finished be a most compleat building. Near this place they get the famous stone called Bath stone, very soft and easily worked but grows by degrees extremely durable. From Bath we came to Chippenham where we breakfasted: a small neat market town full of French Officers who are here upon their parole not to go above a mile from town. From Chippenham we came to Calne; a market town nothing remarkable in it, but the first town we met with on the borders of Wiltshire which is somewhere here parted from Gloucestershire. About half way from this to Marlborough is a vast plain called Marlborough Downs seven miles in Circumference: a fine Corn Country, but scarce a tree or Shrub to be seen. Not far from this lies the town of Marlborough, a pretty neat town built of brick and tile; here we dined

and got a fresh relay of horses. From thence we passed on to Hungerford, a small town in the County of Berks, & making no delay here arrived at Six in the Evening at Newbury, a large and neat town where we propose staying this night, having this day travelled Sixty-five miles, & having Slept the night before in Somersetshire breakfasted in Gloucestershire dined in Wiltshire & supped in Berkshire.

"Newbury is a handsome and large town pleasantly situated on the River Kennett, noted for being the birthplace of Jack of Newbury, who on a certain occasion brought into the field an 100 Clothiers of his own employing to help his Sovereign. Its trade is chiefly in the woollen manufacture which is here carried on very extensively; has a very handsome market house & Church and is just fifty miles from Hyde park in London.

"Saturday, Sept.—This morning at five left Newbury & passing through several market Towns came about nine o'Clock to the Town of Reading, a large & as they tell us the prettiest Country town in England, the Shire town of Berkshire, & famous for being the burying place of Henry the Second & his Concubine fair Rosamond. The Church in which these monuments stand was built in the Reign of William Rufus.

"From Reading we came to Maidenhead, a pretty town near the borders of Middlesex, the River of Thames flowing hard by. That river we passed at this place over a large stone bridge, & came to a small town called Slough in Middlesex, where we dined, & went to see the famous Castle of Windsor, formerly a Hunting Seat for our Kings, now the country residence of the Duke of Cumberland, who is Ranger of the forest that is adjacent to it. In this Castle which is extremely magnificent are several fine pieces of painting &c. Hercules spinning for Omphale Queen of Lydia drawn by the famous Rubens is inimitable. Leaving this sweet place with regret, we went to see Eaton school, a fine old building adjacent to it, accounted the greatest school in England.

"Having dined we Set out from hence & came to Colnebrook a small town; near this place we crossed Hounslow heath, a large Common famous for Robberies. Here we saw several gibbets on the heath, I reckoned as we passed them nine malefactors hanging

in Chains; a most shocking sight. Before we crossed this heath we met with an alarming circumstance that not a little disturbed us. Having stopped to take a glass of wine at an Inn between Colnebrook & Hounslow, while we were within, the Coachman, or some other associate of the Highwaymen who frequent that place, drew the powder of the pistols we left in the Coach & left the ball in the barrels; this we should not have found out till too late, & we should have been inevitably robbed, had not I by mere accident expressed my fears of our meeting Highwaymen, & at the same time proposed each Gent: should take a pistol & stand on the defensive in case we were attacked. This we agreed on and trying mine we found out the cheat. We immediately recharged, & were hardly done when a man well mounted and genteely dressed rode up to the Coach door, presented his pistol & demanded our watches & money. We parlyed and told him the mistake he lay under if he supposed our Pistolls were not charged, and at the same time assured him if he did not ride off immediately we would fire at him; he took us at our words & rode off in full gallop. The Coachman we thought in the secret but durst not openly express our suspicion. Having got rid in this manner of our troublesome visitor, we drove to Hounslow a town not far from the heath. Making no delay here drove thro' Turnham Green, Hammersmith, Kensington, at which place his Majesty Now is waiting for the first news of his intended Queens landing, & which is expected every moment. Here is a fine seat where his Majesty generally resides during the Summer season.

(To be continued.)



## The Study of Pompeii.\*

By H. P. FITZGERALD MARRIOTT, F.R.G.S.



HE first-named book, in spite of what has been said by previous reviewers, though new in its scope and form, is not altogether fresh in its contents. For though many of its

\* *Pompeii: its Life and Art.* By August Mau, German Archæological Institute in Rome. Trans-

illustrations have never before been seen, yet nearly all of its subject-matter has been published in one form or another in Professor Mau's German works, namely, his edition of Overbeck's *Pompeji*, his *Geschichte der decorativen Wandmalerei in Pompeji*, and his latest *Führer durch Pompeji* (Leipzig, 1893). Indeed, the latter has more recent information, for it refers to the lately uncovered remnants of ruins behind the Basilica, although saying no more than that "one finds the substructure of a totally destroyed great temple of the Roman period, oriented south-east, as well also as uncleared foundations." Of this same building Gusman's work pronounces it a temple of Venus, while Sogliano says that it is a temple of Augustus. As inscriptions in Pompei record that there were priestesses of Ceres and Venus in the town, it is probable that Gusman's conjecture, for this and other reasons, is correct.

Contrary to what some reviewers have said who have evidently never lived in Pompei, to wander amongst the ruins "one knows" and "feels that people lived in these houses and walked these streets." One feels as one perambulates the cloisters of one of the ruined mansions that any moment the owner may come and ask one what one's business is. This feeling does not seize one in the public buildings, the temples, theatres, and baths; but the present writer and many whom he has known at Pompei can testify to this strange sensation acquired by studying the ruins day after day, week after week, and month after month.

The country villa at Bosco Reale is described in full both by Mau, Sogliano, and Gusman; and, of course, the now famous and beautifully preserved house of the Vettii excavated in 1894-95 occupies a large space in all of them. Chapter LIII., on Painting and Wall Decoration, should be read carefully. As all students of Pompei are aware, Mau's great forte is his thorough knowledge of the mural decoration in all its

lines and colours. No one who has studied Pompei can describe any of the houses without referring to his classification of the designs, which he places under four periods. It is the fourth style which has gained the sobriquet of "Pompeian," whilst the third, which is the most perfect, is little known, owing to much of it not having been preserved under the earlier directors of the excavations. In England it has been delightfully ignored. In *Facts about Pompei* I subdivided the fourth style; the third style Mau had already separated into two varieties, but in my work I mentioned a third. It is an interesting fact not generally known that the modern decoration found all over Italy in small houses and inns is clearly derived from that existing in the Roman days. For instance, the imitation tressel-work painted on a wall at the back of the garden with birds and plants is found in Pompei, and is still common in Italy. The "Pompeian" decoration found in hotels and a few large villas is, of course, however, only a direct imitation from the fourth style of Pompei itself since its discovery.

Of the three works mentioned, Gusman's is the only one which gives illustrations and chapters on the family portraits which are found in so many houses. The artist's eye of that author at once recognised that the faces were not the stereotyped types represented in the heroic and classical pictures. *Facts about Pompei* was the first to enunciate this, and though one portrait, that of Paquius Proculus, has long been stated to be a portrait, this was only because the shape of the frame being rectangular was familiar to the modern eye, and there was also an inscription in the house which tallied with the appearance of the figures in the painting. On the other hand, the portrait of the centurion M. Cæsius Blandus, and his wife, was ignored because it is round, though forty-nine centimetres in diameter, and on a prominent wall in the *atrium* of the house, and it has therefore been the innocent cause of attaching the ridiculous name of "Mars and Venus" to this soldier's residence.

Mau traces the origin of the styles of decoration to Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch; and it is interesting to know what he thinks of the decorations which are

lated into English by Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan. With numerous illustrations. London: The Macmillan Co., 1899. 25s.

*Pompeii: La Ville, les Mœurs, les Arts.* By Pierre Gusman. Paris, 1899. 30 francs.

*Guide de Pompéi.* By Professor Sogliano. Rome, 1899.

Egyptian. In his work he says of one variety of the third style: "Among the ornamental forms are many of Egyptian origin, as figures of Egyptian priests, sistrums, sphinxes, and creatures of the Nile, whence we infer that this style was developed in Alexandria."

Contrary to what Professor Mau states, it has been said that the Isis worshipped in Pompei was not the old Egyptian goddess. Admitting that the rites had been "re-organized by the first Ptolemy with the help of Manetho, an Egyptian priest, and Timotheus, a Greek skilled in the Eleusinian mysteries," there is no reason why the words spoken to Lucius in *The Golden Ass* concerning the glories of Isis should not have applied as much to the old Egyptian Isis as to the Ptolemaic form. For to say that she was identical with Cybele, Minerva, Venus, Diana, Proserpine, etc., would be merely an exaggerated way of saying that she was the mother and producer of all things: in fact, it was a way of explaining this to the Græco-Roman element. As to what Apuleius's work and that by Lucius of Patræ, upon which it was founded, really were, a new light is thrown on the subject by William Simpson in *The Jonah Legend* (Macmillan, 1899), who with good reasons considers that it may probably be the remnants of an ancient initiatory ceremony, in which redemption of the individual, after much suffering and many trials, is the fulfilment of the rite.

Professor Mau gives us a new restoration of the Basilica, about which there has always been so much discussion. And it is in such matters we observe that Gusman's work is of a more artistic and less archæological type than that of Mau. It is full of sketches by Gusman himself, taken in Pompei, and some very beautiful full-plate coloured drawings which give a very correct impression of the wonderfully-preserved Pompeian walls. But Mau's work is undoubtedly most thorough, and far ahead of anything on the subject that has ever appeared in English, and the softness of his full-page photogravures is highly to be commended; although it is a pity that he has omitted certain facts about the wells, the portraits, and one or two other things upon which others have already

touched. To conclude, we will merely quote the last words in the book: "Since these remains are so broadly typical, they are invaluable for the interpretation of the civilization of which they formed a part. They shed light on countless passages of Greek and Roman writers. Literature, however, ordinarily records only that which is exceptional or striking, while here we find the surroundings of life as a whole, the humblest details being presented to the eye. Pompeii, as no other source outside the pages of classical authors, helps us to understand the ancient man." And we may add that Mr. Kelsey's translation of Professor Mau's manuscript will greatly further this investigation.



## An Old Wooden Chest at St. Oswald's, Hooe, Battle, Sussex.

BY JOHN JAMES NEWPORT.

**T**HE writer has recently restored to its original home in the vestry of St. Oswald's, Hooe, an old wooden chest which for some ten years was stowed away in an outhouse of an adjoining farm awaiting its turn to be consigned to the flames—the fate which had befallen other "lumber" taken from the sacred edifice during a restoration of its nave and chancel.

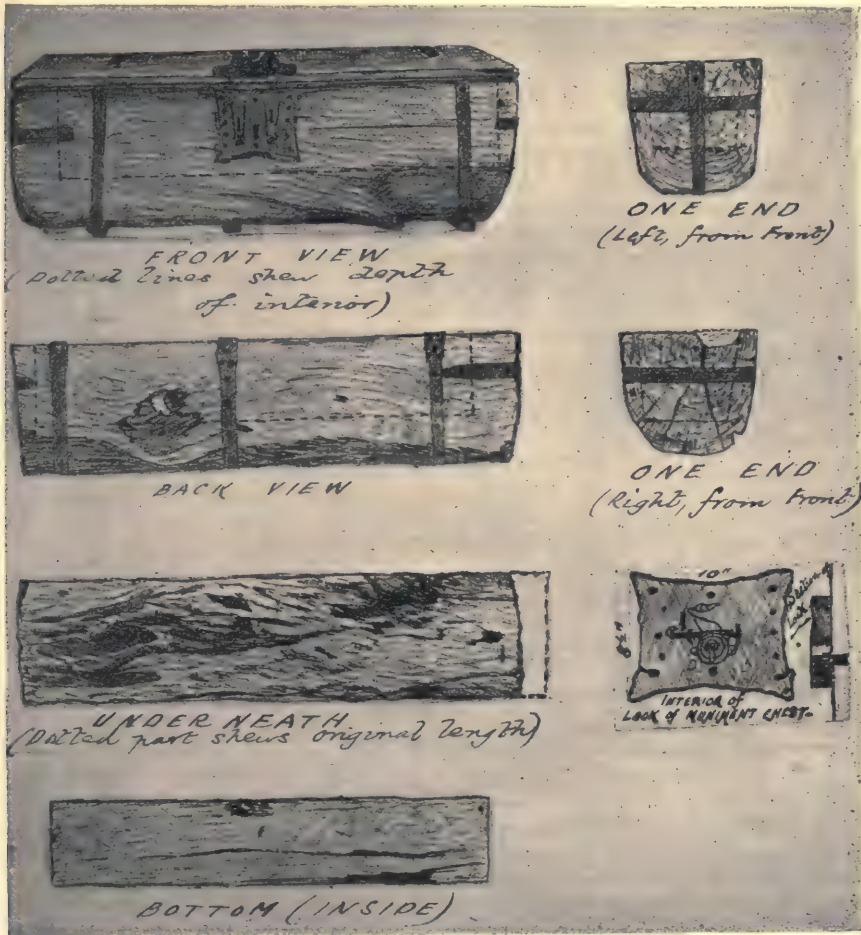
When an account of the church was published in the autumn of 1898 an intelligent parishioner raised the question of the whereabouts of the chest. Soon after it was discovered, and its interesting and instructive character was revealed. Curiosity was aroused about one particular part by a plate on it. This was removed, and it was found to be an ancient lock.

Permission was obtained to clean and restore the relics; but this proved a more difficult task than was anticipated, for there was great cause to fear that the progress of decay had rendered the chest too weak to bear cleaning and repair. The iron hinges



were so brittle that it was difficult for the smith to weld on the pieces required to restore them to their former length; and a piece of oak wide enough for the lid was not readily to be got. However, after three months' care and labour the work has been accomplished.

concentric circles shown in one end, the tree (or limb) from which it was made was about one hundred years old. The iron work is strongly made. No measuring (except by the eye) appears to have been used, for the lock was not placed in the centre of the front, nor the hinges equidistant from or exactly



From one end a portion has at some time or other been sawn off. Originally the chest must have been more than 5 feet long, the ends and bottom 5 inches thick, and the sides  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. It is a "dug-out," being a length of oak trunk hollowed out and rudely squared. From the number of

parallel to each other. Both ends, being split, were secured by bands of iron. In one end the split was so wide that a wedge-shaped piece of wood had been inserted and covered (on the outside of the chest) with a strip of iron.

In the course of time a hole has been

completely eaten through the back, and another through the bottom. In the bottom (inside) is a fissure about 7 inches long and 2 inches deep. It contained nothing but powder—the product of decay. The lid, middle hinge, parts of the other two hinges, hasp, key, most of the nails, and the sheet-iron bands are new.

Inquiries have been made to learn the history of such chests, and to ascertain where others may exist in the country. A gentleman says he saw one in Christchurch, Hampshire, and that it was said to be of Anglo-Saxon origin. Another was discovered along with St. Augustine's chair at Stanford Bishop. In 1808 there was one in Lancing, about which a question was asked in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.\* There is a similar chest in Wimborne Minster, and both the Warrington and Northampton museums possess a like relic.

The question of the age of the chest is not easy to answer. The Rev. Canon Simpson of Bexhill considers it to be reasonable to regard it as the work of Britons, with the ironwork added by Saxons or Normans. The writer has come to the conclusion it is probably of Saxon make in the eighth century. It seems totally unreasonable to ascribe its construction to Normans. Is it reasonable to suppose it was made by Saxons for the Early English Church of the twelfth century, or by Saxons for the Saxon Church (or what was left of it, or took the place of it) after the Conquest? It must be remembered the manor was given by the Conqueror to Robert of Eu. The chests depicted in extant Anglo-Saxon drawings are of a much more civilized sort than this, being made of boards or panels.

Such workmanship as the old chest shows was practised by Celts and Teutons in the manufacture of boats, canoes, cisterns and coffins.† Sussex embraced Christianity at the close of the seventh century. Hooe must have boasted a church in Saxon times, probably in the eighth century. Is it not reasonable to regard the chest as originally made for that first Christian church in the

place and by the rude natives who dwelt so near the Ashburnham forge and timber works?

At one time the Ashburnham family occupied the former manor-house near the church. They still claim the vestry as their own. It is probable the Ashburnhams had very much to do with the locality in the Early Saxon period.

The ironwork may be considered as belonging to a later date. But since the Saxons reached the highest pitch of metallurgical skill,\* and the chest probably has received great care, it is surely reasonable to consider it as of the same age.

The durability of oak is exhibited in St. Radegund's reading-desk of the sixth century, which is still at Poitiers.†



## Further Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Concluded from p. 142.)

### MATHEMATICS.



THESE were chiefly confined to the Universities, especially Cambridge, till the great schools in London and elsewhere learned to devote a certain share of the time to studies outside the rudiments and classics. But they were included in the programme of the *Museum Minervæ* about 1635, and occur as one of the subjects taught at a private academy in 1676.

Euclid. The Elements explained in a new and most easy method. 8vo., Oxford, 1685. Frequently reprinted.

Many other selections appeared from time to time for the use of schools and colleges.

### DRAWING.

It is a noticeable fact that the additional accomplishments, which the great schools of England did not recognise till our own time,

\* *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii., p. 316.

† *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvii., pp. 54-56; *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxvii., pp. 53, 54; *British Barrows*, pp. 13, 23, 32, 375, 376, 384.

\* Gardner's *Ironwork*, pp. 38, 44.

† *Antiquary*, vol. xxxiv., p. 319.

were included in the curriculum of a private establishment in 1676, as we see by reference to the volume which I printed in 1888 (p. 178).

Barlow, Francis: *Graphic Works on Birds and Beasts.*

Fully described by me in my *Bibliography*, and probably used for educational purposes.

Ars Pictoria, Or an Academy treating of Drawing, Painting, Limning and Etching. By Alexander Browne, Practitioner. Folio, 1660, 1669, 1675. Plates.

Browne based his book on Odoardo Fialetti of Bologna; he was Mrs. Pepys's drawing-master.

The Art of Graveing and Etching. By W. Faithorne. 8vo., 1662.

Some of the graphic books engraved by this artist served, no doubt, for pupils' copies.

Heckle, A.: *The Florist*, or an extensive and curious collection of Flowers for the imitation of Young Ladies. Folio, J. Bowles [about 1730].

New Drawing Book of Horses, designed by Chevalier Le Clerc and other for Youth to draw after. Oblong 8vo., J. Bowles [about 1740]. Plates.

Stent, Peter: *Book of Flowers, Fruits, Beasts, Birds, and Flies.* 4to. [about 1660].

Durer, Albert: *Drawing Book.* 1652, etc.

This class of publication was also brought into employment for learners, and hence copies have become rare, especially in perfect state.

Bickham, John and George: *Works on Penmanship*, etc.

The illustrations utilized by students.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

See *Literary Productions*, and *Earlier and Later English School-books.*

#### SINGING AND DANCING.

These two accomplishments were taught in private academies in the seventeenth century. (See Hazlitt's *Schools*, 1888, p. 178.) At the Barrington School, Bishop Auckland, they made the boys sing the Psalms in tune with pitch-pipes; this was in 1810. In 1788 Hazlitt learned dancing at the school at Wem, in Shropshire.

#### CALLIGRAPHY.

The earliest models for refined writing in England were those supplied, probably on a very frugal scale, from Italy; and the good

effect which they operated is seen in the manuscript remains of such men as Bacon and Jonson; but the court-hand, to us so barbarous and obscure, continued to be the prevailing style for legal and literary documents, and for correspondence, till the Restoration. Our first writing-masters were foreigners, either Frenchmen or Italians. The second half of the seventeenth century witnessed the introduction of manuals for instruction by native teachers adapted to all the manifold requirements of society and commerce, and the court-hand was gradually superseded by a fashion in penmanship which varied more or less according to personal tastes, but which, perhaps, owed more to the French school than any other.

The calligraphy of existing specimens of the early epistolary and other compositions of noble ladies demonstrates the neglect, with the fewest exceptions, of a systematic and cultivated handwriting even among that class which may be supposed to have enjoyed the highest educational advantages; and where we meet, as in the case of Lady Jane Grey and Mary of Scotland, with superior skill and taste in this direction, we seem to recognise the fruit of Italian or other foreign influence. The skill of the writer, indeed, in the production of letters was usually limited to the signature alone or that of the subscription; the body of the communication was the work of an amanuensis or secretary; and we are not therefore to be surprised that in the lower ranks of life, even down to a later period, the ability to correspond or to do so much as sign what another had written was yet more sparingly diffused.

Even in the present century the practice continued at some schools of writing on *sand-tables*, one still kept up in Mohammedan establishments. It was principally used, as at Barrington School, Bishop Auckland, founded in 1810, for teaching the A B C; and the sixth form, or lowest class there, was called the *sand-class*. A series of cards containing the alphabet was successively handed to a pupil, who did his best to copy the letters on the table; and the latter seems also to have been employed as a medium for amusement or games.\*

\* *Antiquary*, February, 1891.

A Book containing divers sorts of hands, as well the English as French Secretary, with the Italian, Chancery and Court hands: also the true and just proportion of the capital Roman. By Jean de Beuchesne. Oblong 4to., London, 1570, 1571, 1590, 1602.

The way to fair writing in very apt and plain manner discovered, digested, and set forth in two parts, by Christopher Gower. Licensed in 1586-87.

A Method to teach to write in short time. Licensed in 1589.

The School of fair writing. Licensed in 1591.

The Writing Schoolmaster. By John Davies of Hereford. Licensed in 1620 conditionally. Editions: 4to., London, 1636, 1648, etc.

Multum in Parvo, or the Pen's Gallantry. A Copy-Book. By Edward Cocker. 8vo., London, 1660.

A Copy-Book; or a Compendium of the most usual hands of England, Netherland, France, Spain, and Italy. By Richard Daniel. Engraved by Edward Cocker. Oblong 4to., London, 1664.

A New Copy-Book of the usual hands of England. By J. Johnson. Oblong 8vo., London, 1667.

Arts Glory, or the Pen-man's Treasury. By Edward Cocker. 4to., London, 1674.

The Pen's Transcendency, or Fair Writing's Store-house. By E. Cocker. 4to., London, n.d.

England's Pen-Man; or Cocker's New Copy-Book. 4to., London, 1703.

The Penman's Paradise, both pleasant and profitable. By John Seddon. Oblong 4to., London, n.d. [about 1780].

A Copy-Book of all the hands now in use. By Peter Gery. Engraved by W. Faithorne, and are to be sold by him at his shop without Temple Bar. 4to.

Natural Writing in all the Hands. By George Shelley, writing-master at Christ's Hospital. Oblong 4to., London, n.d. [about 1720]. Two Parts.

The Young Man's Companion, teaching all the usual hands now practised in England. By W. Elder. Oblong 8vo., London [about 1730].

Weston, T.: Copy-Book, written for the use

of the Young Gentlemen at the Academy in Greenwich. Folio, 1726.

The Universal Penman; or the Art of Writing. By George Bickham. Folio, London, 1741.

Fables and other Poems curiously engraved for the amusement of young gentlemen and ladies in the Art of Writing. By John Bickham [about 1760]. 8vo., 3 vols.

Compare Scotland, *suprà*.

#### LANGUAGES.

The study of languages was for commercial, conversational, and literary purposes, and was pursued during the earlier period at academies or under private tutors. Latin and French were at first most generally cultivated, the former for the sake of translation into the vernacular of the classics and of foreign authors, such as Erasmus, who wrote and corresponded in that tongue. As the habit of travelling became more customary, and as our mercantile relations extended, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and German were successively introduced as features in completing anyone for his public or other functions. The list of Polyglots furnished above were largely used for this object, and passed through numberless impressions from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The series and system commenced with what is sometimes known as Caxton's *Book for Travellers*, an Anglo-French Vocabulary.

#### ADDENDA.

##### LITERARY PRODUCTIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATION.

An Essay upon the Necessity and Excellency of Education, with an account of Erecting the Royal Mathematical School, recommended by His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of England. By Mr. Maidwell. 8vo., 1705.

A scheme for developing the Royal Navy of England.

School Life and Contributions to Education. By Thomas Arnold. Edited by J. J. Findlay. Crown 8vo., 1897.

Sixty Views of Endowed Grammar Schools. By J. C. Buckler. 4to., 1827.

The Free Schools of Worcestershire and their Fulfilment. By George Griffith. 8vo., 1852.

- William of Wykeham and his Colleges. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcott. 8vo., 1852.
- History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright. 8vo., 1862.  
See at pp. 116-19 an account of Anglo-Norman schools with a curious illustrative engraving.
- NOTICES OF PARTICULAR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, ETC.
- BINGHAM SCHOOL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Love Crowns the End, a Pastoral, presented by the Scholars of Bingham, in the County of Nottingham. By John Tatham. 8vo., 1640.  
Attached to Tatham's *Fancies Theater*, 1640.
- BLANDFORD.—The Odes and Epodes of Horace, translated into English verse by T. Hare, Master of Blandford School. 8vo., 1737.
- BRISTOL.—The Exercises performed at a visitation of the Grammar School of Bristol, 7th of April, 1737, with verses on the Grammar School, etc. Published by A. S. Catcott, Master of the said School. 4to., Bristol, Felix Farley (1737).
- CHARTERHOUSE.—Memorials of Charterhouse: a Series of Original Views taken and drawn on stone by C. W. Radcliffe, complete in three parts. Folio, 1843.  
— Old and New. By Eardley-Wilmot and Streatfield. 8vo., 1895. Etchings.
- CHEAM.—The Student's Magazine, or Cheam School Journal. Crown 8vo., 1832-36.
- CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Gleanings from "The Blue," 1870-81. Crown 8vo., 1881.  
— The Blue Coat Boys. By W. H. Blanch, 8vo., 1877.
- DORCHESTER.—For interesting notices of Trinity School see *Notes and Queries*, April 13, 1889.
- ETON.—Alumni Etonenses.  
— The Etonian: Essays on Various Subjects by Young Etonians. Crown 8vo., 1824. 3 vols.  
— Eton Portrait Gallery. 8vo., 1876.  
— Exempla Minora, Or, New English Examples to be turned into Latin, adapted to the Rules of the Latin Grammar lately printed at Eton, for the use of the Lower Forms. 8vo., Eton, 1761.  
— Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta. 8vo., 1813.
- Memoirs of Celebrated Etonians. By J. H. Jesse. 8vo., 1875. 2 vols.  
— Ionica, two parts. By William Johnson [William Cory, Assistant - Master]. 8vo., 1858-77.  
— Hints for Eton Masters. By the same. 8vo., 1898.  
— Introduction to Latin. 8vo., Eton, 1818.  
— Lucretius, in two parts, with Key, for the use of Eton. By W. Johnson *alias* Cory. 8vo., 1871-73.  
— Sophon. By the same. 8vo., 1873.  
— History of Eton College. By H. C. M. Lyte. 8vo., 1877.  
— Catalogus Alumnorum [1730-40]. 4to.  
— School Lists. Published periodically.  
Many other works of this class and relative to the institution are in the National Library.  
— Musæ Etonenses, sive Carminum Etonæ Conditorum delectus, edidit R. Okes. 8vo., Etonæ, 1869.  
— Reminiscences of Eton. By an Etonian. 8vo., Chichester, 1831.  
— Reminiscences of Eton, 1809-34. By the Rev. C. A. Wilkinson. 8vo., 1888.  
— English Particles exemplified in Sentences designed for Latin Exercises . . . For the Use of Eton School. By William Willymott, LL.D. 8vo., 1703.
- EVESHAM.—The Traitor to Himself, Or Man's Heart his Greatest Enemy. A Moral Interlude. As it was Acted by the Boys of a Public School at a Breaking up. By W. Johns. 4to., 1678.
- GLASGOW.—History of the High School of Glasgow, by Cleland and Muir. With a Memoir of Cleland, by J. C. Burns. 4to., Glasgow, 1878.
- HAILEYBURY.—Memorials of Old Haileybury College. By F. C. Danvers and others. 8vo., 1894.
- HARROW.—The School Lists, etc., from 1860 to 1871. 8vo., 1876.  
— Records of Harrow School. By E. J. L. Scott. 8vo., 1886.
- HEATH, near Halifax.—A Popular History of the Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at Heath, near Halifax. By Thomas Cox. 8vo., 1880.
- ST. JULIAN'S SCHOOL IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—John Maynard, on the title-page of his *XII. Wonders of the World*, folio, 1611,

- describes himself as "Lutenist at the most famous Schoole of St. Julian's in Hartfordshire." Whether he simply taught that particular instrument there, or the institution was a musical one exclusively, does not immediately appear. See Rimbault's *Bibliotheca Madrigaliana*, 1847, p. 35.
- LEIGH, LANCASHIRE.—The Leigh Grammar School and its Associations. By W. D. Pink. 12mo., 1898.
- LEWISHAM.—Bibliothecæ Colfanæ Catalogus. Catalogue of the Library of the Free Grammar School at Lewisham, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe in the year 1652. By W. H. Black. 8vo., 1831.
- LOUTH.—School Hours, being Exercises and Prize Poems, by the Young Gentlemen under the tuition of Rev. A. Burnaby. 12mo., Louth, 1823.
- MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—Marlborough College Natural History Society Reports. 8vo., Marlborough, 1876-86.
- Early Days of Marlborough College. By Edward Lockwood. 4to., 1893.
- MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.—Catechismus cum Ordine Confirmationis. Græce & Latine. Annææ sunt Preces Quotidianæ In usum Scholæ Mercatorum-Scissorum, Londini. Small 8vo., Londini, 1786.
- At the end are advertized:
- (i.) *Compendium Syntaxis [sic] Erasmiæ*: Or, a Compendium of Erasmus's Syntax, with an English Explication and Resolution of the Rules. The Sixth Edition.
- (ii.) An Account of the Eight Parts of Speech, so far as it is necessary for children to understand them, before they proceed to *Propria Quæ Maribus* . . . The Fourteenth Edition. These two for the Use of Merchant Taylors' School.
- The Taylorian. A Monthly Miscellany formerly printed by the Merchant Taylors' Scholars, and also containing matter occasionally contributed by the Masters. See Hazlitt's edition of *Lamb's Letters*, ii., 353.
- Merchant Taylors' Miscellany, conducted by Marmaduke Mapletoft, Esq. March, 1831—June, 1832. 8vo., 1832.
- NOTTINGHAM.—Noctes Nottinghamicæ, Or, Cursory Objections against the Syntax of the Common Grammar. By Richard Johnson, Author of the *Grammatical Commentaries*, etc. 8vo., Nottingham, 1718.
- OVINGHAM.—The Village Grammar School, and other Poems. By Thomas Maude. 8vo., 1824.
- OXFORD.—Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1886. Edited by Joseph Foster. 8 vols. Imperial 8vo., 1886.
- Brasenose Calendar, a list of members of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose in Oxford, 1509-1888, compiled by the Rev. W. E. Buckley and F. Madan. Crown 8vo., 1888.
- ST. PAUL'S.—The Admission Registers of St. Paul's School, from 1748 to 1876, edited with biographical notices and notes on the earlier masters and scholars of the school, from the time of its foundation, by the Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A. With appendices. Royal 8vo., 1884.
- SOUTHWARK.—Exhortation to the Parents, etc., of the Children at the Opening of the New School, at the corner of Union Street in the Park, Southwark, with the Statutes of Cure's College, Extracts from the Will of John Collett, Founder of the Red Cap Boys, Account of Annual Gifts, List of Subscribers. 12mo., 1792.
- TONBRIDGE.—Register of Tonbridge School, 1820-86. Edited by Hughes. 8vo., 1886.
- USHAW.—Ushaw College: A Centenary Memorial. By R. C. Laing. 4to., Newcastle, 1895.
- WALSALL.—The Free Grammar School here was founded 1 Mary, July 2, by letters patent of the Queen.
- WESTMINSTER.—Rowing at Westminster, from 1813 to 1883, extracted from the School Water Ledgers. Post 8vo., 1890. Plates.
- NORTH WILTSHIRE.—Aubrey, speaking of the state of North Wiltshire in the time of the Crusades, says: "Then were there no free schools; the boys were educated at the monasteries; the young maids, not at Hackney schools, etc., to learn pride and wantonness, but at the nunneries, where they had examples of piety, humility, modesty, and obedience, etc., to imitate and practise."
- WINCHESTER.—School Life at Winchester College, or Reminiscences of a Winchester Junior, with a glossary of words, phrases, and customs. Crown 8vo., 1870. Plates.

YORK.—St. Peter's School, York, is said to have been founded under Philip and Mary by letters patent, as at Walsall, and apparently endowed with funds derived from the Hospital of St. Mary's in Bootham. The founders are still, or were recently, remembered in the school prayers.

#### LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.

The Use of Grammatical Cards, comprizing the General Rules of Lilley's Gramer. 12° [about 1750].

Fifty-four leaves, including title, all engraved. The text is in Latin.

Livii Historiarum Libri Quinque, Usui Scholarum. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1785.

Inside the cover of the copy quoted occurs: "Henry Brougham his Premium in August, 1788, at the Public Examination at the High School."



### The Silchester "Finds."



THE usual exhibition of the antiquities found in the course of last year's work on the Silchester site, was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, at Burlington House, from June 18 till the end of the month. The 1899 excavations were restricted, in order to suit the convenience of the tenant, to *Insula* xxi. and xxii., both in the northern half of the site, and covering an area of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. *Insula* xxii. was found to contain a large amount of open ground, and as there was no sign of a street on its eastern side, it is supposed that the portion excavated may form part of a larger *insula*. In the south-west angle was found a good-sized house of the corridor type, with a large chamber at one end terminating in an apse, which had a hypocaust beneath it. Portions of other houses were found, all of which had been warmed by hypocausts. In *Insula* xxi. buildings were more numerous. Among those excavated was one which had been partly unearthed by the Rev. J. G. Joyce in 1864. Another was found to have been transformed by additions from the corridor to the courtyard type of house. In one of the added rooms was a hypocaust of peculiar plan: Traces of a series of Mosaic pave-

ments of simple character were found in a large house on the east side, which had evidently been reconstructed more than once. A small house to the south was remarkable for the number of pits and wells found near it, from which were drawn several whole vases of excellent design. At the south-east angle of the *insula* was found an oblong chamber with an apsidal end, which, it is suggested, might have been the meeting-room of some trade guild. Other traces of buildings were found along the south side; but the south-west angle unfortunately underlies the modern roadway which crosses the city, and could therefore be only partially examined.

The objects found, and shown at Burlington House, were hardly of so much interest, on the whole, as those exhibited last year. There was nothing, for instance, to compare with the splendid piece of mosaic, of remarkable design, which was discovered in 1898. The only fragment shown this year was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 2 feet, and was not specially remarkable. An interesting find was a sculptured head of Jupiter or Serapis. This was not excavated, but discovered on the top of a rockery, covered with moss, to which place it had been relegated after it had served as a weight on the top of a cheese-press at a local farm. An unusually large quantity of pottery vessels was discovered in 1899. Among those shown were many fragments of the figured red-glazed ware, commonly but incorrectly known as Samian. A drinking-cup of Castor ware bore the inscription in bold lettering, "Vitam Tibi." Among the jugs and trays and mugs shown were groups of four jugs found together at the bottom of a pit, five, of native ware, in another pit, and seven in yet another—all in *Insula* xxi. The miscellaneous articles connected with domestic and industrial life which were exhibited included several long, hook-like keys, as well as one of more modern appearance, knives, spoons, a bucket-handle, the handle of a large coffer, wedges, iron styli, and several socketed chisels. In other cases were a lamp of terra-cotta with the figure of a galloping horse, spindle-whorls of native pottery, some pieces of window-glass of a bluish-green colour, and a fragment of millefiori glass, showing the manner of formation

by the fusing together of glass tubes or rods.

Among the articles of personal use and ornament were beads of amber and of glass, bone pins and counters, brooches and pins, a gnostic gem, an iron ring with engraved gem, and an enamelled brooch. The architectural remains were few; but part of a fluted pilaster of Purbeck marble, and a fragment of a white marble slab were shown. A number of small coins were found, but none were of any special interest. Three trays contained bones. Among these were the skulls of a pig and an ox (*bos longifrons*), both having most of the teeth still in position; part of a skull, with the horns sawn off, of a red deer of unusually large size; the jaw-bone of a large horse; the skull of a domestic cat; and the leg-bones of cocks with spurs. The only human remains were arm and leg-bones, and part of a skull found in a pit in *Insula* xxi.

During the present season the committee propose to excavate the large area north of *Insula* i. and ix., which extends up to the north gate. The statement of accounts for the year 1899 shows a small balance due to the treasurer. Funds are needed in order that the current year's work may be carried out as efficiently as in the past ten seasons. Subscriptions and donations will be gladly received by the Hon. Treasurer of the Excavation Fund, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., 17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, or by the Hon. Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Burlington House, W. L.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

WAX CANDLES IN ANCIENT WILLS. — On Good Friday I took up vol. xxxv. of the *Antiquary* for a few minutes, and on p. 213 read Mr. Britton's account of a fourteenth-century parson's will. He "wonders how many candles the four pounds contained."

I have read somewhere that these candles were 1 lb. each, but cannot recall my authority.

However, the following fifteenth-century will is worthy of a place in the pages of the *Antiquary*, not only for throwing considerable

light on Robert of Longdon's will (if we compare the two), but also as being a fine and interesting example of our English language in the fifteenth century. It is engraved on an altar-tomb in Rothley Church, Leicestershire, and runs: "This ys ye wyll of Barthomew Kyngston Esquyer to have an obet keypd onys evry yere for me and chī my wyf my fader and my moder on ye Monday next aftyr Symonds day and Jude. Ye which obet to be kept out of ye assett of ye land and medo yt I boght of Wyll'm Adcoke yt ii acars of medo in Querndon medo, ye fyrst I wyll ye vecar have for derge iiiid. and to be offerd at masse be ye hands of ye sessors xviiid. and to ye sayde vecar for ye beydroll viid. and to viii clarkis for redyng of viii lessons xvi, and ii pound wax to be brent at his derge and messe & aftyr yt to . . . for ye sepulker in tyme of pace and aftyr yt ye tone sē . . . brent afore ye crucifix & ye todyr afore ye ymage of our lady, & for ye wast of iiiii torchys xviiid. & to iiiii pore men to hold . . . iiiid. & ye resedew of ye assett of ye sayd land & medo to be dysposed in meytt & drynk among poore men ye year of our Lord a thousand cccc lxxx vi."

I made the spelling out as correctly as possible after taking a rubbing, but in one or two places the letters are somewhat damaged.

I translate it into modern English as follows:

"This is the will of Bartholomew Kingston, Esquire: to have an obit kept once every year, for himself and children, wife, father and mother, on the Monday following St. Simon and St. Jude's Day. The same obit to be kept out of the assett of the land and meadow that he bought of William Adcock, viz., that two acres of meadow in Querndon meadow. That first I will the Vicar to have for dirge 4d., and to be offered by the hands of the overseer 16d., and to the aforesaid Vicar for the bead-roll 6d., and to eight clerks for reading eight lessons 16d., and two pound wax (*i.e.*, 2 lb. of wax candles) to be burnt at (K's) dirge and Mass, and after that to [be set be]fore the sepulchre in time of pace, and after that *the one* set (*i.e.*, placed) and burnt before the crucifix, and *the other* before the image of the Virgin, and for the use of four torches 16d., and to four poor men to hold the same 4d., and the residue of the



rent of the said land and meadow to be disposed of in meat and drink among the poor. A.D. 1486" (*temp.* Henry VII. and Bosworth Field).

From the foregoing it will be seen that the two candles mentioned were to weigh 2 lb. This gives the weight at 1 lb. each.

Should not the words "Eleme etc.," in Robert of Longdon's will be read "Elee-mosyna sorori mea," and be translated, "£30 in alms to his parish," or church, rather than to any woman named Ellen or Helen? and "acras" be read "assras," *i.e.*, heifers, and "calcaria" a lime-kiln?

That is, he bequeathed to his father (?) his horned cattle and lime-kiln, who was very probably his farm bailiff.

M. B. WYNNE.

West Allington Rectory,  
Lincolnshire.

P.S.—What does "pace" mean in B. K.'s will? Evidently when *not lighted*.—M. B. W.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

ORFINGTON PRIORY, so well known to antiquaries, is in the market. It is a fine gabled mansion with mullioned windows of the Tudor period. The oldest part of the building, which is well preserved, is a stone buttressed annexe, erected in 1393. The hall and principal rooms date from 1471, and are panelled with oak. The library has a number of concealed cupboards, and in the head of the window are the arms of the University of Oxford and those of Dr. John Bancroft, Master of University College, who died in 1649. The crypt is used as an oratory. The old-world grounds include a "Monk's Walk" and secluded dells, and there are three lakes.

The ancient crypt of the Parish Church of St. John, Clerkenwell, is to be renovated, and the original entrance to it restored, permission to carry out the work having been granted by Dr. Tristram, at a recent sitting of the Consistory Court, at St. Paul's. The restored entrance is to be from the front of the church, in St. John's Square, and not from the back, in St. John's Street, as it has been for some years. The crypt is a fine architectural relic, and the church above it is the remains of the choir of the Priory Church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, consecrated A.D. 1185. Three fine windows, some bases of pillars, and some walls of the Priory Church, still remain to afford an impression of the past. It was in this church that the present Duke

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of Cambridge was married to Miss Farebrother (FitzGeorge) many years ago.

The Vienna Academy of Science is, the *Standard* tells us, going to set up phonographic archives. There are to be three sections of phonograms: (1) Every existing European language and dialect, and, later on, of all non-European languages. (2) The finest contemporary musical performances, supplemented by that of the music of peoples and races in distant countries. (3) Complete speeches or apothegms by celebrated men of our generation and of later times. This is an excellent undertaking; will not some society do it for our own country? Photographs and phonograms will be invaluable in the future for reproducing the past.

The new and extensive Tower Guard-house is now within measurable distance of completion, and but little effort is required to finish it. It has been built by the War Office authorities, who are responsible for the selection of the site, and Her Majesty's Office of Works, who control all the ordinary work at the Tower, have had nothing to do with it. A portion of the wall of the old Guard-house—some of it of immense thickness—which is supposed by many antiquaries to be part of the early Roman "citadel," or "station," that existed hereabouts before the Tower of London was built, has been retained in the lower frontage of the new Guard-house; and antiquarian feeling has been further studied by the ingenious retention at the rear of the building of an old Roman well, although it rather interfered with architectural plans. It was 56 feet deep, with a great depth of water, and will be one of the sights of the Tower. At the eastern end of the new Guard-house a sun-dial is to be placed.

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 23rd and 24th ult. the following books: Burton's Arabian Nights, 16 vols., 1885-88, £31 10s.; Le Grand, Fabliaux, with the plates in the three states, 5 vols. morocco by Bedford, 1829, £23; Lafontaine, Contes et Nouvelles, Fermiers Généraux edition, with twelve of the rejected plates, 2 vols., 1762, £30; Montesquieu, Temple de Gnide, large paper, extra set of proof impressions (laid down), 1772, £57; Fletcher and Shakspeare, Two Noble Kinsmen, first edition, leaf defective, 1634, £20; Claude's Liber Veritatis, 3 vols., proofs, 1777-1819, £32 10s.; Du Sommerard, Arts au Moyen Age, 11 vols., 8vo. and fol., 1838-46, £58; Le Brun, Galerie des Peintres Flamands, proofs before letters, 1792, £21 10s.; Silvestre Paléographie, 4 vols., 1841, £27; Masque presented at Richmond by Prince Charles, September 12, 1636, £14; Plutarch's Lives, by North, 1579, £28; Le Songe du Vergier, 1491, £32; Statham's Abridgments of Cases to the End of Henry VI. (Rouen, Le Tailleur for Pynson, 1490), £38; Sir W. Scott, Poetical Works, 1820, presentation copy to R. Shortreed, with inscription, £39; Tennyson, Helen's Tower, privately printed at Claneboye, n.d., £23 10s.; Walton's Angler, third

edition, with Venables' Experienced Angler, first edition, 1662, £31; Spenser's Complaints, first edition, 1591, Fowre Hymnes, 1596, Prothalamion, 1596, etc., £140; Dean Swift, Autograph Letter to Lord Castle Durrow, 1736, £28 5s.; Voltaire, La Pucelle d'Orléans, 1795, plates in two states, with extra illustrations, £45; Whole Duty of Man, in fine English binding by Mearne, 1704, £42; Kelmscott Press Books: Glittering Plain, 1891, £26 10s.; Biblia Innocentium, 1892, £25; Keats, 1894, £27 5s.; Shelley, 3 vols., 1895, £28 10s.; Chaucer, 1896, £69; Earthly Paradise, 1897, £25; Sigurd the Volsung, 1898, £24; a Page of the Glittering Plain in Golden Yell, £26 10s.; Poems by the Way, printed upon vellum, 1891, £39 10s.; The Sundering Flood, printed upon vellum, 1897, £23 10s.; Vale Press Publications (15), £28 5s.—*Athenæum*, June 2.



MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS sold yesterday small collections of old Nanking and other porcelain and decorative furniture, the properties of a private gentleman and of the late Sir Frederick Burton, formerly director of the National Gallery; and objects of art and decoration from various private sources. The principal articles were the following: A pair of old Nanking pear-shaped bottles, painted with utensils and flowers, 9 inches high, £19 (De Pinna); a set of three Imari large vases and covers, and a pair of beakers, painted with ladies, peonies, etc., in red, blue, and gold, vases 32 inches high, beakers 23 inches high, 60 guineas (Calvert); an old English chiming clock, by Cripps, of Bath, 23 inches high, from the Beckford Collection, 31 guineas (Finch); a Sheraton winged cabinet of inlaid satin-wood, 8½ feet high, 98 guineas (Harris); a vase-shaped ornament of Battersea enamel, painted with two birds in large medallions on pink ground, 13 inches high, 70 guineas (Harding); "The Concert," a set of four Dresden figures, 5½ inches high, 33 guineas (Harding); a Derby-Chelsea oval-shaped plateau, painted with a group of cupids, etc., 12½ inches long, 20 guineas (Wills); a pair of oviform vases of French porcelain, mottled brown ground richly gilt and painted with views of the Château D'Ecouen and Château de Chaumont, 24½ inches high, 62 guineas (Butler); a pair of large oviform Vienna vases and covers, gros-bleu and gold ground, painted in panels, 30 inches high, 40 guineas (Jepheson); a pair of vases and covers of gros-bleu, white, and gold French porcelain, painted with figures, trophies, and flowers, 25 inches high, 22 guineas (Sir W. Correy); a Charles II. small couch, carved and pierced scrolls at the head, 40 guineas (Duveen); a set of seven Chippendale mahogany chairs and a pair of arm-chairs, carved with interlaced ornament, 78 guineas (Willis); and a Flemish oak cabinet, of the sixteenth century, 5½ feet wide, carved in high relief with scenes from the life of Christ, from the collection of Herr Richard Zschille, 55 guineas (Hamilton).—*Times*, June 8.



MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 25th and 26th ult. the following books from the library of a nobleman: Dibdin's Decameron, large

paper, 3 vols., morocco, 1817, £21; Les Heures du Chrestien, Paris, 1654, in a fine Le Gascon binding, £36; Lafontaine, Contes, 1762, in red morocco by Derome, £37 10s.; Bandello, Nouvelle, 4 vols., first edition, 1554-73, bound by Derome, £31; Cabinet Choiseul, proofs, Paris, 1771, £20 5s.; Cabinet Poullain, proofs, Paris, 1781, £20 10s.; Constable's Landscape Scenery, with an autograph letter, 1830, £32; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, £27 10s.; Cicero, Orationes, Count Hoym's copy, 1472, £21; De Oratore, Count Hoym's copy in morocco doublé, Paris, 1540, £61; Costumes of France, temp. Louis XIV., Paris, 1682, etc., £36 10s.; Longus, Daphnis et Chloé, with plates, by Philippe d'Orléans, 1718, £36; Office de l'Église pour les Morts, Paris, 1719, in a fine doublé binding by Padeloup for Marie Leczinska, £50; Petronius, Satyricon, Lugd. Bat., 1645, bound by Padeloup, £29 10s.; Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book, second edition, 1578, £31; Sturt's Common Prayer, in richly tooled contemporary English binding, 1717, £33 10s.; Ovid, Metamorphoses, by Banier, fine plates, 4 vols., old French red morocco by Bozerian, Paris, 1767-71, £34; Les dix premiers Livres de l'Illiade d'Homere, par Hugues Salel, De Thou's copy with signature, Paris, 1545, £40; Johnson's Highwaymen, 1736, £22; Kip's Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne, 5 vols., 1724-28, £43; Kit-Cat Club Portraits, original edition (one wanting), 1735, £35 10s.; Loggan's Oxonia and Cantabrigia, 1675, £23; Tableaux de la Révolution Française, 3 vols., £25; Reynolds's Engravings, 306 plates, 1823-30, £80; Shakespeare's Plays, Second Folio (imperfect), 1632, £71; Van der Meulen, Œuvres, 153 plates, 1667-85, £27; Van Dyck, Icones, Antw., s.a., £33.—*Athenæum*, June 9.



MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: The Coronation of George IV., 36 coloured plates, £10 15s.; Angus, The New Zealanders Illustrated, £10 15s.; New Zealand Newspapers, 1850-60, £8 7s. 6d; Crowe and Cavalcaselle, History of Painting, 5 vols., £20; Plays by Shirley, Massinger, etc. (some first editions), in 2 vols., £23; Æsop's Fables, by Ogilby, 1651, £7; the Historie of Frier Rush, black-letter, Moses Bell, 1649, and seven other tracts, in 1 vol., £47. The last-mentioned work, consisting of only twenty pages, though not the first edition of this early prose romance, contains the curious woodcuts, and is of extreme rarity.—*Athenæum*, June 9.



#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, June 6, Emanuel Green, hon. director, in the chair.—Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., read a short paper on "Some Representations of Early Irish Costume." The dates illustrated were: MS. of Giraldus Cambrensis; some sketches temp. Edward I., in the Public Record Office; the Deposition of Richard II.; a drawing by Albert Durer, 1521; Irish at the siege of Boulogne, 1544; a unique woodcut in the Bodleian Library of some drawings from a diary of about 1574; and a portrait of Captain Thomas Lee

in Irish costume, 15—, now at Ditchley, Oxon. Reference was made also to the interesting suit of Irish garments found at Sillery, co. Sligo, which, as well as the Public Record Office sketches, proved the illumination in the Alexander MS. at Oxford to be representations of Irish dancers, and not, as generally considered, a dance of fools, and so described in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price (Dir. S.A.) exhibited a typical collection of early clay tobacco-pipes, which were all found in excavations in the city of London, ranging in time from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of King George II. He prefaced his paper by a brief account of the introduction of tobacco into England in the sixteenth century, and a few remarks relative to the smoking of tobacco when it first came into fashion, and how it was opposed by the crowned heads of Europe in the early seventeenth century. The author then proceeded to describe the tobacco-pipes and to classify them; but this he considered somewhat arbitrary, as so few actually dated pipes exist. He therefore grouped them by sizes and forms, taking the very smallest pipes, commonly called "fairy pipes," as the earliest; then followed the small barrel-shaped pipes with flat heels, of the period from James I. to Charles II.; after that date the pointed spur or heel came into vogue; and lastly the larger pipes, introduced in the reign of William III., from which the later forms evolved.—In further illustration of Mr. Price's paper, Mr. Harold Bompas exhibited a number of pipe-stoppers. Viscount Dillon and Messrs. Greg and Bompas took part in the discussion on this paper.

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BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on May 16, Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., in the chair, Mr. Patrick, hon. secretary, announced that the Congress would be held at Leicester, under the presidency of the Marquis of Granby, commencing on July 30 and concluding on August 4.—Mrs. Day exhibited some old engravings, mostly relating to Gloucestershire, and some photographs of Coxford Priory, illustrative of the paper by the Rev. H. J. D. Astley on "Two Norfolk Villages," read by him at a previous meeting.—Mr. Andrew Oliver exhibited a miscellaneous collection of antiquities recently found by him in an old bag.—Mr. Bomford brought, to illustrate the paper of the evening, some very charming pen-and-ink drawings of Barking and the neighbourhood.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, M.A., then read his paper upon "The Site of London beyond the Border 1,000 Years ago." That vast region, comprising Stratford, Plaistow, East and West Ham, Barking, Woodford, Walthamstow, now a huge city, larger and more populous than Rome or Amsterdam, or many other Continental capitals, was 1,000 years ago a vast primeval European forest, with the little rills of Barking, Stratford, and perhaps Wanstead, Walthamstow, and Ilford, in the forest clearings. The wolf, wild-boar, and other savage animals abounded. Most of the human population in this wild virgin forest of Essex probably was collected either at Barking around the abbey or at the fords on the Roman road. Stratford-atte-Bow marks by its name where the Stanestreet road reached the

Lea, and Ilford (the dangerous ford, the bad ford) where it crossed the river Roding. Probably there may have been a few huts at each place. There appears to have been another ford two miles north of Ilford, where at Hatton Corner, in digging a quarry, some 300 fragments of Roman remains were discovered in 1893, and amongst these were a mortarium and an amphora. These remains probably marked the site of a small military station guarding the fords near Wanstead. In early Saxon days Barking was the chief place of the district and the only one of importance. The Abbey of Barking, founded in 666, is sometimes said to have been the oldest convent for women in England. In Cornwall, however, which, though now an English county, was in olden days, according to the testimony of old writers, outside the kingdom of England, Mr. Lach-Szyrma thought there were traces of nunneries of an older date than Barking. The establishment of Barking Abbey is, however, a definite historic fact. There are doubtless no remains now existing of the abbey of that early day; it and the monastic buildings were most probably of wood. Barking Abbey was burnt by the Danes in 870, and 1,000 years ago it lay in ruins. The abbey was rebuilt by King Edgar, and its later history is connected with some of the most interesting and important events in the annals of England.—An interesting discussion followed the paper, in which Archdeacon Stevens, Dr. Winstone, Mr. Gould, and others, took part. Referring to the well-known lines of Chaucer, quoted in the paper, "She spoke the French of the School of Stratford-at-Bow, for French of Paris was to her unknown," the Chairman said there was probably a colony of French from Paris settled at Stratford engaged in some handicraft, like the Spitalfield weavers, who would speak the French of Paris, which would contrast either favourably or otherwise with the French as spoken by the Prioress.—The last meeting of the session will be held on June 6, when a paper by Cæsar Caine, Esq., is promised on "The Archiepiscopal Mint at York."

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The last meeting of the session was held on May 14, Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., M.D., in the chair.—The first paper was a notice by Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot., of the excavation of the much-discussed pile structure at Dumbuck, on the north bank of the Clyde.—In the next paper, Mr. A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot., gave an account of a very interesting sepulchral slab, with incised effigies of a knight and his lady, which had been discovered last summer in effecting some repairs in the church of Longforgan. The figures are represented with folded hands, their faces turned upwards regarding the figure of St. Andrew on the cross, which is in the centre of the upper part of the slab. The knight is attended by his squire, represented on a much smaller scale, and both are in plate armour, carved with the utmost minuteness of detail. There is a Gothic canopy over each of the principal figures, and much ingenuity is displayed in the introduction of a floriated background. A shield on the right side of the knight's head bears his arms, a lion rampant, and round the outer edge of the stone is the in-

scription in Latin, "Here lies John de Galychtly, late Laird of Ebrokis, and Mariota his wife," the dates of death being left uncompleted beyond the numerals for 1400. The stone was compared with a similar slab at Creich, commemorating David de Berclay and his wife, who died in 1421. The identity of John de Galychtly had not been discovered, but the shield of arms seemed to imply his descent from Patrick Galythly, who swore fealty to Edward I. at Perth in 1292, and was a competitor for the crown, claiming as the alleged grandson of William the Lion. The stone, which is one of the finest monuments of its kind discovered in Scotland, has been erected for preservation within the church.—In the third paper, Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, F.S.A. Scot., gave a notice of a traditional relic of Sir William Wallace preserved at Longforan. It is a stone mortar used for husking pot barley, upon the stone cover of which the tradition states that Wallace sat and rested in his flight from Dundee after he had slain the son of the Governor. The incident is not referred to by Blind Harry, and the earliest reference to the tradition is found in a MS. of about 1760, in the possession of Mr. Paterson, of Castle Huntly, who is to place the stone for preservation in a public position in the village of Longforan. Mr. Hutcheson also exhibited and described a charm stone used for the cure of cattle disease in Sutherlandshire.—In the next paper, Dr. Joseph Anderson gave notices of eight brochs along the Caithness coast from Keiss Bay to Skirza Head, which had been excavated by Sir Francis Tress Barry, Bart., M.P., who had been engaged during his summer residences at Keiss Castle for the past ten years in the investigation of the prehistoric antiquities on his own estate of Keiss and in its immediate neighbourhood, and had excavated more brochs than had ever been investigated in Caithness before.—In the last paper, Mr. F. R. Coles described some Bronze Age interments found on the Braid Hills last season.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Shrewsbury on May 17, the Rev. Prebendary Moss in the chair. The Rev. T. Auden read the report, in the course of which it was stated that the subject which beyond others had occupied the attention of the council had been the movement for further excavations on the site of Uriconium which was inaugurated at the annual meeting last year. When that inauguration took place, however, it was impossible to foresee the course which events were about to take, especially that a few months would see the country engaged in a war which would absorb the interest and claim the pecuniary help of everyone to an extent unprecedented in the present generation. Those unforeseen circumstances had caused great anxiety to the council as to the best course to pursue. After careful consultation with the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and with Lord Barnard, it had been decided not to press the matter forward till the present difficulties had to some extent passed by. Another year would probably show a different aspect of things; and as soon as the Society of Antiquaries and the Shropshire Council were agreed that the fitting time had arrived, the

work would be resumed, and, it was hoped, prosecuted without interruption until complete. Meanwhile the council could only express their gratitude to the many subscribers to the Excavation Fund, the balance of which had been placed in the bank on deposit till required for its purpose; and they ventured to hope that when operations were resumed it would be found that the work had in no way suffered from a suspension which was unavoidable.—At the close of the meeting the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., referring to the forthcoming Transactions, said they would contain a good deal of valuable reading. Two of the papers especially would throw a great deal of light on the history of the county. One paper would be a list of all the things used in churches in Shropshire at the time of the Reformation, which would throw a great light on the interior of the churches at that time. Miss Auden, who had kindly done the first part in London, was going to give a glossary which would contain the meaning of many of the sixteenth-century terms for church goods. The other papers would be a list of Royalist papers in connection with the Civil Wars. Mr. Phillips had edited some of those, and he hoped Mr. Bridgeman was going to edit the papers relating to his great ancestor, Sir Orlando Bridgeman.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on May 30, Mr. F. W. Dendy in the chair.—Mr. C. W. Mitchell exhibited two interesting carved crosses and an icon, and the Rev. C. E. Adamson presented to the society a smoke-jack secured from a house in South Shields.—Mr. F. W. Dendy read an obituary notice of Mr. Sheriton Holmes, a vice-president, and late treasurer of the society.—"The Church and Parish of Edmundryers" was the subject of a paper by the Rev. Dr. Featherstonhaugh, the vicar, which, in the absence of that gentleman, was read by Mr. Blair. It gave an interesting description of the pastoral and industrial aspects of this secluded parish, and the writer claimed for the church a Saxon origin.

The May meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was the last of the first session. The chairman, the Rev. Dr. Randall, congratulated the members on the good start that had been made, and subsequently spoke on three Sunderland parish registers, which he exhibited to the society. They dated from the May of 1719, and showed many peculiarities in regard to the spelling of places and things, and threw much light on bygone occupations. The year 1721 was the first when the cause of death was stated.—Mr. John Robinson proposed that the society should have three Saturday afternoon excursions during the summer months to Durham, Lambton Castle, and Lumley Castle, and this was agreed to.

The spring meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 7, when excursions were made to Toddington, Hayles Abbey, Stanton, and Stanway.—At Toddington the Rev. W. Bazeley described the ruins

of the old house, which was built at the close of the seventeenth century by the fourth Viscount Tracy; and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley read some notes on the stained-glass window in the cloisters of Lord Sudeley's mansion.—At Hayles the tiny church was visited, and also the Cistercian abbey.—Stanton parish church was described by Mr. Bazeley, and at Stanway the gate-house, a stately building attributed to Inigo Jones, attracted particular attention. It has on the outer side, as Mr. Prothero explained in some notes, a very large gateway, flanked by bays of three stories. On the inner side the main opening has on each side of it a smaller door with a pediment. Each of the six very tall gables is, like the churchyard gate, surmounted by a scallop shell. The charm of the house is due to dignity, fine outline, and good proportion, rather than to detail. The chief feature is the hall, with its remarkably large bay-window divided by mullions and transoms into sixty divisions. The south (or garden) front is less interesting, having been altered, and a straight parapet of coarse design is in great contrast to the admirable line of gables towards the court. Of the seventeenth-century fittings and woodwork very little remains. The bay-window is filled with yellowish glass of pleasant colour, and there is a fine shovel-board some 15 feet long. The Church of St. Peter was also visited.



## 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.]

**THE ENGLISH DIOCESES: A History of their Limits from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.** By the Rev. Geoffrey Hill. Ten maps. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1900. Demy 8vo., pp. xi, 414. Price 12s. 6d.

Mr. Hill is to be congratulated on having worthily filled up a distinct gap in our ecclesiastical history. Up to now, if the historical student or ecclesiologist desired to know with accuracy the extent or origin or varying limits of any special English diocese, he would in all probability have had to search chronicles and at least half a dozen different authorities. But we have now got, for the first time, a scholarly and reliable work, giving full particulars of the rise and fall, the development or the contraction, of all English dioceses. Nor should it be imagined that such a work is only of value to those who take a more or less lively interest in the growth of the Church, for in the early days dioceses were either kingdoms or commensurate with tribal divisions, and it therefore follows that the story of diocesan boundaries is one of ethnological value, and involving geographical facts of importance in studying the making of England.

A most praiseworthy feature of Mr. Hill's book is the lavish series of maps, without which the

successive chapters would lose much of their value and clearness. The series opens with a map, showing the provincial divisions of Britain under the Romans, though, of course, the numbers and bounds of the dioceses of the Romano-British Church are too vague and traditional to be marked. This is followed by a map of the earliest English dioceses, 597 to 668; another of the second period, from 668 to 737; a third illustrative of the time of the three archbishoprics (Canterbury, York, and Lichfield), from 737 to 803; a fourth of the sad period of Danish suppression of Christianity, from 803 to 909; a fifth of revival and of additional sees, but accompanied with some compression, 909 to 1066; a sixth which shows the Norman diocesan divisions, which lasted till 1541; a seventh giving the changes during the reign of Henry VIII.; and an eighth illustrative of the diocesan changes during the nineteenth century. In addition to all these, there is yet another map, which is of great service when reading a supplementary chapter on the Scottish Church.

These 400 pages are a solid contribution to our national history, and the book should certainly prove an authoritative work of reference.

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**THE ABBEY CHURCH OF TEWKESBURY: With Some Account of the Priory Church of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.** By H. J. L. J. Massé, M.A. With 44 illustrations. London: *G. Bell and Sons*, 1900. 8vo., pp. xii, 126. Price 1s. 6d.

This account of what was once the minster of the great Benedictine Monastery of Tewkesbury is the latest addition to Messrs. Bell's useful "Cathedral Series" of handbooks. In the volume before us, Mr. Massé has produced an excellent companion to his book on Gloucester. It is evident that he is in complete touch with the subjects he treats of, for he has spared no pains in his endeavour to make his work as complete as possible.

Under the guidance of his facile pen we are all but "personally conducted" over this Westminster Abbey of the West, crowded with the chantries—the work of the foremost craftsmen of the time—the burial-places of the mighty dead, whose life-work was the making or marring of England. All this, and much more, we are enabled to see by the aid of the large number of excellent prints which the author has laid under contribution. Yet this noble building, with all its wealth of its architectural beauty, with all its historical associations, would have been demolished in that reformatory deluge which swept over England in the sixteenth century, had it not been for the public-spirited inhabitants of the town, who after petitioning their "most dread victorious sovereign lord"—His Majesty King Henry VIII.—succeeded in rescuing it from the ravages of his men by purchase for the sum of £453, and an undertaking to "bear and find the reparations of the said church perpetually." Thus it came to be spared, while all its appurtenances—cloisters, chapter-house, misericord, dormitories, infirmary with its chapels and lodgings within the same, work-houses, kitchen, library, halls, parlours, and all other houses, buildings, and lodgings—were "deemed to be superfluous," and accordingly razed to the ground; every stick, stock, and

stone, no matter how common the crock or utensil, being sold and the proceeds transferred to the King's pocket.

Tewkesbury, as is the case with so many of our old churches, shows us the great value which the employment of polychromy gives to these great white, otherwise cold, edifices. Nothing seems to have escaped the brush of the mediæval "dauber." The walls glowed with fresco, and the tombs with the blazonry of heraldry. By the way, why is there no attempt made to collect the rich store of heraldry which is still preserved in our ancient churches? Year after year Time and the equally destroying hand of the modern restorer are depriving us of specimens which can never be replaced.

On p. 74, in reference to the "Purbeck marble altar," it is not clear whether an actual marble altar is meant, or merely an altar slab or stone. The crosses, or their remnants, would decide the question. The fact that it was sawn asunder, and utilized as seats in the church-porch, renders the recognition still more difficult. Again, on p. 79 *et seq.* are the brasses referred to the actual existing ancient monumental brasses, or mere modern commemorations of those interred within the walls of the minster? Such terminating phrases as "prælio, occisus, Scotus gavisus," "Magna Charta est lex, caveat deinde rex," make them a little suspicious. True, such are found on the royal and noble tombs at Westminster, but they are known to have been added by its last Abbot (Feckenham) merely to eke out the line.—H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

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ROCK-CLIMBING IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT. Second and enlarged Edition. By Owen Glynn Jones, B.Sc., Lond. With a memoir and portrait of the author. Thirty-one full-plate colotype photos, etc., and an appendix by George and Ashley Abraham. Keswick: *Abraham and Sons.* 20s. net.

The second edition of this work has reached us, and will, we feel sure, prove a welcome addition to the climber's library. It is a remarkably well-written and exhaustive work, and, we suppose, contains in its 300 odd pages the best climber's guide to this district now in existence. Mr. Haskett Smith, and several other practical men, have written usefully upon the craft and the locality, but we can remember no work which deals with this subject in so thorough a manner or in so pleasantly chatty a style. The illustrations vary in quality, but those of the Napes Needle and Scawfell Pinnacle are especially excellent, and leave the spectator wondering how the most daring and expert of climbers can attain to these dizzy heights in safety, much less with comfort. The photographs are, however, before us, and we are told they do not lie.

Another distinctive feature of the work is the number of useful plans of the different peaks and their climbs; these must be of the very first assistance to a climber new to the district.

Mr. W. M. Crook contributes a good, but all too short, memoir of the author, with a graphic account of his death on the Dent Blanche last year—a death which, though fearful, was one poor Jones would have probably chosen had such a choice been vouchsafed him. It came in any case as a

fitting climax to a life given wholly to the mountains. Many men have loved the Alps and our own island hills, but few as he loved them.

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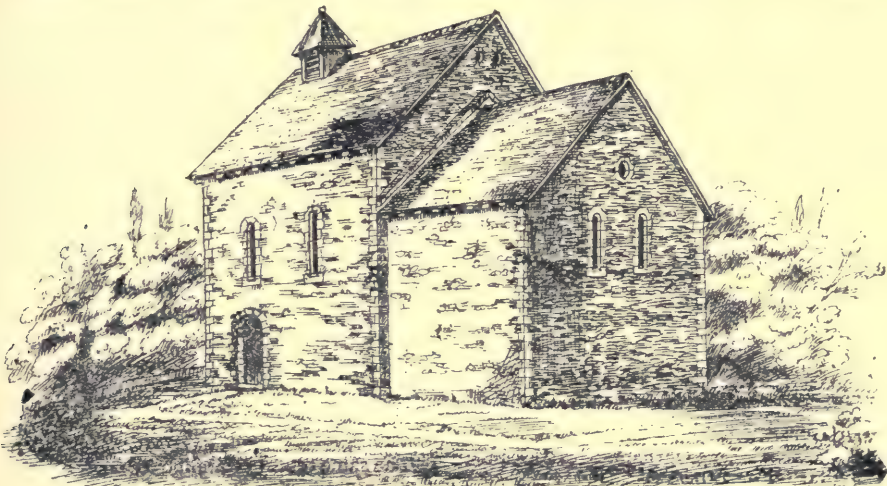
THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF GODALMING. By S. Welman. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1900. 4to., pp. xiv, 74. Price 10s. 6d.

Mr. Welman possesses good qualifications for bringing out this well-illustrated and attractively printed book. He has been for many years a resident in the parish of Godalming, is an architect by profession, and is evidently a painstaking antiquary. It is seldom that the fabric of an ancient church receives such exhaustive treatment as is here bestowed upon that of Godalming. Special interest, too, pertains to the parish, inasmuch as there are two sites of Christian worship anterior to the present old church. A particular spot bears the name Llanaway or Llanaway Cross, a name that can be proved by documentary evidence to have been in ordinary use early in the fourteenth century. The Cymric prefix *llan*, signifying primarily an enclosure, and then the sacred enclosure of the church, which is so common in Wales, is of the rarest occurrence in England. It seems reasonable to surmise that it marks the spot of the first Christian enclosure of this district in the days of the British Church. About a mile from the town, to the south-west, is the village of Tuesley, near to which hamlet is the "Minster Field." The foundations of a small church were uncovered there about thirty years ago, and a cross now marks the spot. A visitation of Godalming made by the Dean of Salisbury, to which cathedral church the rectory belonged, mentions the existence of the original parish church on this site. It was then termed the Chapel of Our Lady, and Mass was said there three times a year, solely on account of the reverence attaching to the place. The foundations showed an oblong apartment 21 feet by 14 feet, and a further apartment or chancel 11 feet long and of like width. It was standing in the time of Edward VI., and granted as a chapel to Lawrence Elliot.

The Church of St. Peter seems to have been originally erected as a stone fabric, where it now stands, early in the eleventh century. A very extensive "restoration" of 1879, under Sir Gilbert Scott, played sad havoc with the earlier part, the old Saxon chancel arch that had done duty for some eight or nine hundred years being cleared away, and a modern arch, on Early English lines, substituted. The church, too, had been sadly pulled about in 1840. Enough, however, remains to show traces of an exceptionally interesting series of architectural developments and enlargements. Mr. Welman traces these with much ingenuity, both with pen and pencil, and gives us conjectural drawings of the appearance of the church in its primitive or pre-Norman condition—the new chancel, and tower over the old chancel of early Norman days; the transepts of slightly later date; the Early English church, with its nave aisles, chantry aisles, and broached spire; the fourteenth-century church, with new windows and lofty timber, lead-covered spire; the alterations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and the various

changes of the last and present centuries. The illustration reproduced on this page gives a conjectural view of the first stone church. Without pledging ourselves to the exact correctness of these surmises as to the successive changes at Godalming, which in some instances seem to rest on rather slender foundations, these chapters are of great value in showing the general run of church alterations in England during the various periods. Mr. Welman proves his case, in our opinion, with regard to the early date of part of the present fabric, namely 1000 to 1050, as mainly shown by the small circular windows or eye-holes, called "eathryls," which were not made with wrought stone nor prepared for glass. As to the date of the interesting timber and lead spire, we think he is wrong, and that it is of the fifteenth century. Mr. Welman gives drawings of similar spires at Barnstaple and Chester-

person who likes to read about what he has not time to study." We wonder what Mr. Taylor imagines a scholiast to be! In a series of brief chapters the author treats of such topics as "The Magic Wand," "The Magic Moon," "The Sea and its Legends," "Mother Carey and her Chickens," "Rosemary for Remembrance," and so forth. There is not much matter that is fresh, and it is obvious that in the space occupied only the fringe of such a wide subject as "The Sea and its Legends," for example, can be touched upon; but, barring some rather eccentric etymology—the tracing of Davy Jones to the Sanskrit Deva and that ancient mariner Jonah is really too "steep"—Mr. Taylor writes brightly and pleasantly on the themes he has chosen. He is perhaps at his best in treating of flower and plant superstitions; the mystic mandrake, rosemary, rue, parsley, the lotus, garlic, and



CONJECTURAL VIEW OF FIRST STONE CHURCH, GODALMING.

field. There is one much more like it at Hadleigh, Suffolk, which we know to be of late fifteenth-century date. Mr. Welman "cannot bring himself to believe" in the absence of stone parapets to such a spire, but at Hadleigh, until a foolish recent restoration removed it, there was but a wooden fence termed the "cradle."

This handsome volume contains thirty-seven plates or text illustrations, and gives an excellent idea of church development. There is hardly anything about the "parish," apart from the church, so that the title might well have been amended.

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**STORYLOGY:** Essays in Folk-Lore, Sea-Lore, and Plant-Lore. By Benjamin Taylor. London: Elliot Stock, 1900. 8vo., pp. ix, 210. Price 5s.

These brightly-written chapters deal with various aspects of folk-lore. They are avowedly intended for that much catered for individual, the "general reader," and not for the folk-lorist or archæologist. By the way, the author remarks in his preface that he "addresses not the scholiast, but the ordinary

other herbs and blossoms, are all made subjects of pleasant discourse.

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**THE CHAUCER CANON:** With a Discussion of the Works associated with the Name of Geoffrey Chaucer. By the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1900. 8vo., pp. xi, 167. Price 3s. 6d. net.

A casual observer would have thought it almost impossible for Professor Skeat to add another stone to the monumental cairn which he recently raised to the memory and honour of Chaucer in the six stately volumes containing the critical edition of his works. But in the little book before us he brings together much that is scattered through the pages of those volumes, and adds thereto a few new suggestions and arguments. Professor Skeat submits all the pieces and fragments, which have at one time or another been attributed to Chaucer, to a most searching examination, and to certain well-founded tests based upon the study of the admittedly genuine Chaucerian poetry. Most people will be con-

tent to accept Professor Skeat's conclusions as decisive, but the student who wishes to draw his own conclusions will find the arguments and evidence lucidly set forth in detail in the pages of this book. The appendix is not the least valuable part of the volume. It contains: (1) A list of Chaucer's works, arranged in a conjectural chronological order; (2) list of authorities for Chaucer's works; (3) chronological list of all works associated with Chaucer, in the order of their publication; (4) list of authors connected with "Chaucer's Works."

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*The Reliquary* (London: Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.) for April contains well-illustrated articles on "The 'Clachans' of Lewis," by H. W. Williams; "A Church in the Peak of Derbyshire," by the Rev. R. K. Bolton; "Metal Sundials of the Three Last Centuries," by Florence Peacock; and "Recent Roman Finds at Chester." Among the notes, the illustrations of kettle-tilters are curious; there is also a fine reproduction of a photograph of a carved oak chest at Cockfield Hall, Suffolk. The number of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* (Reading: C. Slaughter) for April is the first of a new volume. The most noteworthy contribution is a paper on "The Norman Doorways in the County of Berkshire," by C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., admirably illustrated by eleven plates reproduced from photographs. The April issue of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (Belfast: McCaw, Stevenson, and Orr, Ltd.) contains, *inter alia*, the first part of a "History of Tynan Parish," by the late Right Rev. Bishop Reeves; "The Grave of St. Patrick," by F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A.; and "The Franciscans in Armagh," by the Rev. E. B. Fitzmaurice, O.S.F. In the *Genealogical Magazine* (London: E. Stock) for June, Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies turns his attention to "The Mitre of an Archbishop," and shows that whereas anciently the mitres of both an Archbishop and a Bishop were exactly alike, except in the case of Durham, whose Bishop, being temporal Lord of the Palatinate of Durham, always encircled the rim of his mitre with a coronet, modern Archbishops have appropriated the Durham coronet while having no right thereto. Mr. Fox-Davies suggests that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York should petition Her Majesty "to issue her warrant that the mitre of an Archbishop shall in future be represented with the rim encircled by a coronet of crosses pattée." He commends this little matter to their Graces' due consideration, "together with certain of the commandments."

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The *Architectural Review* issues a special "Academy Number," containing over a hundred illustrations representing Architecture, Sculpture, and Crafts at the present Royal Academy Exhibition. The lion's share of space is occupied by architecture, and many designs of interest and beauty are admirably reproduced.

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Dr. T. N. Brushfield, F.S.A., sends us a reprint of the paper which he read before the British Archaeological Association in July last, on "Derbyshire Funeral Garlands." The pamphlet is well illustrated, and is an admirable study of a quaint old custom now practically extinct.

## Correspondence.

### A MISERERE IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

There can be no doubt that Dr. Sebastian Evans has rightly interpreted the carving on the miserere at Worcester referred to by Mr. Hems. I examined it two or three years ago in company with Mr. Laurence Gomme, and we were both satisfied that it was a representation of the folk-tale incident of the maiden solving the King's command to come to him neither clad nor naked, neither on foot nor on horseback, etc. The best-known example of the story is in Grimm's *Household Tales*, No. 94, "The Peasant's Wise Daughter." In a hasty search I cannot put my hand on the story in Dasent's *Popular Tales from the Norse*. It may be there, but probably Dr. Evans is thinking of *Ragnar Lod brok's Saga*, where Aslang (Kraka) is ordered to come to the King clad yet unclad, fasting yet not fasting, not alone yet without companion.

It is not necessary to suppose Norse influence at Worcester to account for the story in question being represented, for it was well known in the Middle Ages. The theme (with somewhat different details) appears in the *Gesta Romanorum*; and Oosterley gives a long list of parallels, many of them in mediæval collections. These include Neckam's *De Nat. Rerum*, which I have not at the moment an opportunity of consulting. Neckam, I should like to point out, was Abbot of Cirencester, at that time in the Diocese of Worcester; he died at Kemsey in Worcestershire, and was buried at Worcester. The misereres cannot be traced to his influence, seeing that he died nearly two hundred years before their date. But he may have learned the story in the diocese, or even in the county of Worcester.

The same theme is familiar in ballads. Professor Child gives a number of variants in the first volume of his magnificent *English and Scottish Ballads*, p. 6, and points out that it occurs in Gaelic stories and ballads concerning Diarmaid and Grainne.

Can Mr. Hems point to any example of such a punishment for an immoral woman as to ride on a ram, clad in a net, and with a rabbit under her arm?

I may add that at least one other folk-tale is represented on the misereres at Worcester. No. 31 shows the incident of Brer Rabbit riding Brer Fox. I am not quite sure about some of the others, but No. 28 represents the Judgment of Solomon, doubtless taken from the Bible, but in fact no more than a folk-tale which has found its way into the Hebrew Scriptures.

E. SIDNEY HARTLAND.

Highgarth, Gloucester,  
June 2, 1900.

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TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*





# The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

THE completion of that great patriotic undertaking, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, has been celebrated, in true British fashion, by a dinner at the Mansion House, and the whole world of letters joins in congratulating Mr. George Smith, the projector and publisher of the work, Mr. Sidney Lee, the editor, and all concerned in its production, upon the successful termination of their labours. For sixteen years the *Dictionary* has appeared, quarter by quarter, with un-failing regularity—as regularly as if it were an official salary, as Mr. John Morley said at the Mansion House—and no reader of this magazine can need to be told how admirably the lines which were laid down by Mr. Leslie Stephen, the original editor, about two years before the first volume appeared, as those upon which the work should be produced, have been adhered to ever since. The production of this monument of public spirit, foresight, experience, and intelligent co-operation is estimated to have cost its publisher something like £150,000; and it is obvious that the sales, however relatively large they may be, cannot recoup Mr. Smith to anything like the whole extent of this expenditure. The reward of his munificence and enterprise can only be the respectful regard and appreciation of his fellow-countrymen and the gratitude of generations of students.

The splendid “Wallace Collection” displayed in Hertford House was opened to the public at the end of June. From an anti-

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quarian point of view, the chief attraction is the grand show of arms and armour, which fills four spacious galleries. The leading idea in the formation of this collection was not so much to illustrate the history and development of the various weapons and kinds of armour, as to exhibit the beauty of the armourer's art of all periods and nationalities. Consequently, not a few of the commoner types of weapons are not to be seen at Hertford House; but, on the other hand, such a collection of beautiful and costly specimens of arms and armour has never been previously brought together. Some of the daggers and swords of the Italian renaissance, and, in another room, the damascened rapiers, are wonderfully beautiful. The whole collection, indeed, constitutes one of the most attractive public exhibitions in London.

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The Royal Archæological Institute met at Dublin from July 18 to 25, with Lord Rosse as President. The annual Congress of the British Archæological Association was to be held at Leicester from July 30 to August 4, the Marquis of Granby presiding. We hope to give some account of both gatherings next month.

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A small but extremely interesting collection of Egyptian antiquities, gathered by Professor Flinders Petrie and Mr. John Garstang during their last winter's work, has been on view at University College, London, during the past year. Professor Petrie found the tombs of seven out of the eight recorded Pharaohs of the First Dynasty. Within were discovered curious inner chambers of wood, apparently survivals of the prehistoric hut built over the graves. In one tomb thirty large jars of provisions were found. Among the miscellaneous articles were carved ivories, worthy of Japanese or Indian workmen, of great beauty; beautifully shaped and polished jars, and finely glazed bowls. In some jars were found strings of sycamore figs, which are surely the oldest fruits in the world. Tiny statuettes in serpentine, ivory pins, golden bangles, terra-cotta water-bottles, bronze mirrors, beautiful signet-rings, all suggested how civilized and graceful a life was led in Egypt ages before the dawn of history. A

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fine bowl of hammered copper, with a surface still bearing the marks of the hammer, and the rim turned over to smooth and strengthen it, testified to a very early practice of the art of metal working. Gold was used for decorative purposes, and specimens of gold foil and wire were exhibited. The whole exhibition was extremely interesting from both the archæological and the artistic points of view.

“The undated brass in the church at Kem-  
sing, Kent, of which I send a sketch,” writes  
Mr. J. Russell Larkby, “although of a late  
period, has one or two points worthy of note.



hic iacet dominus Thomas de hop .

The demi-effigy is vested in a rather loose chasuble with orphreys of quatrefoils and circles. Underneath this is the alb, ornamented at the edges with four-leaved flowers, those of the right sleeve being larger than the left. The apparel of the amice is very full, and is embroidered with four-leaved flowers, and crosses cramponnée, or fylfot arranged alternately in square compartments. This form of cross often occurs on eucharistic vestments, but it is the only example I have seen in this beautiful district. Having regard to the character of the ornament, the boldness of the drawing, and absence of shading so usual on many brasses, the date of this

interesting example may be *circa* 1400. The inscription is very simple, and has possibly been partially destroyed, or the brass may have been engraved during the lifetime of the deceased, and the inscription left as we now see it. The brass is fixed on the floor of the chancel, immediately inside the altar-rails. The church is fairly well known to antiquaries as possessing some very good mediæval glass, and a beautiful, though restored, rood-screen.”

The twelfth annual Congress of Archæological Societies was held at Burlington House on July 11, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., presiding. The first subject considered was the British Museum Bill. After discussion a resolution was carried expressing a hope that the new buildings at the Museum would be pressed forward as rapidly as possible. The Union of Benefices Bill as affecting ancient buildings was discussed, and a resolution passed to the effect that the Congress feared such a Bill was calculated to do irreparable damage to many of our ancient churches. “Treasure Trove” was dealt with by Sir John Evans in an illuminating address; and some time was spent in discussing Lord Belper’s Bill on the Custody of Diocesan Records. The general feeling was that the passing of such a Bill was to be deprecated until the Government Committee appointed to consider the question of the safe custody of all local records has reported. The proceedings concluded with the reading of a lively and admirable paper by Mr. J. H. Round on the “Systematic Study of Place-Names.” This was ordered to be printed and circulated at the expense of the Congress.

Some important discoveries are reported from Bleasdale in North Lancashire. Mr. Shadrach Jackson and Mr. T. Kelsall began digging in the summer of 1898 on a site marked by a circle in the grass. At a depth of about 4 feet they came upon tree logs laid in front of each other horizontally, and apparently right round the circle, except for an interval on the eastern side. Last year digging was resumed, and at the centre of the circle, about 22 inches beneath the surface, two cinerary urns were disclosed.

One was 8 inches high, and the other  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Inverted into the mouth of the larger there was a third urn, small and round. The three were filled with charcoal and fragments of bone, and are regularly though simply embellished. They were very soft when found. This year it was determined to investigate the whole of the circle, which is 75 feet in diameter. A buried circle was found, consisting of eleven tree logs placed upright between the urns and the inside of the log platform. The tree logs were about 18 inches below the top soil, were about 18 inches in diameter, and were charred on the top. A layer of clay had been placed over the original vegetable soil beneath, and was thicker at the centre than at the edges. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, in the course of a letter to Mr. Jackson, strongly advised that the whole of the platform circle should be examined. Further investigations convinced Mr. Jackson that the gap on the eastern side of the circle had been an entrance. Indications of a much larger circle were traced, and ultimately, at a depth of about 18 inches, large tree stumps were found standing upright and about 13 feet apart, the intervals being filled with lesser stumps, except at the south-west side, where they were omitted. The circle itself is 150 feet in diameter, and encloses the smaller one. The bases of the wooden pillars show the marks of some convex instrument with which they had been cut down. The members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society visited the spot in June under the guidance of Professor Boyd Dawkins, who said he had had some experience in digging out stockade dwellings, and that the outer circle resembled the older stockades which were used for the protection of a settlement. But he had never come upon such large timbers as were there in any of the stockades he had seen. The inner circle was an extraordinary puzzle. He had never known of anything like the trench, laid with horizontal timbers in a clay bed. The inner circle, surrounded by the trench, was probably an old burial-place, and the outer circle had probably been the outer boundary of the habitation of the dead. It was modelled to a large extent on the stockades used for the protection of the living, for in the Bronze

Age it was the most natural thing to so protect the dead also. The urns found were typical throughout this country and throughout Europe of the Bronze Age, when the dead were almost invariably burnt.

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It has been discovered that the equivalent of the modern book-plate is of extreme antiquity. In the *Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities* in the British Museum there is the following translation of the inscription or mark of possession which was placed by Ashur-bani-pal on the tablets in the royal library at Nineveh: "The palace of Ashur-bani-pal, King of Hosts, King of Assyria, who putteth his trust in the gods Ashur and Bêlit, on whom Nabû and Tashmetû have bestowed ears which hear and eyes which see. I have inscribed upon tablets the noble products of the work of the scribe, which none of the Kings who have gone before me had learnt, together with the wisdom of Nabû in so far as it existeth [in writing]. I have arranged them in my palace, that I, even I, the ruler who knoweth the light of Ashur, the King of the Gods, may read them. Whosoever shall carry off this tablet, or shall inscribe his name upon it side by side with mine own, may Ashur and Bêlit overthrow him in wrath and anger, and may they destroy his name and posterity in the land." The latter part of the inscription suggests the familiar schoolboy formula, "Steal not this book, for fear of shame," etc.

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Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes announce for early publication a work by Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., entitled *Our Borough; our Churches; with an Afterwork on the Art of the Renaissance, King's Lynn*. The town of Lynn belonged to the Bishops of Norwich till the reign of Henry VIII. Its port made it one of the great commercial centres during the Middle Ages, and it remained wealthy and prosperous in the later centuries. Few boroughs can be so rich in contemporary MSS. From its connection with the See of Norwich there are valuable records in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, and the records of the Corporation are singularly perfect, so that for a period of upwards of 800 years there is abundant contemporary material for its history. On this material, as

well as on everything else that can throw light on the local history, Mr. Beloe has worked for many years, and he has added a supplementary chapter on the art of the Renaissance in Lynn, especially with regard to the native architect, Henry Bell, 1653 to 1717. The work, which will be richly illustrated with fifty full-page processed sketches, prints, and photographs, besides maps, plans, and facsimiles of charters, will be issued at the price of one guinea net, in a limited edition of 200 copies.

In the course of his valuable paper on "Jarrow Church and Monastery" in the new part of *Archæologia Æliana*, of which a detailed notice appears on another page of



BEDE'S CHAIR

this number, the Rev. Canon Savage discusses the question of the age of the traditional "Bede's chair," which stands in the chancel of the church. By the courtesy of Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., the hon. secretary of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, we are able to reproduce a view of this old chair. The only ancient parts are the two sides, the seat, and probably the cross-bar at the top. They are made of very old hard oak, and appear to have been partially burnt, the charred edges having afterwards been worn down to a comparatively smooth surface.

"It will be remembered," says Canon Savage, "that the old church was once at least fired (in 1069), and such a mere wreck of a chair is scarcely likely to have been preserved, as it has been, with assiduous care, unless some special association had marked it out for peculiar interest. At all events, it is very old, and its traditional name is not a new invention, but beyond this nothing can be said with certainty."

An archæological conference of some interest was held at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, during the week ended July 14. Besides various excursions to churches, wells, cromlechs, and other interesting places and objects, lectures were given by Professor John Rhys on "The Folklore of Wells and Lakes in Carnarvonshire"; by Professor Hugh Williams, of Bala, on "Old British and Mediæval Welsh Monasticism"; and by the Rev. S. Baring Gould.

An Aberdeenshire journal reports that a Mr. Chessor, Easter Auquharney, recently unearthed on his farm a fine specimen of a flint battle-axe, 9 inches long, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad at one end, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the other. It is very thin, and has a polish as fine as glass, and has a semi-transparent look. In the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, there is (says a correspondent of the paper) only one specimen like it, picked up in Banffshire, which is 10 inches long, but has not the transparent look and polish of this more recent find.

At Innsbruck the annual festival known as the "Solstice Celebration" was duly held on the eve of June 21. The festivities commenced with a substantial meal, accompanied by an unlimited supply of beer. This was followed by music and speech-making, the platform being decorated with the word "Heil" (hail) formed of red lights. Then, retiring outside, a bonfire was lighted, and a torch dance performed around the fire; this dance was conducted in an imperfect fashion, the torch-bearers merely dancing around and not jumping over the fire. This celebration was preceded on the Sunday before by the lighting of bonfires on the hills around Innsbruck, where, although this had been forbidden in fifty parishes, no fewer than 120

fires were counted by the spectators in the town. It is curious to hear of such a vigorous survival of the ancient and once very common fire customs associated with the eve of St. John.



All over the country local archæological societies have been making excursions and holding summer meetings. We can only summarize the proceedings of a few. On July 18 the East Herts Archæological Society visited the Braughing and Pelham district. The site of the Roman Camp, Braughing, was viewed and described, and at the church the Vicar read a paper thereon. The churches of Furneaux Pelham, and Great and Little Hormead were also included in the round of visits. In June the members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society travelled to Bauty, and visited Austerfield, the birth-place of William Bradford of *Mayflower* fame. Bauty Church, Scrooby Manor-House, where the Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., gave an account of the Pilgrim Fathers, Blyth Priory Church, Roche Abbey, and the remains of Tickhill Castle, which was curiously fated to be included in the dowry of no less than seven queens of England, were included in the day's programme.



On July 6 the members of the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland visited Holy Island, where Canon Greenwell addressed them, and in the course of his remarks made a very interesting statement respecting the remains of the coffin of St. Cuthbert now in the Library at Durham. He had endeavoured, he said, to put the coffin together. After several failures, owing to the tenderness of the wood, he had, at length, got it into such a condition that any person could see what the coffin had been. He was waiting for warm weather to enable him to work in the apartment where it lay, and to fix it in a case prepared for it. It was covered with sculpture. Upon the lid was a figure of our Lord, surrounded by four evangelistic symbols, some in Runic characters. On one side were figures of the Archangels, and on the other were fourteen figures, including the twelve Apostles. On one end there were two archangels, and upon the other was the Virgin, with Jesus upon her knees.

The Birmingham Archæological Society's June excursion included a visit to Chipping Campden Church, which contains interesting brasses to the memory of wool merchants, for whose trade the now quiet town was at one time a great emporium. At the Vicarage the visitors were shown, by the courtesy of the Rev. Thomas Carrington, the finely embroidered cope and unique set of altar drapery which remain at Campden from pre-Reformation times. The excursionists also saw the fine tithe-barn at Bourton, and the curious church at Blockley, which is described as being a perfect museum of every style of architecture, from Norman to the Churchwardenesque Gothic of the later eighteenth century.



In June the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society paid a visit to Hulton Park, and saw the priceless collection of the Essex Letters, fifty-two in number. These are reported upon by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in its volume issued in 1891, and are also referred to by the Hon. Walter Bouchier Devereux in his *Lives and Letters of the Devereux, Earls of Essex*. As there described, they are still in admirable preservation, although three centuries old. The folding is perfect, and the silk wrapping appears to be newly cut. Most of the letters were written by Robert, Earl of Essex, to Queen Elizabeth, and some of them are endorsed by her. Other objects of interest exhibited were Papal Bulls issued by Pope Eugenius to the Prior of Cartmel; a grant of land in Pendleton, 1199 (King John to the Hulton family); a seal of the Restoration of Charles II., with the inscription "Legem ejus expectabunt"; the original estimate of George Stephenson for the making of the railway line from Bolton to Leigh in January, 1825, £43,143 1s.; and some curious sailing charts of the North Sea in 1645.



At the annual meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, which was held in June under the presidency of the new president, the Bishop of Barrow, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, the biographer of Ruskin, and the editor of the society's *Transactions*, called

attention to the discovery which had just been made of a tumulus of the Round Bronze Age of burial at Glassonby, in the Eden Valley, where, two or three years ago, a British cemetery was found containing an urn with burnt bones and other interesting objects. The tumulus had been investigated, and found to contain a circle of stones and a kist of red sandstone, in which there must have been a person buried in the ordinary way, with his knees up to his chin and not burnt. Outside the circle there was found an urn with burnt bones very beautifully preserved, and also a deposit of burnt bones without an urn; and just inside the circle was a bead of very beautiful light blue glass, which may have been dropped where it was found at some remote period, and which must have come from the East in times before Christ, by overland traffic. The circle and kist are now fully exposed, and Mr. Collingwood said they would be allowed to remain *in situ*.



## King Alfred as Man of Letters.

BY WARWICK H. DRAPER

(Late Scholar of University College, Oxford).

(Continued from p. 175.)

### 3. BOETHIUS' CONSOLATION OF PHILOSOPHY.

**T**HE literary labours of Alfred culminate in his version of this famous work.\* The reputation of the original and his peculiarly interesting treatment of it justify a notice of it which is to be regarded not so much as disproportionate in length as in harmony with the

\* There are two MSS. of Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius. The inferior MS., entirely in prose, is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (MS. Bodl. 180, sec. xii.). The better is at the British Museum (MS. Cotton., Otho. A. vi.), much damaged by the burning of the Cotton Library in 1731; it has been most skilfully mended, in 1844. Previously to this S. Fox published his *King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Metres of Boethius* (London, 1835), having used an edition printed at Oxford in 1698; but the same author's version of the whole *Consolatio*, published at London in 1864, gives the variations of the two collated MSS. According to

well-balanced care which Alfred devoted to it. It is in his diligent and sympathetic attention to this work that this Prince of a small and scarcely enlightened nation anticipated the scholastic and widely extended culture of the later renaissance of learning. In adding a version of the *Consolation* to the histories of Orosius and Bede, and the other works in his Anglo-Saxon library, Alfred introduced to his people, however prematurely, a treatise wide in its philosophy and deep in introspection. It ranks in nature with the Psalms of the Hebrews and the Reflections of Marcus Aurelius. If it is now less known than either, it once enjoyed a repute which has fallen to the lot of few writers of antiquity.

It is proposed to speak first of Boethius himself, and of the reputation of his chief work, and then to examine the share of Alfred in handing on its fame.

Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius was a Roman aristocrat, who was sole Consul in 510 A.D. He adorned his high civil position with the accomplishments of music, poetry, oratory and philosophy. His wife, two gifted sons, and a circle of cultured friends gave him domestic happiness, and he enjoyed the favour of Theodoric the Goth, then master of Italy and Rome. About 523 this prosperity came to a hideous end; he was flung into prison at Pavia, stripped of all; within a year he was foully done to death.

Tyranny had been unable to rob its captive of his store of learning and his power of reflection. He employed the months of imprisonment in composing a book which in a sense may be called the *Pilgrim's Progress* of the Middle Ages. The work, as we shall see, was steeped deeply in philosophy and religion; its consolation and inspiration, if austere and unemotional, are powers of influence. On the one hand, it was the last great utterance, not only of the learning of Rome, but of that classical world of letters which, created in Greece, is the

Wanley (Catal. Lib. MSS., p. 80), another MS. was in the library of Bishop Leofric of Exeter, about the middle of the eleventh century.

The writer, having composed this article some months ago, has not been able to consult the version of *Alfred's Boethius* just issued from the Clarendon Press.

empire of all subsequent thought; on the other, we note in it traces of quaint notions and personal idioms which show how closely Boethius came to the beginning of mediæval literature. His work preserved the wisdom of Plato and Aristotle, and its history shows the debt owed to him, through the media of vernacular translations, by the cause of culture in Europe. As M. Jusserand says, "No work was more famous in the Middle Ages; it helped to spread the taste for abstract personages, owing to which so many shadows, men-virtues and men-vices, were to tread the boards of the mediæval stage, and the strange plays called *Moralities* were to enjoy a lasting popularity";\* and Gibbon called it "a golden volume not unworthy of the leisure of Plato or Tully, but which claims incomparable merit from the barbarism of the times and the situation of the author."

Some idea of this fame of a work which is now seldom spoken of may be gathered from the following outline, no less than from the fact that the Catalogue of the British Museum Library shows some hundreds of entries under "Boethius" belonging to every age and race. The Old English poems of "Beowulf," attributed to the eighth century, contain passages which closely echo the reflections in the *Consolation*. In the eighth century, Paul the Deacon in his appendices to Eutropius, and in the ninth century Hincmar, the Archbishop of Rheims, both refer to its author as a Catholic philosopher. In the ninth century Alfred made his memorable version into Anglo-Saxon, so that, as Ethelwerd says, writing in the eleventh century, "the sorrowful book of Boethius seemed, not only to the learned, but even to those who heard it read, as it were brought to life again." To the early part of the eleventh century belongs the old High-German version by Notker, and the Provençal "Boece." In the thirteenth century we have the Anglo-Norman *Roman de Fortune* of Simun de Fraïnce, and the French translation of Jehan de Meun. In the fourteenth there are the French versions of Pierre de Paris (late thirteenth?), Jehan de Lis, Frère Renaud de Louhans, and another anonymous; the Italian versions of

Alberto della Piagentina and others; the Greek of Maximus Planudes; the Spanish of Fra Antonio Ginebreda; and the English excerpts in Chaucer, which adorn his "Troilus and Cryseyde," and other poems. The splendid tribute of this century is voiced by Dante, who places Boethius in Paradise and puts his eulogy into the lips of St. Thomas Aquinas.\* In the traditions of the fifteenth century, Boethius becomes wholly a Christian martyr and, as St. Severin, is put into the Calendar of the Saints. New versions of the *Consolation* appear in England and Germany, the work respectively of John the Chaplain and Peter of Kastl. In the eighteenth century there were published no less than four English versions by Lord Preston, Causton, Ridpath and Duncan. After an interval of nearly a hundred years, a scholarly translation has recently appeared from the pen of H. R. James.

In turning to the work itself, one dwells upon the thought that it most probably made a peculiar appeal to the mind of Alfred, and was a potent factor in the development of his character. It was not only inherently natural that a work of such scope and already notorious should be prized by Alfred as soon as it came under his eager and adventurous intelligence; but his attentive treatment of it, which is presently to be noticed, proves that in a special sense he endorsed what he did not alter or adapt, and so made the work his own. We know little of the inner life of Alfred, beyond what the records of his outward acts supply for lawful imagination; we can only conceive his wrestlings with the powers of misfortune and despair, whether in public calamities or agonies of the inward spirit. We learn from Asser that Alfred sought relief in prayer made to his Maker, but there is little, almost nothing, which can be added to the actual utterances in tribulation and devotion of those few great souls whose words will ever comfort and inspire humanity. It is in his version of the *Consolation* we come most closely to this side of Alfred's personality; this is the work

\* In Canto X. of the *Paradiso*. It is a literary coincidence of some interest that Dante refers in this very passage to the three authors of whose works Alfred published Anglo-Saxon versions, namely, Orosius, Boethius, and Bede.

\* *A Literary History of the English People* (London, 1895), p. 84.

which most of all those that passed through his hands reflects the character which it helped to form. It is on these grounds fitting to describe the range and nature of the work as it came to him, for only thus can we fairly appreciate the modifications which appear in his version.

The theme of Boethius is the right and power of Philosophy to console those who, conscious of the transient nature of human happiness, remain steadfast in misfortunes.\* He describes himself as visited in his gloomy prison by the austere and awful figure of Philosophy, the hem of whose raiment is embroidered with  $\Pi$  and  $\Theta$ , the initials of "practical" and "theoretical" wisdom. She claims her right to expel the enervating Muses, reproves his gloomy depression, and promises to cure him of his woe. He recognises the friend and nurse of his early years, and makes his complaint. Philosophy bids him to bare his inmost heart, that he may slowly learn the One Omnipotent God. At this point, with the second book, Philosophy begins her discipline. She states, dogmatically rather than by demonstration, that he has no right to blame Fortune as a fickle mistress. It is true that money, jewels, physical beauties, position, power, even (bitter wormwood for Boethius!) a great name, are all deceitful. There is happiness, but these do not make it; true happiness lies within the man himself. It is the supreme good, which all humanity craves, more or less consciously, to attain.

It is thus that Boethius arrives at the exposition of a theistic creed, in which are blended, not so closely that the elements are not separately obvious, the conclusions of the schools of Plato, Aristotle, and the Stoics. Boethius is, indeed, a confirmed eclectic. If his treatise is intensely artificial, if every page smells of the lamp, it is not so much because he shews no spontaneous promptings of a Christian instinct, as that he aims, in a student frame of mind, at recon-

ciling the views of the intellectual schools. His subject determines his treatment. We see this clearly in his words upon predestination, where he knows nothing (for his present purpose) of "the spiritual body" of the New Testament, but subscribes to the Platonic belief in an immortality of the soul only; or, again, in his conception of "the God," where he imagines, not "the loving Father," but such a physical parent of the universe as Plato portrays in the *Timæus*. He knows nothing here of a sinful world redeemed by a Messiah; evil is to him, as to Plato, a semblance, an unreality, an accident, the fruit of man's inconsistent and disobedient freewill. It is a mistake, so Philosophy teaches, to infer from the fact that the good are often oppressed that evil has a real existence. The wicked miss the good, for they start with false notions of its nature and ignorant of the way; they are not really rewarded, for they not only lose good, but their power is only power over evil, which is less than nothing; they do not really exist, for they violate the law of their nature in disobeying the natural impulse towards good and in acting without order; they are punished in both the will and the power to work evil, and in the accomplishment of the same, and the punishment is brought by either unexpected ruin or the release of death.

In his conceptions of the universe, of the unreality of accident, and of the practical aim of an ethical system, Boethius reflects his study of Aristotle even more closely than that of Plato. Fate may be flexible, modified for each individual by his own exercise of will; but Fortune is distinct, for while appearing capricious to man's limited intelligence, she is really rather to be welcomed as the instrument of God, our good and wise Governor. The function of philosophy is to demonstrate the immutable providence of a God in whom happiness resides, of whom accident cannot be predicated, and who allows mortal men, by a certain hardly-earned participation in that happiness, to attain to a share of divinity. Such a God neither can do evil Himself nor leaves anything to wilful chance. He is the endless order of cause and effect, to which no chance is really an exception, but "the unexpected event of an

\* The reader is referred to the essay on *Boethius* by Mr. Stewart, published in 1891, for a discussion of the desire and title of Boethius to be called a Christian. His minor works include tracts upon the Trinity, the Catholic Faith, and the Divine Substances. A careful English translation of the Latin *Consolation* has been recently published by Mr. H. R. James.



action brought about by a confluence of causes foreign to the object proposed." Such chances, seeming to be the fruit of man's wilful acts, are to be deemed a means of God's chastisement, and are really evidence for rather than against the compatibility of man's freewill with God's foreknowledge in a universe where nothing exists without its proper cause. All fortune, seeming good or ill, is really to be welcomed as coming out of God's bountiful purpose. The true way for the man whose prudent desire is to advance towards virtue is the middle way between ill-fortune, which might overwhelm him, and good fortune, which might undermine.

Such, in barest summary, is the doctrine which foreign monks brought to the student King of an untutored nation. It would be foolish to imagine that the people could be quickly trained to appreciate what appeals rather to the intellect than to the heart; but Alfred's earnest forethought saw in the treatise a powerful factor of future education. Even more than in the versions of Orosius and Bede, he took liberties with the text, and made additions out of the store of his classical reading; he pours the material into his own moulds. M. Jusserand, indeed, goes so far as to say that "under his pen the vague Christianity of Boethius becomes a naive and superabundant faith. Each episode is moralized; the affected elegance of the model disappears, and gives place to an almost childlike and yet captivating sincerity." But this estimate, it must be admitted, appears to overstate the case, although only in the degree of its appreciation. A careful study of the original of Boethius (which is not our present theme) rather shows that its philosophic faith is not so Christian in its tone as to be fairly called even "vague." Its reflections and its aspirations alike are as unchristian as are those of the Dialogues of Plato. In the second place, the distinctly Christian shades of reasoning and feeling which appear in Alfred's version are not so deep or so all-pervading as to show that the whole was thoroughly imbued with the new temper. It is as if here and there in the intervals of a philosophy, the full tenor of which he could scarcely appreciate, this earnest Prince of humble scholarship threw a light spray from

the fountain of his creed upon some passage or some phrase which grew like a flower of speech. We can readily conceive that the enthusiastic Alfred regretted the lack of spiritual fervour in the cool meditations of Boethius. The measured dialectic of a sage and an abstract personage has no such human warmth and humour as the Psalms of the Hebrews. Boethius, Roman patrician, the witness of a dying empire, had no such appeal to deliver as Isaiah; his work was of the student's closet, introspective and almost selfish. To Alfred, thrilled with the anxieties of a kingdom to which he was giving system and vitality, the *Consolatio* must have appeared a strange work; but he meditated its good things in his wisdom, and gave it out to the teachers of his people, altered, perhaps, by alien notions, but adorned by the reflections of his genius.

The precise nature of his treatment of the work can be inferred from these typical references. It is to be noted, in passing, that he substitutes "Wisdom" and "Reason" for the symbolic "Philosophy," while the other partner in the dialogue is styled variously "I," "The Third," and "Boethius." It is in the "Christianization" of particular phrases that the creed of the translator appears. "The City of Truth" becomes "the heavenly Jerusalem." In the last book "the higher divine essences" are translated "angels." Boethius' simile of the Roman racecourse is capped by the quotation from St. Paul, "All run, but one receiveth the prize." The heaping by the giants of Pelion upon Ossa suggests the Tower of Babel, and the eruption of Ætna the Deluge. Christ, never mentioned by the Roman sage, is called by the Saxon King "the wise man's harbour of refuge." Finally, the end of the fifth book (which, containing as it does a long and closely argued discussion of the deep problems of freewill and foreknowledge, is very much condensed in the Anglo-Saxon version) is closed by Alfred with a pious prayer to his Maker, whom he beseeches "by His great mercy, and by the sign of the Holy Cross, and by the virginity of St. Mary, and by the obedience of St. Michael, and by the love of all the saints and their merits."

The learning of Alfred is further evinced

by various points which he adds as occasion arises. He introduces his version to his non-Roman readers by a brief narrative of Boethius' story and his persecution by Theodoric. The latter, together with other despots like Nero, is heartily condemned. Where Boethius cites simply Cicero, Alfred quaintly adds that he was sometimes called Marcus, by others Tullius. When Boethius sings of Homer's hymn to Phœbus, "the true sun," Alfred explains that Homer may be considered "the master" of the better-known Roman Virgil. His geographical tastes lead him to comment on the references to Ætna and Circe's island. In translating the allusions to the myths, Alfred exhibits a display of classical lore which is really surprising, as in the mention of the labours of Hercules, Busiris, the Hydra, Circe and Orpheus. One instance is especially noteworthy: Boethius, chanting the vanity of transient glory, cries:

Where are now the bones of stanch Fabricius?

Alfred turns this:

Where are now the bones of the wise smith Weland?

substituting the name of the Vulcan of Northern mythology, which would be more familiar to his people. It is this Weland whose smithy is still to be visited by the pious in a copse on the Berkshire downs near the White Horse Vale, and is recorded in Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*.

It is again impossible to say whether the version is wholly the work of Alfred as it stands. William of Malmesbury says the King made the Anglo-Saxon translation, while Asser produced a commentary upon the work.\* The original consists of mingled prose and verse, this fashion of composition being called *Satura Menippæa*, and dating from the time of Cicero. It is a question whether the translation of the metres, which certainly follows the Latin more closely than does the rendering of the prose, dates from Alfred's time. Guillaume Guizot,† discussing the dispute between Sharon Turner and Martin Tupper (the latter of whom made a

\* "Hic (Asser) sensum librorum Boetii De Consolatione planioribus verbis enodavit, quos rex ipse in Anglicam linguam vertit."

† *Alfred le Grand*, p. 214.

careful and dull attempt to render faithfully what he believed to be Alfred's own verse), ascribes it to an obscure writer of the tenth century, and he bases his opinion upon a careful study of the text and of the alliterative and other qualities of Alfred's real prose. "Three times," he says, "Alfred has forgotten to mark the places where the Latin text is in verse by his usual formula, 'Then Philosophy began to sing.' Three times the poor poet, ignorant of the Latin text, passes on blindly. On the other hand, he versifies the historical sketch of the life of Boethius and the preface by Alfred. Whenever he has a chance of not understanding what Alfred has written, and of adding a mistake, our unknown friend does not fail to betray himself. When Alfred calls Homer 'the master'—that is to say, the model—of Vergil, the other boldly puts 'the friend of Vergil'—a slight error in chronology! When Alfred calls Ulysses King of Ithaca and Rhætia, the other puts 'King of Rhætia and Thrace,' which makes Ulysses entirely dispossessed of his island which he so long searched for and so painfully regained. So that it is not the apocryphal version of this clumsy poet, but the own prose of Alfred, which should be compared with the verses of Boethius."

The main work is undeniably stamped with Alfred's personality, and the fact adds lustre to the fame of Boethius. The spirit of it well expresses that in which he lived his noble life:

"Oh, what a happy man was he, that man that had a naked sword hanging over his head from a single thread; so as to me it always did! . . . No wise man should desire a soft life if he careth for any worship here from the world, or for eternal life after this life is over."

And again:

"Desirest thou power? But thou shalt never obtain it without sorrows—sorrows from strange folk, and yet keener sorrows from thine own kindred. . . . Hardship and sorrow! not a king but would wish to be without these if he could. But I know that he cannot!"

And then, in a louder note of proud and righteous triumph:

"Every craft and every power soon be-

comes old, and is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom. . . . This is now especially to be said, that I wished to live honourably whilst I lived, and, after my life, to leave to the men who were after me my memory in good works."

(*To be continued.*)



## St. Katharine in Art, Legend and Ritual.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

**T**HE popularity of some of the most prominent saints in the Middle Ages presents some curious features, for whilst a saint may have been honoured in some respects, we often find that he was entirely neglected in others. Thus, St. Christopher had his effigy painted or sculptured in every church, but scarcely any ecclesiastical edifices have been dedicated to him; and St. Katharine, reputed, next to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the most popular of female saints, has in England little more than fifty churches under her patronage, whilst St. Margaret has above four times that number, a fact curiously illustrated in the county of Lincoln, where there is not a single church dedicated to St. Katharine, but there are thirty called after St. Margaret. On the other hand, in some districts at least, St. Katharine had an image in twice as many churches as St. Margaret; and although our saint had a comparatively small number of parish churches dedicated to her memory, there was a large number of separate chapels bearing her name, and of which there were examples, to mention only a few, at Canvey Island, Essex, Dunwich, Suffolk, and Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk. At Niton, Isle of Wight, there was a hermitage of this saint, with a chapel attached, and at Rochester a hospital for lepers; whilst at Robertsbridge, Sussex, there was a chapel and well of St. Katharine; and at Ludford, near Ludlow, a bridge and chapel. It need hardly be mentioned that chapels of St. Katharine

were attached to numerous cathedrals and other churches; one at Hereford may be noticed, as it is over another in that cathedral dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

From the fact that the body of St. Katharine was buried on Mount Sinai, many hills were called after her, and these eminences generally had chapels crowning their summits. Probably in our own country the most perfect of these buildings is the one at Abbotsbury, Dorset, on a hill near the Abbey. It is a beautiful little shrine, and has this peculiarity, that it is entirely composed of stone. A ruined chapel nearly of the same size as the Abbotsbury example is most picturesquely placed on a steep knoll near Guildford. St. Katharine's Hill in the Isle of Wight had a hermitage upon it. There are also hills called after the martyr at Bournemouth, and near Winchester, at Chilcombe. The latter had a labyrinth cut in the turf, and called the Mize-Maze, an engraving of which will be found in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xv., p. 226.

Probably from the fact that St. Katharine was considered a prodigy of learning, she was taken for a patroness of the Dominicans, or Black Friars, and their church at Winchester was dedicated to her. The Gilbertines also had a priory called after her at Lincoln, a house founded in 1148 by Robert, Bishop of that city.

At the present day the most important religious institution connected with our saint is most likely the Hospital of St. Katharine, now at the Regent's Park, a foundation made originally on a site now occupied by the St. Katharine's Docks. The foundation was made in 1148 by Matilda, wife of King Stephen, and refounded in 1273 for three brethren and three sisters, together with ten beadswomen. The brethren were to wear "a mantle of black colour, on which should be placed a mark, signifying the sign of the Holy Katharine," and none of the brethren were allowed to stay out of the house after the time of the ringing of the curfew. A church of great magnificence was attached to this hospital, which had a nave of nine bays and an almost equally extensive choir. Much of this building was destroyed before the removal of the hospital to its present site in the Regent's Park, but the new erection

includes a large chapel, which retains some of the old stalls, and a sumptuous monument of John, Duke of Exeter, and his two wives.

At Cambridge we have a St. Katharine's Hall, founded in 1459 by Robert Woodlark, Provost of King's College and Chancellor of the University.

A military Order of St. Katharine of Mount Sinai was erected in 1063, for the purpose of assisting and protecting the pilgrims going to pay their devotions to the saint at the place of her burial, and, as in all the early military orders, it partook of a monastic character, and its observances were founded on the rule of St. Basil. The knights wore a white habit upon which was fixed the badge of a Katharine wheel. A more modern order, that of St. Katharine of Russia, instituted by Katharine, wife of Peter the Great, is for ladies. The medal is enriched with diamonds, and bears a seated figure of the saint, crowned, and holding a cross with her left hand, whilst a palm-branch is in her right.

There were numerous guilds and confraternities of St. Katharine. London had one, founded in St. Sepulchre's Church, and another erected by the Dutch in 1495; others existed at East Grinstead, Sussex, Norwich, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and Little Walsingham, Norfolk. There still remains the "Fraternity of St. Catharine the Virgin" of the Haberdashers of the City of London, commonly called the Haberdashers' Company.

Saxony is the only European country where St. Katharine is considered one of its patrons, and the towns of Magdeburg, Oppenheim, and Venice comprise nearly all those in which she is similarly honoured. In general she has been deemed the patroness of all learning, science, philosophy, and oratory; as Barnaby Googe says:

Saint Katharine favours learned men  
And gives them wisdom high;  
And teacheth to resolve the doubtles,  
And always giveth ayde,  
Unto the scolding Sophister, to  
Make his reason stayde.

*Poish Kingdome*, p. 38.

She was also the patroness of young girls and female servants, and, in allusion to her emblem of the wheel, of spinners, plough-

men, millers, and potters. Mrs. Jameson says, in her work on *Sacred and Legendary Art*, vol. ii., p. 467, that, "as patroness of eloquence, she is invoked in all diseases of the tongue." A very interesting figure of her as a private patron saint is furnished by some stained glass at Evreux Cathedral, in which she appears as that of Bishop Guillaume de Cantiers in a work of the fourteenth century, where St. Katharine is portrayed standing behind the kneeling ecclesiastic, whose pastoral staff leans against her left arm, whilst she carries his mitre with her own wheel and palm-branch in her hands.

Care must be taken not to confound St. Katharine of Alexandria with other saints of the same name, of whom there were several, as St. Katharine of Bologna, of Ricci, of Sienna, and of Sweden; whilst in England we have had a local St. Katharine at Ledbury, where she had a chantry in the parish church.

In order to understand the various representations of scenes in the history of St. Katharine, it is necessary to relate here the legend of the virgin martyr as usually received, and which is briefly as follows: Cortis, son of Constantius Chlorus, married Sabinella, daughter and heiress of a King of Egypt, and by this union had a daughter, Katharine, who became a prodigy of learning, the works of Plato and of Socrates being, it is said, her favourite authors. When she reached the age of fourteen, she inherited the throne of her father, and her subjects pressed her to marry, but, alas! no man pleased her. However, at this critical time a certain hermit had a vision that he should go to Queen Katharine and inform her that she should be the spouse of the Redeemer of the world. He obeyed, and the saint, having had a similar dream, received the recluse, and, after some miraculous events, became a Christian. At this epoch the tyrant Maxentius greatly harassed the Church, and came to Alexandria, where St. Katharine confronted him and confessed her faith. The King, being unable to combat her oratory, ordered fifty philosophers to overcome her arguments, but being confounded by her eloquent defence of her creed, the enraged monarch ordered them to be burnt, which was done, and Katharine imprisoned, the tyrant also ordering his

creature, one Porphyry, to have her starved to death, but angels came and ministered to her. After twelve days, the Empress of Maxentius, accompanied by Porphyry, visited the cell which held St. Katharine, and, finding it filled with a miraculous light, both became Christians. This fresh provocation so exasperated the Emperor that he had them put to death, but, inflamed with a passion for our saint, he offered her a share in his throne, provided she renounced Christianity and consented to become his spouse. The holy Katharine rejected him with scorn, whereupon he ordered a machine to be constructed having four wheels armed with sharp knives, so placed as to tear in pieces the tender body of his victim; but at the moment when she was placed on this cruel engine angels broke the wheels into fragments, which, flying around, killed many of the bystanders. Notwithstanding the failure of this outrage, Maxentius had St. Katharine beaten with iron rods, taken out of the city, and beheaded with the sword. After the lapse of several centuries, her body was found by some Egyptian Christians, and was, according to the legend, translated by angels to Mount Sinai, where she remains still repose and are still honoured.

Such are the outlines of the biography of St. Katharine as related in popular story, and Mrs. Jameson is of opinion that it is founded in part on traditions respecting Hypatia of Alexandria, whilst Alban Butler quotes an opinion that the alleged translation of her body by angels simply means that it was removed to Sinai by the monks of that mountain, as "monks, on account of their heavenly purity and functions, were anciently called angels" (*Lives of the Saints*, November 25, p. 508).

In religious art the representations of St. Katharine, and of the legendary events in her life, are exceedingly numerous, and the consideration of them may allow of their division into two parts, one in which the saint appears as a single figure, and the other in which scenes in her life are set forth.

In the first-mentioned division she is often seen in rich attire, as becomes the image of a queen, and in fifteenth-century and later works her robes are frequently embroidered, and lined with, or partly composed of, ermine, the medieval emblem of royalty or dignity.

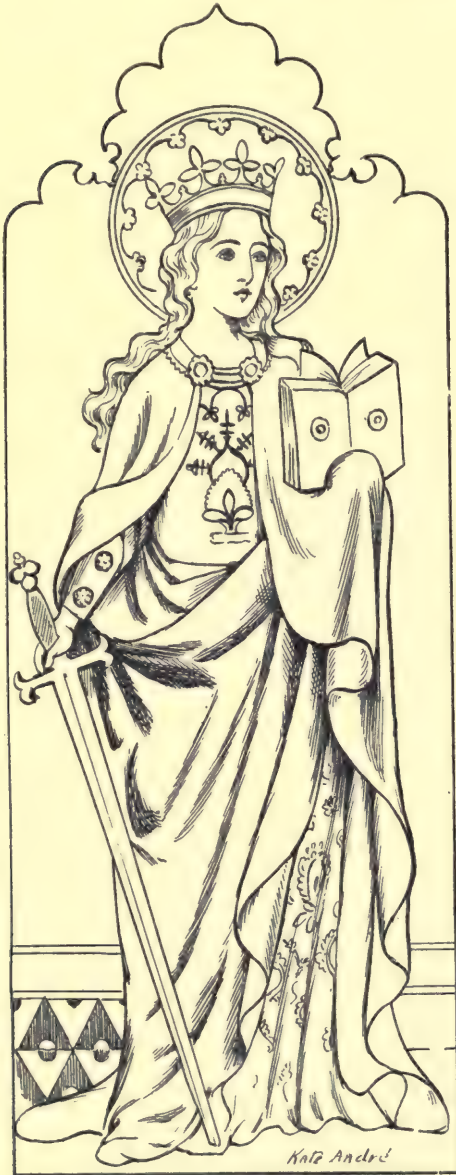
A rich crown surmounts her brow, and her locks are long and unconfined, to show her maiden state, whilst in her hands she holds either a sword, a wheel, a book, or a palm-branch, and in Greek art she often upholds a tall cross. Sometimes the wheel, which is



ON SCREEN, NORTH WALSHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

her principal emblem, is seen at her side or behind her, and often it is only a broken fragment. Frequently the tyrant Maxentius grovels at her feet, a feature which Mrs. Jameson somewhat erroneously states to be

confined, "with very few exceptions," to fourteenth-century representations. He appears thus beneath the saint's feet in fifteenth-



ON SCREEN, FILBY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

century stained glass at West Wickham, Kent, and under a statuette in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster; also in the glass at

St. Margaret's Church adjacent; and lastly in a picture supposed to be the work of Margaret van Eyck, and of which an excellent coloured reproduction will be found in Sere's *Moyen Age*. The tyrant Maxentius is occasionally portrayed as a black man, as on the walls of Pickering Church, Yorkshire.

Mrs. Jameson remarks that "when St. Katharine is grouped with other saints her usual pendant is St. Barbara, sometimes also Mary Magdalene." This may be true as regards Italian art, but in that of England she is probably nine times out of ten associated with St. Margaret, not only in art, but in ritual also. Both saints were thus pictured on the walls of the churches at Preston, Sussex, and Little Whenham, Suffolk, of Old Cleeve Priory, Somerset, and Eton College Chapel, whilst they so appear on many chancel screens, as at Babbingly, Filby, Lessingham, and North Walsham, Norfolk; also at Manaton, and Plympton, Devon. In sculpture they are seen on the alabaster tablet of a reredos at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich; and in niches they were at the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, and Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster. Yalding Church, in Kent, must have had figures of these saints placed close together, as Alice Merston in her will, dated 1443, directs her burial "before the images of SS. Katharine and Margaret" (Leland Duncan, in *Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, vol. iii., p. 297). At the moderate-sized church of Penshurst, Kent, there were altars of both saints, whilst at Houghton, Durham, a chapel of that parish is dedicated to them. Many stained-glass windows had these two virgin martyrs, as at Battle, Sussex, and at Gloucester Cathedral, in the great east window; also in glass at Winchester Cathedral. Brasses show, moreover, the same association of saints as at Castle Ashby, Northants (1401), and Ringwood, Hants (1416). At Iford, Sussex, are three ancient bells, of which one is dedicated to St. Katharine, the other to St. Margaret. In treating of St. Katharine in ritual, the same combination will be further exemplified.

On those curious alabaster tablets known as St. John's Heads St. Katharine sometimes appears, as in one now in Ampnet Church, Hampshire, and in another engraved by Stukeley, both of which have also figures of

St. Margaret. Other tablets have her in company with St. Dorothy, or St. Helen. Mr. St. John Hope has pointed out that St. Katharine is often associated with St. John the Baptist, and quotes several examples in the *Archæologia*, Second Series, vol. lii., p. 706.

The image of St. Katharine was carved on the walls of the singular subterranean oratory at Royston, Herts, on the churchyard cross at Upton, Warwickshire, and on a font at Leckhampsted, Bucks; also on a tomb at Ross, in Herefordshire. In the list of plate belonging to Queen Katharine of Aragon, dated 1533, there was in her chest "an Image of Saint Katerin with a crowne, a wheel, and a sword, standing upon a base all gilte w<sup>t</sup> two pynnes of silver under the base, poiz xliiij. oz." And at St. Mary's, Oxford, the brass of Edmund Croston, dated 1507, has the effigy of the deceased, showing him kneeling before that of St. Katharine with this invocation:

Auxiliare tuo famulū. precib's. Kat'ina  
Ut m<sup>i</sup> cū superis sit sine fine locus.

Seals often have St. Katharine or her wheel emblem; one of fourteenth-century date has her bust, with the legend,

Lavedi saint Katerin pray for Jo . . .—*Archæological Journal*, vol. xi., p. 182.

And another attached to a will, dated 1420, has a figure kneeling to the saint, and with this invocation:

Virgo divina clemens michi sis Katerina.—*Ibid.*, vol. xvi., p. 173.

Her wheel forms the device on the seal of Lady Katharine Lutterell, A.D. 1435, and which is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxii., p. 371. This emblem appears frequently apart from the image of the saint, as on the parapet of the tower of Holt Church, Wilts, and is conspicuous in the tracery of seventeenth-century date, forming the head of the east window, at St. Katharine Cree Church, London, a remarkable example for the period. At Stalham, Norfolk, there is a font, traditionally given by a lady named Katharine, and on the riser, or face of one of the three steps supporting it, the wheel is carved twice.

The symbol was used to ornament vestments, and at Lincoln Cathedral, in an inventory made in 1536, there are the following entries: "Item xx. fayre Copes of the same suete every of them havving iij. wheills of sylver in the heads." And: "iiij. coopes of Rede saten fygyrys w<sup>t</sup> Kateryn wheilles of gold w<sup>t</sup> orfreyes havvng Imagies staffes & Kateryn wheilles." There was also a chasuble with "Kateryn wheills of gold" (*Archæologia*, vol. liii., New Series, pp. 23, 24, 25).

The Katharine wheel is an heraldic charge, and enters into the arms of the families of Bonifat, Brantingham, Chawser, Rudhall, Stone, Street, etc., and the saint's image is not unknown in heraldry, for the crests of the Booths of Derby is "a demi St. Katharine couped at the knees."

Many bells bear the usual saintly invocation, "Sancta Katherina ora pro nobis," as at Headley and Merstham, in Surrey; but at Cringleford, Norfolk, and Catsfield, Sussex, a St. Katharine bell bears an inscription usually confined to Mary bells:

Sum rosa pulsata mundi Katerina vocata.

Scenes from the life of St. Katharine, as related in her legend, appeared on the walls of the churches at Bardwell, Suffolk, Sporle, Norfolk, and Pickering, Yorkshire. At Limpenhoe, Norfolk, her burial on Mount Sinai was represented, and her controversy with the philosophers at Bardwell, but I am unaware of any English example of her mystical marriage, though there are numerous ones in Continental art, and the subject is to be found in works as early as the thirteenth century, of which date d'Agincourt engraves a picture found in a Latin manuscript, in which the Blessed Virgin and Child are seen enthroned, and the former holds the mystic ring, while St. Katharine stands on the right hand holding her palm-branch. St. Margaret, also with victorious palm, is figured to the left of the group. Our Lord in similar groups is nearly always portrayed as a young child. This mystical marriage is a great favourite with Italian painters, and Mrs. Jameson, in her *Sacred and Legendary Art*, vol. ii., pp. 482-486, describes many such, and states that these espousals must not be confounded with those of the Do-

minican nun, St. Katharine of Sienna; also that the mystic marriages of both saints are sometimes painted in the same picture.

Besides the usual scenes in the life of the saint, other subjects are occasionally met with, as at San Clement, Rome, where a painting by Masaccio represents St. Katharine healing a young child.

Although St. Katharine is said to have been martyred in the earlier part of the fourth century, her fame was of slow growth, and her name does not occur in St. Bede's Martyrology on her present feast-day, November 25, but he records it on the anniversary of the Martyrdom of St. Peter of Alexandria, now kept on November 26. But later on her festival was celebrated in the Sarum rite as a feast of nine lessons, with a proper sequence in the Mass. But the collect in Sarum use differs from the one recited in that of Rome, as may be noticed in several books of Hours, and in the present Breviary. The Sarum Sequence records several miraculous details, such as the preservation not only of the philosophers' bodies ordered to be burnt, but of their clothes as well; and the saint whilst in prison is said to have been fed by a dove, and when she was beheaded that "milk follows the blow"; lastly, that over her grave a new star appeared in the heavens.

A beautiful sequence by Adam of St. Victor is printed in Mr. Wrangham's collection of his poetry (vol. iii., pp. 76, 83), and another from a Toulouse Missal is given by the late Dr. Neale in his "Sequentiæ Ineditæ" in the *Ecclesiologist* for 1863, p. 56, the last being remarkable from its omission of all legendary marvels. In the modern Breviary her feast is a double one, and the proper lessons relate how the saint was kept in prison for eleven days without food, how the wheels were destroyed, and how the martyr's body was taken by angels to Mount Sinai.

In the Litany of the saints her name was always placed next to that of St. Margaret, but the latter saint is now omitted from the Roman version, and not only in the Litany is she now disregarded, for on her feast a simple collect is all the liturgical honour paid to her memory.

In the Middle Ages, when persons directed

in their wills that masses should be said for them, they often specified by name those which they wished to be recited or sung; and thus we find in the will, for instance, of Katharine, Countess of Devon, made May 19, 1527, that on Monday in each week the Mass was to be that of St. Katharine, a direction evidently inspired by the fact of that saint having been her patroness and namesake. Bequests in wills to St. Katharine's light are common, and occasionally sound somewhat comic to modern ears. Thus William Haben, of Rogate, Sussex, left by will of December 14, 1520, "four ewes to maintain a taper before St. Katharine."

The saint's festival was a children's holiday, and they then went about from house to house, as they still do in country places on May Day; but in 1540 Fabyan tells us orders were given on July 24 that children henceforth should not "bee decked ne goo about upon S. Nycolas, S. Katerin, S. Clement, the holy Innocens, and suche like dayes" (*Chronicle*, p. 702, ed. Ellis).

Probably in remembrance of St. Katharine's burial on Mount Sinai a custom was observed at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which Machyn notices in his *Diary* (p. 19) as follows under date 1553: "The xxv. day of November was sa Katharine's day, and at night they of Powlles whent a prosesyon about Powlles steppull and sant Kateryn, and syngyng with V<sup>c</sup> lyghtes and when all was don they rong all the belles of Powlles at vi of the cloke." The same writer says that in 1556 "the xxiv. day of November being the eve of sant Katharine at six of the clock at night sant Kateryns lyght went about the battlements of Sant Paul's with singing, and sant Katheryn gohing a prossessyon (*ibid.*, p. 119).

The *Miracles of St. Katharine*, written by Geoffry de Gorham, a monk of Norman descent, and an abbot of St. Alban's, is said to have been the first recorded miracle play acted in England. It was performed in 1107 at Dunstable, Beds, where the author, then a secular, taught in the school of St. Katharine. In later times, among the festivities with which Queen Katharine of Aragon was welcomed into London on November 12, 1501, two days before her nuptials with Prince Arthur, the legend of



her namesake was acted by young ladies with much splendour; and still later Dryden wrote a tragedy, which he entitled *Tyrannic Love*, and of which the plot is founded on the same story, and, says Mrs. Jameson, it was intended to gratify Katharine of Braganza by setting forth the glory of her patron saint.

At the coronation feast of Queen Katharine, wife of Henry V., there was, according to Fabyan, "a sotyltie with an image of seynt Katheryn, with a whele in her hande, and a roll with a reason (writing) in the other hande seyinge, *La royne ma fille. In ceste ile; par bon reson; aues renoun.*" There was another "sotyltie" at the same feast showing the saint "disputyng with the doctours," and, lastly, "a march payne garnyshed with dyuerse figures of Aungellys, amonge the which was set an image of Seynt Katheryne holdyng this reson: *Il est escrit, pur voir et dit, par mariage pur, cest guerre ne dure*" (*Chronicle*, p. 587, ed. Ellis).

It is well known to gardeners that shrubs planted in the autumn flourish much better than those put in the spring, and a French proverb says:

A la Sainte Katherine  
Tout bas prend racine.

Before concluding this article, a few words may be said concerning the relics of this saint, and previous to so doing let us hear what the traveller Sir John Mandeville says of her burial-place on Mount Sinai. He tells us that the mountain is in two parts, that of Moses and that of St. Katharine, which is higher than the former, "and there where St. Katharine is buried is neither church, nor chapel, nor other dwelling-place, but there is a heap of stones where her body was placed by the angels. There was formerly a chapel there, but it was cast down" (*Early Travels in Palestine*, p. 150). Dr. Shaw, in his travels, says that "on the summit of the mountain they pretend to show a print in the rock where the body of St. Katharine lay," and he describes how, in the church of the monastery of St. Katharine, "upon the partition which separates the *Presbyterium* from the body of the church, is placed a small marble shrine, in which they pretend to have preserved the skull and one of the hands of St. Katharine."

Alban Butler relates how "in the eleventh age Simeon, a monk of Sinai, coming to Rouen to receive an annual alms of Richard, Duke of Normandy, brought with him some of her relics, which he left there" (*Lives of the Saints*, vol. xi., p. 508).

William Hawte, Esquire, by will of May 9, 1462, directs his burial before the image of St. Katharine in the church of the Augustine Friars, Canterbury, and leaves to the friars "one piece of the haircloth of St. Katharine the Virgin" (*Test. Vetusta*, p. 300); and in the inventory of plate at Lincoln Cathedral, before quoted, mention is made of a feretory of silver gilt, "contenyng the fynger of saynt Katharine in a long purse ornate w<sup>t</sup> perles weyyng xxiii. unces" (*Archæologia*, New Series, vol. liii., p. 14).

Mandeville relates a pretty legend of birds coming "as in a pilgrimage to the Monastery on Sinai, each bird bringing a branch of bays or olive in its beak, instead of offering, and leaves it there; of which the monks make great plenty of oil; and this is a great marvel. And since fowls that have no knowledge or reason go thither to seek that glorious Virgin, well more ought men to seek her and worship her" (*Early Travels in Palestine*, p. 157).



## Prisoners of War in England a Century Ago.

BY THE REV. G. N. GODWIN, B.D.

**M**ANY a captive pined and died in England during the Seven Years' War and the greater struggle which followed it; but to trace the fate of such prisoners would lead us too far afield. We can only go back to the great Napoleonic war. Between the years 1793 and 1814 England, with the exception of an all too brief period, was locked in a death grapple with France and the other countries which Bonaparte had forced into an alliance with the Republic. It was in England a time of noble self-sacrifice, but it was full often a time likewise of panic fear. English mothers hushed their children to sleep with the threat

that if they proved fractious they would be handed over to the all-devouring "Boney," an ogre to the full as dreadful as our own "Iron Duke," of whom French mothers used to sing,

Baby, baby, naughty baby,  
Hush! you squalling thing, I say:  
Hush now! or it really may be  
Wellington will pass this way.  
Baby, baby, he's a giant,  
Tall and grim as Rouen steeple,  
Every morning makes his luncheon,  
Dines and sups on naughty people—

with much more to the same effect. Invasion was constantly threatened, especially in the early years of the century. To check popular excitement, the Government once circulated information that the French army need not be expected for the next three weeks. Wag-gons stood ready in East Anglian farmyards, fitted with benches to carry off women and children. Muskets and bayonets were served out to all able-bodied men. Clergymen were ordered not to fight, but to see that all property in their parishes which could not be removed was effectually destroyed. Had they done so, the invaders would probably have shot them to a man. Huge beacon fires stood ready all along the shore, and inland as well. There was one on St. Catherine's Hill by Winchester, which was fired one night by mistake, the light from a neighbouring lime-kiln being taken for a beacon fire, whereupon the Winchester Volunteers stood under arms until four in the morning. Sir Walter Scott was one of many volunteers who turned out in answer to a false alarm. In 1803 we read: "The day signal for an enemy is an amazing large heap of rubbish to smoke when set on fire, and the night-signal is faggot to blaze."

All this alarm was not without reason. Every French Channel port swarmed with gunboats and prames, which latter were flat-bottomed boats, 100 feet long, mounting two guns, and capable of transporting 300 men with their baggage, or fifty troopers with their horses. Other flat-bottomed boats were of very light draught, rowed with thirty-six oars. The curious in such matters may see models of all these craft in the Naval Museum at the Louvre.

To repel invasion, we had no fewer than 150 gunboats, each mounting one large gun,

with all-round fire, between Hastings and Margate, not to mention other ports. In 1813 General Grosbirt thought that 50,000 French troops could easily land between Margate and Beachy Head, whilst the fleet went up the Thames. The army would include engineers, artillerists, and 10,000 civil administrators, who were to govern subjugated Albion. This force would require 60,000 daily rations, besides 2,000 for damage, loss, and the service of the hospitals. Ten days' supplies would be necessary. With a fair wind the crossing could be effected in two days; three more would complete the landing, and five days would carry the army from Dover to London. Six hundred transports would be required, and forty-six carriages would convey the rations and supplies. Dover would speedily be taken, Gravesend and Tilbury must be invested, and a second landing on the left bank of the Thames might be of advantage. Twenty thousand men would be sufficient to besiege Gravesend and Tilbury, and to keep open communications, whilst 30,000 others would be more than sufficient to march upon London, especially as the invaders were confident of being joined by 100,000 disaffected English and Irish men.

Such was the French fancy sketch, which was never worked out into a finished picture. Now let us look at the English reality as our grandfathers saw it for many a long year.

Portchester, at the head of Portsmouth Harbour, nestles beneath its old gray castle reared by Roman builders, from whence, according to local tradition, Vespasian sailed to the siege of Jerusalem. The village is all alive with soldiers, whose uniforms are various enough. Many of them are unmistakably Germans, and belong to the Hanoverian Legion, which is alternately quartered at Portchester, at Hillsea, and at pleasant Bexhill. "They are all young men, and conduct themselves in their quarters with so much regularity and propriety that the publicans feel a pleasure in providing for them" wherever they are halted. The innkeepers of Portchester and Southwick cannot by ancient privilege be compelled to receive soldiers on billet. German women also are fairly plentiful, and the parochial register shows that the Teutons, on getting promotion, have sent

for their faithful sweethearts from beyond the sea.

There were plenty of foreigners in British pay at that time, many of whom had been prisoners of war. A great many Dutchmen preferred the pay of King George to a prison without it, and joined either the navy or the 60th Loyal Americans, now familiar to all Englishmen as the gallant 60th Rifles. Germans found their way into the German Legion, or were enrolled amongst the troops of Brunswick, whilst Italian captives volunteered for the foreign regiments of Rolle, Dillon, and the Corsican Rangers. Even the negroes captured at St. Domingo—at least, such of them as did not perish from wounds, sickness, and our English winter—enlisted into a black regiment which was formed at Marlborough. On December 29, 1807, a party of Danes passed through Southampton who had volunteered into the British service.

Not only do we meet foreign soldiers at Portchester, but there are likewise numerous Scotchmen belonging to the Inverness, Argyle, and other militia regiments. Nor are English militiamen lacking from time to time. We meet some French ladies, and learn that they are relatives of the Empress Josephine, residing in Portchester on parole. The village street is well, probably over stocked with taverns, wherein a roaring trade is being done.

As we approach the castle a military hospital faces us, and within the green mounds (thrown up long ago by Celt or Saxon) soldiers are busily drilling on what will be known for at least a century later as the Parade-ground. Quaint-looking wooden barracks, with covered galleries and outside staircases, are built against the castle wall, whilst high above them towers the ancient and massive Saxon keep, and also a lower tower, which is of ill repute, being the headquarters and likewise the dissecting-room of the French and English surgeons. At the entrance gate is a large guard-house, where all passes are keenly scrutinized. Every evening 100 sentries, whose muskets are loaded with ball cartridge, are posted round the castle, and the hoarse cry of "All's well!" breaks in upon the silence at periodic intervals. A funeral comes through the gate

as we approach. A funeral? Say, rather, two or three. The last remains of brave men who have fought their country's battles in every part of the world; but on the day which we Englishmen style the "Glorious First of June" fate, in the person of Lord Howe, proved too strong for them, and they were sent to Portchester only to die. Two devoted Breton priests—MM. Le Bail and Le Lait, Curé and Vicaire—from whom at first most of the prisoners turned away, have given to them the last consolations of religion, and we are glad to say that the good men, who share generously their fourteen shillings a week, are at last deservedly popular throughout the prison. But there is an ominous whisper in circulation which will linger around these walls for many a year, to the effect that the contractor, albeit he charges the English Government with a separate coffin for each dead prisoner, brings back the said coffin after each successive interment. Entering the ancient Roman enclosure, what a busy scene is before us! All down the centre runs a double palisade, within which the prisoners—who number some 8,000 all told—are swarming like bees. "It is still early, and the daily market is being held, at which the country people sell their eggs, butter, and bread to those who, fortunately, have enough money to buy them. This market is always a source of amusement and interest to the 2,000 soldiers who garrison Portchester." Yonder some of the prisoners are bathing in a large tank, which is refilled by every flowing tide, for rules as to cleanliness are strict. "Presently the castle yard will be thrown open, as it always is once or twice a week, and then it will be the prisoners' turn to earn money. The jugglers, tumblers, and musicians will follow their respective callings, if not invariably with skill, yet always with most praiseworthy perseverance. There will be some humble stalls covered with trinkets, carved out of bone or ivory with a penknife, or even a nail, models of patient industry, which will be sold for very moderate prices. Ships carved from beef and mutton bones, and rigged with absolute exactness, the said rigging being fashioned out of hair pulled from the artist's head, will be enclosed within cases of straw withdrawn from a scanty prison bed, and

dyed most beautifully." One such model, fashioned by Danish prisoners at Edinburgh, was sent by them to the King of Denmark, who ordered it to be exhibited, and the profits to be remitted to the artists. These and similar artistic toys will be treasured as mementoes of the prisoners for many a long year by kindly Portsmouth ladies, who make a point of saving large bones till they visit Portchester, as they are fond of doing. For besides the shoemakers, carpenters, and barbers, not to mention the tailors, who are quartered in one of the upper rooms of the great tower, there are skilled workers in lace. Jealousy was aroused, for it was "much to the annoyance of our manufacturers." In September, 1813, the captives were allowed fourteen days in which to dispose of all their lace-making implements, and were forbidden to make any more. One annual benefactor the prisoners have, an eccentric character named Deacon, who stands year by year at Portsmouth Free Mart Fair, selling Tunbridge ware, and who is better known as "the man with the long black beard." He gives yearly 1,000 lbs. weight of bread for free distribution among them.

At Edinburgh Castle "small sheds or temporary workshops behind palisades, which gave just room to hand through their exquisite works, and to receive in return the modest prices which they charged. The front of these palisades became a favourite resort for the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and especially for the young folks. I well remember being impressed by the contrast between the almost savage aspect of these dark-haired foreigners and the neat and delicate produce of their skilful fingers." But the prisoners had yet other resources. Previous to the year 1810 Sergeant-Major J. H. Borchiampe, of General Dupont's army, whose hand had been disabled by a severe wound, distinguished himself as the manager of a company of players, who gave regular performances, to the great delight of the officers of the Portchester garrison. Borchiampe was released in 1810, and returned to Paris, where he was executed some two years afterwards on a charge of conspiracy. A prisoner dressed as a girl took the part of *La Fiancée du Corsaire*, on board a prison ship in Portsmouth Harbour. A naval

captain amongst the audience was so completely deceived that he suggested an elopement. This was a chance of escape. A bargain was quickly struck. The captain and his charmer passed the gangway, whilst the sentry presented arms!

Yonder, near the church, which stands within the castle enclosure, are the cook-houses, and, see, the smoke from them has killed the churchyard yew. Some of the prisoners have been employed to paint the church pews blue, for which they were paid sixpence per diem. The gallery over the west door is filled at church parades by soldiers, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. The register holds the names of several prisoners who breathed their last within these ancient walls, but far more numerous are those who rest in nameless graves on the shore hard by. Not far from the church is the ancient Roman water-gate leading to the beach, which, needless to say, is always most carefully shut, and guarded by a sentry.

But in spite of all vigilance, the prisoners manage to escape from time to time. One Sunday morning, just as service had begun, the sentry on duty at the water-gate saw three correctly-dressed naval officers coming towards him down the central walk. He concluded that they had seen their men safely into church, and were minded to take a walk instead of listening to the parson, so he presented arms, opened the gate, and lo and behold! three of the most dashing privateer captains in the service of France were at liberty. The great tower, with its fourteen rooms, not to speak of the dungeons, was always overcrowded when the prisoners were shut up for the night within it and the other towers of the inner castle, or in the wooden buildings erected in the outer court, which will hereafter, when the prisoners shall have been released, be used as building materials for cottages at Fareham. "For the men's quarters," says one who speaks with authority, "it may be understood that they were not luxurious. Some of them had hammocks; but when the press grew thicker straw was thrown upon the floor for those to sleep upon for whom hammock-room could not be found. Hard as was the lot of the Portchester prisoners, however, it was comfort compared

with that of the men immured at Forton, where there was hardly room to stand in the exercise-ground, and they lay at night as thick as herrings in a barrel; or with those who were confined on the hulks, which were used as punishment ships, where the refractory and desperate were sent, and where half-rations brought them to reason and obedience. At Portchester the prisoners got at least plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and room to walk about. For the refractory, besides the hulks and half-rations, there was a black hole, and if a man tried to escape the sentries had orders, after calling upon him to stand, to fire if he did not obey." At Forton the prison caught fire one day through some pitch boiling over, and a great portion of it was destroyed, the guard meanwhile standing with fixed bayonets, so that the prisoners were for some time in very great danger of being either stabbed or burnt to death. Dominoes, backgammon, draughts, and tobacco—these serve to pass away the weary hours, added to which there is always the excitement of gambling. Those who have no money can always stake their rations, and many a man at Portchester resembles his comrade at Plymouth, belonging to the *Diable à Quatre*, who died from starvation in the hospital at Mill Prison, having actually gambled away eight days' provisions. His body was opened, and the surgeons declared that he died from want of sustenance. The agent has taken and destroyed all their gaming tables, but so inveterate is their itch for gambling that they make billiard-tables on the earth. When there is absolutely nothing else to be done, they carve their names in the stone at the top of the great tower, adding the ports to which they belong, for the amusement of future generations of visitors and idlers. As to food, statements are contradictory, some saying that, though plain, it is nevertheless sufficient and wholesome, whilst others assert the contrary in no measured terms. For instance, a Havre paper declared that, in order to intimidate privateersmen, the captains and crews of captured privateers were exposed to inclement weather whilst in prison, and that at the least noise several shots were fired amongst them; that at Portchester the only food was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of bread per diem and water; that

for the last two months officers on parole had been sent by night to the prison ships moored in the stream, and there locked up together with their men from 4 p.m. till 9 a.m. on the following morning; that the only food on board the hulks was 14 ozs. of badly-baked black bread for officers, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. for men, which frequently dwindled to  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., besides being very irregularly served out, together with many other barbarities. On the other hand, we read of 600 Romans at Dartmoor almost naked, having gambled away all their provisions and clothes, so that the superintendent, Captain Cotgrove, has been obliged to appoint a trusty Frenchman to muster them daily in separate parties, and to see them eat their allowance. "The dog is the friend of man," as schoolboys are taught, and the prisoners are evidently of that opinion, but 700 dogs were ordered to be killed at Stapleton Prison because some evil-disposed Gaul had thrown some dead canines into a well. Sickness was no doubt terribly rife amongst the captives. In September, 1794, nearly 200 of them died at Forton, and nearly as many in the following month, whilst in November, 1810, no less than 800 of the prisoners at Forton were reported as being dangerously ill.

On October 4, 1794, the ship *Martha* came into Portsmouth Harbour, having on board more than 200 French prisoners, "most of whom are very ill; they are people of colour, and many of them quite naked. There are several women amongst them. Those who are well enough were sent to Portchester, and the others to the hospital at Forton. They made two attempts upon the voyage to seize the ship, but were prevented by the spirited behaviour of the crew." What a cargo of human misery! On the other hand, out of 4,500 prisoners at Mill Bay Prison in the autumn of 1797, there were only six funerals in two months.

An arrangement was come to in January, 1798, that both the English and French Governments should feed their own prisoners, and that an agent, to whom the markets should be open, should reside in each country. There were then over 30,000 prisoners in England, and the Transport Office spent annually upon those in health no less than £1,311,200. The prisoners on

both sides were to have their own surgeons, and the captives were to be massed together, whereby it was estimated that half a million sterling would be saved annually. But after the French prisoners had been for a time most liberally supplied by their own Government with a weekly dietary of 7 quarts of beer, 11 lbs. 6 ozs. of bread,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of beef, 6 ozs. of butter, and the same amount of cheese, 1 pint of peas,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of greens, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. of salt, and when France owed an enormous sum of money to England for the maintenance of her sailors and soldiers, the Consular Government suddenly disclaimed all responsibility, and the charge of the prisoners was of necessity entrusted to the Transport Board. All the Frenchmen showed a marked partiality for soup, and they were ordered "to be provided with the same quality as is used in our public kitchens."

(To be continued.)



## Note on a French Type of Bronze Axe found at Hull.

By THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

**T**HE following notes in reference to a bronze axe-head of an unusual type, which has recently come into my possession, may be of interest to some of the readers of the *Antiquary*.

The axe-head was discovered about the year 1884, during the construction of the Alexandra Dock, which is situated on the left bank of the Humber at the east end of the town of Hull. It was found whilst levelling the bottom of the dock, at a depth of about 40 feet, and was purchased from the labourer who found it by Mr. Dannatt, of Hull, who supplied the workmen with provisions. He paid one shilling for it.

The greater portion of the material excavated during the construction of the dock consisted of old Humber silt, a comparatively recent deposit. The strata passed through, however, varied in different parts of the dock. Beginning at the top they were :

Clayey warp (a considerable thickness);  
Warp sand (of varying thickness, maximum about 5 feet);  
Clayey gravel;  
Peat, with occasional oak stumps;  
Boulder-clay (glacial).

In other parts of the dock the only beds exposed were warp, peat, and gravel.

Mr. Clement Reid, F.G.S., referring to these deposits, says: "The overlying warp contains abundance of shells. . . . A boat was found in the warp and a bronze dagger. Warp, however, is so rapidly deposited that the depth at which such articles occur is no evidence of their antiquity."\*

I have not been able to get any information about these finds, and on communicating with Mr. Reid in reference to the "bronze dagger" and boat, he says that so far as he remembers he was told they had been found in some of the early excavations. He never saw the objects, and does not know what became of them. It is possible, therefore, that the "bronze dagger" is the axe-head under notice.

As to the probable horizon in which the axe occurred, there can be little doubt that this was either at the base of the warp or on the level of the peat-bed.

The axe-head is of the flanged form (pal-stave), is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide along the cutting edge, and its present breadth across the flange is  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches. It weighs  $18\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Its peculiarity lies in the great width of the flanges, which have been bent over, thus forming an incomplete socket on each side of the blade. Measuring round the flange from edge to edge, the width is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The flanges were flat or thereabouts when cast, and have been hammered over in the manner shown in the accompanying drawing. The flanges are much wider than ordinary, and the hammering over, as in this specimen, is quite unusual in British axe-heads. There is also a decided "squareness" about this implement which is not usually found in British specimens.

A few days ago the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., kindly showed me his extensive collection of British and foreign

\* *Geology of Holderness* (Geological Survey Memoir), 1885, p. 91.

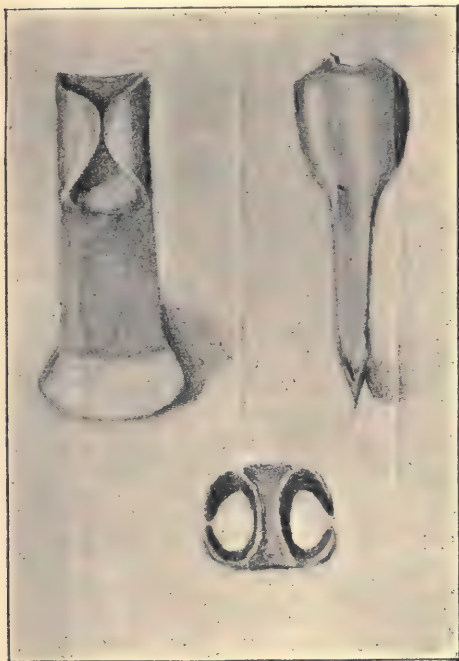
bronze implements. It did not contain one British example similar to the one from the site of the Alexandra Dock, though it includes several from France which are precisely similar in type. These usually have a narrow prolongation of the metal above the flanges. In the specimen under notice, however, this has been cut off, apparently with a small bronze gouge, examples of which have frequently been found.

axes of a purely Brittany type were discovered in the New Forest, Hampshire, and are described in *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 114, plate viii.



## John Hazlitt the Miniaturist (1767—1837).

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.



BRONZE AXE FROM HULL.

At the top are front and side views, and at the bottom a view looking down from the top of the axe, showing the sockets.

This is not the first occasion on which ancient bronze implements of a French type have been dug up in this country. Canon Greenwell has a beautiful bronze halbert-blade, found at Kimberley, in Norfolk, of a quite novel type in England, but which has occurred in France. A *precisely similar* one, found at Plougrescant, Côtes du Nord, is engraved in Mortillet, "Musée Préhistorique," Plate lxi., No. 707. Canon Greenwell also informs me that a number of bronze-socketed

**H**IS gentleman was the essayist's elder brother. He was born at Marshfield, in Gloucestershire, May 13, 1767, and was baptized there July 6 following. The greatest obscurity hangs over his long and checkered career. I have not seen a line of his handwriting, and in my *Memoirs of W. Hazlitt*, 1867, and in *Four Generations of a Literary Family*, 1897, I was enabled to collect very little about my great-uncle. Those who are acquainted with the literary history of the first quarter of this century are aware that John Hazlitt was a member of the circle which comprised among its members Godwin, Thelwall, Coleridge, Lamb, Holcroft, and Stoddart. The Pearces or Pierces of Portsea, into which family the miniaturist married, were said by my late father to be connected with Mudie the librarian.

The late Mr. Redgrave drew up for me with great politeness a list of my great-uncle's exhibits at the Royal Academy from 1788 to 1819, after which date his name does not seem to occur. But besides these works he executed others, particularly a miniature of Dr. Kippis, the well-known editor of the *Biographia Britannica*, which was painted in the winter of 1787-88, and is mentioned with satisfaction in a letter from the sitter to the artist's father. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt that the likeness of the Rev. Samuel Thomas, preserved in the vestry of Stephen's Green Unitarian Church, Dublin, proceeded from the same hand. John Hazlitt was also an exhibitor at the British Institution, where seven of his pictures, according to Mr. Graves (*Dictionary*, 1884), were placed on view.

I may avail myself of the present opportunity of pointing out that the successive residences of John Hazlitt were more numerous, as shown in the subjoined catalogue, than is stated in the *Memoirs* of 1897, and that the miniature of Charles Kemble belongs to 1807, not 1809.

WORKS EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY BY JOHN HAZLITT.

EXTRACTED FROM ROYAL ACADEMY CATALOGUES.

- 288, High Holborn :  
1788—Frame with four miniatures.  
Portrait of a Lady.
- 65, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square :  
1789—Portrait of a Lady.
- 139, Long Acre :  
1790—Portrait of a Young Lady.  
Portrait of a Lady.  
Portrait of a Lady.  
Portrait of a Gentleman.  
Portrait of an Officer.  
Portrait of a Lady.
- 1791—Portrait of a Gentleman (No. 23, probably in oil).  
Portrait of a Lady (No. 26, probably in oil).  
Portrait of himself (No. 128, probably in oil).  
Portrait of a Lady.  
Portrait of a Lady.  
Portrait of a Lady.
- 1792—A frame with ten portraits.  
1793—Portrait of a Lady.  
1794—Portrait of a Gentleman.  
Portrait of a Young Gentleman.  
Portrait of a Gentleman.  
Portrait of a Lady.  
Portrait of a Gentleman.
- 6, Suffolk Street, Middlesex Hospital :  
1795—Portrait of a Gentleman.  
Portrait of a Young Gentleman.  
1796—Portrait of an Artist.  
Portrait of a Lady.  
1797—Portrait of a Gentleman.  
Portrait of a Lady.  
Portrait of a Lady.  
Portrait of a Lady.  
A frame with five miniatures.
- 1798—A frame containing portraits of Mr. S. Robinson, Mrs. Meadows, Mrs. S. Robinson, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Hull, Mr. J. Robinson, Miss Kitchener-Heggars, Mr. N. Robinson.
- 12, Rathbone Place :  
1799—A frame containing portraits of Mr. Markland, Mr. Satterwaite, Mr. J. Curtis, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. James.  
Portrait of Mr. Nicholson.  
Portrait of Mr. Edridge.
- 1800—A frame with the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Trimbey, Captain Hicks, and others.
- 1801—Portrait of himself.
- 1802—Portrait of Mrs. Hazlitt,  
Portrait of Mrs. Carsburgh.  
Portraits of Mrs. Favell, Mr. S. Robinson, and Mr. N. Robinson.  
Portrait of Mr. Coleridge.  
[N.B. The artist's name is given this year T. Hazlitt, but with the above address.]
- 1803—Portrait of himself.  
Portrait of Mr. George.  
Portrait of Mrs. Linwood.
- 1804—Portrait of Miss Jackson.  
Portrait of Mr. W. Smythies.  
An Old Woman.  
Portrait of Miss Hazlitt.  
Portrait of Miss Innes.  
Portrait of his Father.
- 1805—Portrait of a Gentleman.
- 109, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury :  
1806—Portrait of a Clergyman (but *W.* Hazlitt in catalogue).
- 109, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury :  
1807—Portrait of Mr. T. Stackhouse.  
Portrait of Mr. Rickman.  
Portrait of a Young Lady.  
Portrait of Mr. C. Kemble.  
Portrait of a Young Lady as Maria.  
Portrait of a Young Lady.
- 10[9], Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury :  
1808—Portrait of Mr. Robinson.
- 109, Great Russell Street :  
1809—Portrait of Mr. Adams.  
Frame containing the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Humble, Mr. and Mrs. Esdaile.  
Portrait of Dr. Jenner.
- 1810—Portrait of a Young Gentleman.  
Portrait of Miss Hazlitt.  
A frame with portraits of Mr. Francis, Mr. King, Miss Lamb, and a Young Gentleman.  
Portrait of Mr. Daniel.
- 1811—Portrait of a Young Lady (No. 500, probably in oil).
- 1812—Portrait of Rev. Dr. Lindsey (No. 52, probably in oil).  
Portrait of a Gentleman (No. 92, probably in oil).  
Portrait of Mr. King (No. 276, probably in oil).  
Portrait of the Rev. J. Evans.
- 1813—Portrait of a Gentleman.
- 1814—Nil.
- 1815—Portrait of Dr. Bardsley (No. 27, probably in oil).  
Portrait of E. Chesshyre, Esq. (No. 302, probably in oil).  
Portrait of Rev. T. Morgan (No. 373, probably in oil).
- 1816—Nil.
- 1817—Portrait of Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (No. 380, probably in oil).
- 1818—Portrait of Rev. Mr. Coates (No. 374, probably in oil).
- 1819—Portrait of a Gentleman (No. 429, probably in oil).
- 1820-1828—Nil.



We must not overlook in the foregoing enumeration the notice of a miniature of Miss Lamb in a frame with three others under 1810. The artist does not seem to have taken Lamb himself.

Doubtless the catalogue might be considerably extended by the identification of miniatures not exhibited, and, again, by incorporating portraits in oil executed by John Hazlitt chiefly in later life, when his eyesight grew less trustworthy for minute work. Much information on these points I have collected elsewhere. In a small volume entitled *Lamb and Hazlitt*, 1900, p. 11, is a notice of the likeness of the Rev. Samuel Thomas in the vestry of Stephen's Green Unitarian Church, Dublin, and a correspondent at Reading possesses a miniature of Mrs. Godfrey from the same hand, presented by a former owner, Lady Berry, to Titus Berry, Esq.

The Royal Academy, to whose walls John Hazlitt was thus, as we perceive, a contributor during thirty-one years, has preserved no record of the connection beyond the entries in the catalogues, and the institution appears, indeed, to be almost ostentatiously remiss and indifferent in keeping its archives, although communications from members and others are, of course, apt to be of a commonplace and temporary character and interest. The ordinary works of reference, even those of latest date, afford the most meagre particulars of this artist. The account in the *Four Generations of a Literary Family*, 1897, is therefore, perhaps, worth consulting, as it is far better than those in Bryan, Cunningham, etc., which are both scanty and inaccurate, while Redgrave and Champlin omit all mention of him.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE commenced the sale of the Inglis Library on Monday, the 11th inst. Some very high prices were realized for the more important books, as the following will show: Æsopus Latine per Rimicium, a.n. (Augsb.,

Ant. Sorg.), £129; Æsopus Moralizatus, Venet., 1517, £76; First Letter of Columbus (Latin), 1493, Vespuccius, Mundus Novus, 1502, and others in 1 vol., £230; Antonius Arch. Flor. Summa Confessorum (Fust & Schoeffer), £20 10s.; Ars Moriendi, woodcuts, a.n., £45; S. Augustinus de Vita Christiana, U. Zel, 1467, £42 10s.; Johannes Balbus, Catholicon (Mentelin, 1470), £45; R. Braithwait, A Solemn Jovial Disputation (on Drinking), and The Smoaking Age, 1617, £41; Breydenbach, Peregrinatio in Montem Syon, 1486, £53; Buch der Kunst, woodcuts, Jo. Bämler, Augsburg, 1478, £30 10s.; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, first edition, 1621, £31 10s.; Calvin's Catechisme, Aberdeen, E. Raban, 1628, £23; Capgrave, Nova Legenda Angliæ, first edition, W. de Worde, 1516, £31; Cervantes, Don Quixote, by Shelton, 1620, £56; Machlinia's Chronicle of England, c. 1484, £175; Chronicon Nurembergense, 1493, finely bound, £30; Joannes Chrysostomus's Super Psalmo Quinquagesimo, U. Zel's first dated book, 1466, etc., £87; Verardus in Laudem Ferd. Reg. Hisp., etc. (containing the Letter of Columbus, 1494), £90; Du Bartas's Works, by Sylvester, first editions, 1595-1608, £30; Dubravius's Book of Good Husbandry, 1599, £36; Fulbertus, Visio Lamentabilis, with remarkable woodcuts, a.n., sm. 4to., £100; H. G., The Mirroure of Majestie, 27 portraits, 1618, £45; Manipulus Curatorum Guidi de Monte Rocherii, W. de Worde, 1502, £34; The Great Herbal, P. Treveris, 1526, £46; John Herolt, Sermones de Tempore, Julian Notary, 1506, £33 10s.; Hoefken van Devotien, 1496, with extraordinary woodcuts, £101; Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., richly illuminated, £111; Heures de l'Usaige de Rome, with the cuts printed in various colours, Paris, Du Pré, 1490, £272; Heures de Chalons, on vellum, finely bound by Derome, S. Vostre, s.d. (1512-30), £100; Heures de Rome, with illustrations by Geoffrey Tory, Paris, 1525, £144; Horæ Sarisburiensis, Paris, 1534, £43.—*Athenæum*, June 16.



MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold the following important books in the third and fourth days of the sale of the Inglis Library: Thomas Lodge, *The Devil Conjured and Wits Miserie*, first edition, 1596, £50; Mandeville, *Itinerarius in Partes Jerosolimitanas*, and three other early Eastern Travels, £50 10s.; G. Markham, *The Pleasures of Princes*, 1614, £29; Caxton's *Mirroure of the World*, printed by L. Andrewes, n.d. (imperfect), £40; *Mirroure of Oure Ladye*, R. Fawkes, 1530, £49; *Missale Augustense*, Dilingæ, 1535, £46; Palsgrave, *Lesclaircissement de la Langue Françoisse*, 1530, £32; *Pilgrimage of Perfection*, R. Pynson, n.d., £50; George à Greene the Pinder of Wakefield, 1632, £45; *Postilla Epistolaram et Evangeliorum Dominicalium*, Julian Notary, 1509, £50; *Salisbury Primer*, Rouen, 1538, £29 10s.; Barnabie Rich, *My Ladies Looking Glasse and the Honestie of this Age*, 1616, £42; Richardus de Bury, *Philobiblon*, first edition, Colon., 1483, £80; *Rolle de Hampole super Job*, attributed to the Oxford press of Rood and Hunt, c. 1481-86, £300; *Mirabilia*

Romæ, 1496, £30; Savonarola, Predica del Arte del bene Morire, 1496, £69; Speculum Humanæ Salvationis (Zainer, 1471), £84; Spenser's Faerie Queene, Four Hymnes, Prothalamion, etc., first editions, 1590-96, £170; Visio Tundali, woodcuts, a.n., £42; Treasure of Gladness, H. Denham, 1565, £17 15s.; Turrecremata Meditationes, woodcuts (3 leaves wanting), Romæ, U. Gallus, 1473, £100; Bucolica Virgilia, W. de Worde, 1522, £35; Vitæ Patrum, W. de Worde, 1495, £50; Vocabularius Ex Quo, a.n., £49; Rob Whittinton's Grammatical Tracts (10), printed by W. de Worde, £79. Total of four days' sale, £7,519 12s. 6d.—*Athenæum*, June 23.



MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS sold on Friday old English, Continental, and Oriental porcelain, objects of art, vertu, and decorative furniture from various private sources. The chief lots included the following: A wheel-lock pistol, the stock of Italian walnut with the surface inlaid with hunting figures in engraved silver, the barrel faceted at the breech and overlaid with copper-gilt, probably French, about 1625, 70 guineas (Carwardine); a life-size marble bust of a man, Italian, late fifteenth century, 24 inches high, 23 guineas (Durlacher); a Louis XV. oblong snuffbox, with panels of Japanese lacquer, mounted with gold, 25 guineas (Duveen); a pair of old French bronzes of a boy with a bird and a girl with a bird's-nest, 8½ inches high, 26 guineas (Prince); a pair of Nankin porcelain vases, painted with panels of utensils, mounted with chased ormolu caps and plinths, 21 inches high, 30 guineas (Vokins); an old English shaped marqueterie work-table, inlaid with a bouquet of flowers, 25 inches by 19 inches, 48 guineas (Andrews); a Louis XV. inkstand, with plaque of Japanese black and gold lac, fitted with three Menecy porcelain pots, 46 guineas (Wertheimer); a Louis XVI. small oval table, of marqueterie and parqueterie, 20 inches wide, 34 guineas (Gooden); and a suite of furniture of Louis XV. design, consisting of a sofa and eight fauteuils, formerly David Garrick's and until recently the property of Sir Frank Lockwood, 20 guineas (Hamilton).—*Times*, July 9.



#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received part 54 (vol. xxii., part i.) of *Archæologia Æliana*. It contains a brief paper by Mr. W. W. Tomlinson on "Jean Bart's Descent on the Coast of Northumberland in 1691," an incident which has received but scant attention at the hands of historians. In illustration of the paper, a good reproduction of Buck's view of Widdrington Castle, 1728, is given. Mr. P. E. Mather deals with "An Old Local Family's Estate"—the estate in question, that of the Green family, in the township of Westoe, County Durham, being one the history of which illustrates the open or common field system of husbandry once prevalent in England. Illustrations of this are seen in the names "The Butts," "The Ox Close," "The Night Fold," which appear

in a plan of the estate drawn in 1768. A reproduction of another plan of 1769 accompanies the article. The Rev. Canon Savage contributes a full and well-illustrated paper on "Jarrow Church and Monastery," and Mr. D. D. Dixon sends "Coquetdale Notes on the Old Northumberland Militia." Specially interesting is a short article



FIG. I.

entitled "Notes on Four Basket-hilted Swords belonging to the Society," by Mr. Parker Brewis. The four swords, of which illustrations are given, are all in the museum of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Society of Antiquaries. By the courtesy of the honorary secretary, Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., we are enabled to reproduce illustrations showing two of these interesting hilts. Fig. 1 shows the hilt of

the second sword, a weapon weighing 2 lb. 13 oz., and measuring 3 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length over all. The blade has a few letters still distinguishable, which show that it was once marked "Andrea Farara." The hilt probably dates about 1690.

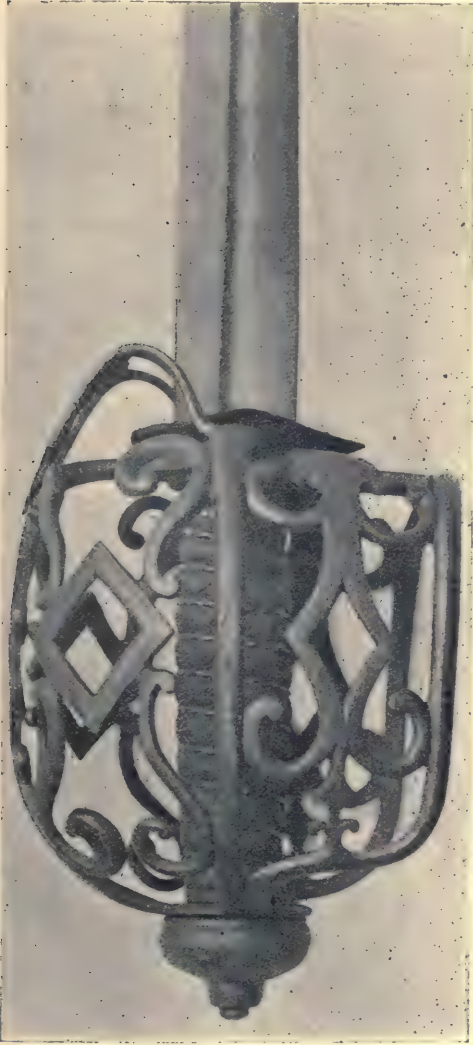


FIG. 2.

"It may be described," says Mr. Brewis, "as of conventional Scottish type, has an acorn-shaped pommel, also a tassel and small lining, which consists of a piece of stout leather, covered at one time with red silk, fragments of which remain

where it was bound to the edge of the leather. . . . There is a depression on the upper surface of the hilt, as if it had originally held the shoulders of a much broader blade." The second example, Fig. 2, is a hilt probably of English make, and dating from about 1720. It is all open bar work, and terminates with a ring at the pommel. The illustration shows the *pas d'âne*, which, says Mr. Brewis, "is a separate plate fixed on with three screws, and the form it here takes is certainly not well adapted to gripping an opponent's blade. The blade attached to this hilt is inscribed "ANDRIA XIII FERARA." Mr. Brewis's "Notes" contain a good deal of interesting matter besides the descriptions of the four swords.



From Kendal (T. Wilson) comes "Furness Lore," being the *Transactions of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club* for the three years ending March 24, 1882, compiled and edited by Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A. Scot. The volume is considerably belated, but reasons for the delay in publication are given in the introduction. Among the more strictly antiquarian contents are an "Inventory of the Goods of Roger Pele, last Abbot of Furness, 1541," "The Stone Walls, Urswick," notes on the bells and the ancient painted-glass shields of arms in Urswick Church, on Aldingham Church, with its ancient stained glass and bells, and on the Moot Hill, Aldingham.



Vol. iv., part ii., of *Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* has reached us. The contents include a paper on "The Physical Geology and Early Archæological Associations of the Neighbourhood of Cheriton," by Mr. T. W. Shore, F.G.S.; "Earlstone Manor House, Burghclere," by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., with two illustrations of a beautiful Jacobean chimneypiece which adorns one of the upper rooms of the house, and is the chief relic of its former grandeur. It consists, says Mr. Money, "of an overmantel of three panels supported on Ionic columns, and divided by grotesque Atlantes, surmounted by a cornice. The whole carved in oak. A large sum was recently offered for this fine specimen of the carver's art, but it is not likely to be accepted by the present noble owner, the Earl of Carnarvon." Among the remaining contents are elaborate descriptions (with illustrations) of the "Heraldry and Exterior Decorations of the Bargate, Southampton," by the late Mr. B. W. Greenfield, F.S.A., with "Architectural Notes," by Mr. R. M. D. Lucas; valuable illustrated notes by the Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., on "A Saxon Sepulchral Monument at Whitchurch," and on "The Font at Barton Stacey"; a brief account, with facsimile, of "An Ancient Deed between the Abbot of Titchfield and the Monks of Quarr," by the Rev. E. S. Prideaux-Brune, M.A.; and illustrated notes by Mr. W. Dale, F.S.A., on "Neolithic Implements from the Neighbourhood of Southampton." Altogether a capital part.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June 14.*—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, director, exhibited a large number of Roman and mediæval leather boots and shoes found in the City of London.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Sir Hubert Jerningham, Colonel R. Hennell, Canon Valpy, the Rev. W. J. Stavert, and Messrs. R. C. Clephan, Julian Corbett, T. Taylor, W. Carr, W. H. Wilkins, C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, F. T. Elworthy, R. W. Paul, H. Plowman, Theodore A. Cook, and T. G. Nevill.—*Athenæum*, June 23.

*June 21.*—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the Society of Antiquaries of London, which takes a keen interest in all matters connected with the archæology of these islands, views with marked dissatisfaction the proposal to remove from the British Museum certain gold ornaments lately acquired from Ireland. The society is of opinion that the cause of archæology will be best served by the retention of these interesting objects in the central museum of the Empire, where they are accessible to a greater number of students than would be the case elsewhere; while, as remains of the art of the ancient Britons, and having only an accidental connection with Ireland, these relics could be placed nowhere more appropriately than in the British Museum."—Captain Hutton exhibited a rapier foil and a dagger foil of about the year 1600, both of them weapons of very rare occurrence, the dagger foil being at present the only known example.—The Baron de Cosson communicated a note on some ancient sword-blades bearing spurious inscriptions, which were evidently manufactured as fictitious relics of past heroes or deceased persons of quality.—An adjournment was then made to the library, where an exhibition of fence of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries was given by Captain Hutton, Mr. Guy Laking, Captain Stenson Cooke, and Messrs. F. H. Whittow, Harvey, and Percy Rolt.—The fence exhibited consisted of (1) dagger and cloak; (2) sword and buckler; (3) case of rapiers, or the fight of the two swords; (4) rapier and dagger; (5) the "gryps and clozes" of George Silver (1599); (6) rapier and cloak; and (7) the two-hand sword.—*Athenæum*, July 7.

A special meeting of the ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND was held on Saturday at Oxford, in order to enable the Fellows to study the collections contained in the Ashmolean and Pitt-Rivers Museums. This is a new departure in the work of the Institute, which has hitherto confined itself to evening meetings in London. The Fellows, most of whom travelled from London, assembled at the Ashmolean Museum, where they were received by the keeper, Mr. A. J. Evans, and conducted through the collections. Special attention was directed to the series of objects illustrating the early civilization of the Mediterranean and adjacent lands, in which the

museum is peculiarly rich; and to the collections of mediæval Italian art, of finger-rings of all ages and styles, and of Oriental bronzes, which the Ashmolean Museum owes to the generous gifts and bequests of the late Dr. C. D. Fortnum. Luncheon was taken at the Randolph Hotel, and the party afterwards adjourned to the Pitt-Rivers Museum, where they were received by the curator, Mr. Henry Balfour. The aim and arrangement of the collection, which was presented to the University of Oxford by the late Lieutenant-General Pitt-Rivers, were explained, and the visitors spent considerable time in studying the various sections of the museum. They were afterwards hospitably entertained by the curator and Mrs. Balfour.—*Times*, July 9.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The concluding meeting of the session was held at 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, on June 6, Thomas Blashill, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. A rare collection of miniatures of historical interest was exhibited by Mr. B. Nathan, who gave particulars of many of them, including one of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, which was set in a diamond frame. One of Lady William Russell and another of Lady Duff, both by Englehart, also a portrait of Lord Powerscourt by Horace Hone, 1793, and a fine enamel of Lady Mills by Petitot, attracted much attention. There were examples of the art of Samuel Cooper and Andrew Plymer amongst the collection. Mr. Nathan also submitted for inspection some richly chased gold and enamelled presentation snuff and other boxes, one being to Lord Howe, commemorating the naval victory off Brest in 1794, and a tortoiseshell silver-mounted box with painting in the lid by Jean van Gozen, 1656.—Mr. Essington Hughes also exhibited some fine miniatures of family interest.—Mr. Andrew Oliver brought for exhibition a *Book of Hours* (French) of the fifteenth century, richly embellished with illuminations and miniatures.—Mr. Charles Lynam, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, gave a short address on the island of Iona, and illustrated it with drawings by Mrs. Lynam, and plans and sketches by himself, also by numerous photographs by Mr. Alfred Meigh. He briefly described the origin of the universal fame of this little western island of Scotland—a Christian mission-station of the sixth century, founded and worked by St. Columba, with results still abiding throughout Christendom. The fact that no vestige of the early buildings now remained was noted, but the suggestion that possibly the great earthworks to the west of the present cathedral were part of St. Columba's work was thrown out. The entire disconnection of the origin of the present remains with that of the early establishment was emphasized, and description given in detail of what now exists of the cathedral, St. Oran's Chapel, the nunnery, and the two upright crosses of St. Maclean and St. Martin, all of which were fully illustrated.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting July 4, Sir Henry Howorth, president, in the

chair.—Mr. T. T. Greg, F.S.A., exhibited two pieces of pottery. The first was a stove tile  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of the time of James I., made of red clay and covered with a rich green glaze, but probably of German manufacture. The design is heraldic in character. The other was a square-shaped slab or shield with a round top, furnished with two stout handles. It is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and decorated with rude floral and geometrical pattern in yellow and brown

F

slip. It bears the letters and date, T E, and is

1758

supposed by Mr. Greg to be the door of an oven, or a rude fire-extinguisher or curfew.—Professor Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Antiquities at Baden (Switzerland) and Bregenz." He began with some prefatory remarks on the difference between hospitals in heathen and those in Christian times. The former were established for the use of soldiers and slaves, and not simply for charitable purposes, as in our own days. In March, 1893, Herr Meyer commenced excavations at Baden, and the results led him to conclude that the Romans had a military hospital there. Surgical instruments in great numbers were found; amongst them a piece of a catheter, a forceps, spatulas, alembics, little bone spoons, balances for weighing drugs, and 120 probes (*specilla*). In corroboration of Herr Meyer's conclusions, Professor Lewis pointed to the proximity of a Roman camp at Vindonissa, where a legion was quartered, and the fact that Baden (Aquæ) was frequented by patients on account of its salutary waters. The excavations carried out by Dr. Jenny at Bregantium (Bregenz) led to the discovery of the Roman roads that connected the town of Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg) with Vindonissa (Windisch). He also identified the site of many buildings—the Forum, public baths, etc. Professor Lewis exhibited maps, prints, and photographs in illustration of his paper.—In a paper on "St. George in Art, Legend, Ceremonial," etc., Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., pointed out the extremely mythical character of that saint, but argued that his having existed was proved by the very rapid rise of his cult in Europe, and especially in the East. The gradual promotion of St. George to the position of Patron of England was next touched upon, and his connection with guilds in this country, as in those of Chichester and Norwich. Miracle plays and *tableaux vivants* of incidents from the legends of the saint were briefly alluded to, and also reference made to representations of the warrior martyr as seen on the walls of English churches. Mr. André concluded with asserting that St. George was rather the popular saint of the laity than the hero of the clergy.—Messrs. Green, Talfourd Ely, and Rice took part in the discussions.



## 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.]

HERALDRY IN RELATION TO SCOTTISH HISTORY AND ART. Illustrated. By Sir James Balfour Paul, F.S.A.Scot. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1900. 8vo., pp. xix, 231.

Among the many signs of the revival of interest in heraldry, the fact of the subject being chosen for the "Rhind Lectures on Archæology for 1898" is significant. We are glad that the lecturer has now published the results of his researches and general knowledge, and that they are presented in such an attractive and well-illustrated form. The first lecture is of a general character on the grammar of heraldry, which gives a singularly clear outline of the subject, though not intended in any way to supersede the more elaborate expositions of the science. The antiquary, architect, artist, and general man of letters will find themselves much hampered in their respective pursuits if they make light of heraldry, or are not well-grounded in the elements of blazonry. It is easy enough to throw cheap ridicule upon the terms employed, but there is no known science, or even sport, which has not its useful technical nomenclature.

Sir Balfour Paul's idea in the remainder of the lectures is to point out, in the first place, the interesting manner in which heraldry is interwoven with and illustrative of Scottish history, and secondly how it has entered into the artistic development of the country. He has well fulfilled his intentions.

The different conditions of England and Scotland at the time of the introduction of heraldry are well described. The Lowlands, which were to a considerable extent under Norman domination, partook largely of the English feudal characteristics. The feudal lord claimed military allegiance from all who were tenants of his lands. But the Highlands and the larger part of Scotland were under the patriarchal sway of the chieftain of the clan, who looked upon all his adherents as members of his family, and who paid to him a rent in kind. The former system was naturally more favourable to the development of heraldry than the latter. Its primary use was to supply the mail-clad warrior with easily-recognised symbols by which he could be identified. A chieftain whose only cognisance was the eagle's feather in his bonnet was not clothed or concealed in such a way as to leave any doubt as to his identity. Hence it comes about that the arms of Highland clans are all of comparatively late origin. The contrast between the feudal and patriarchal systems also limited the number of Scottish surnames, which generally followed the name of the clan, and not the place-name as in England. The arms of Scotland, being comparatively few in number, are, as a rule, very simple and direct. The

charges are not infrequently either peculiar to the country or used much more largely in it than elsewhere. The St. Andrew's cross, or saltire, is much commoner than the plain cross of St. George, whilst the appearance of the stag, bear, and wild cat in the arms or crests of the most ancient families points to a time when these animals were of frequent occurrence in the country. As regards beasts, however, "the lion rampant is by far the most common, completely swamping all the other animals put together." William the Lion has popularly got the credit of first introducing heraldic bearings into Scotland, and of having been the progenitor of all the lions of its coat armour. Sir Balfour Paul cannot, however, trace any hereditary arms so early as his reign (1165-1214), but his son, Alexander II., bore the lion on his seal with the double tressure flory counterflory. Mythical heraldry tells us that the lion has been carried on the armorial ensign of Scotland since the first founding of the monarchy by King Fergus I., who is said to have flourished about 300 B.C. Even a sober writer like Nisbet asserts as a fact that Charlemagne entered into an alliance with Achaius, King of Scotland, and for the services of the Scots, the French King added to the Scottish lion the double tressure fleur-de-lisé, to show that the former had defended the French lilies, and that therefore the latter would surround the lion and be a defence to him. As Sir Balfour Paul remarks, "all this is very pretty, but it is not history." The rest of this lecture is full of interest, as indeed is the whole book. The extraordinary stories relative to the arms of Forbes and Keith are well told, as well as the romantic true tale of the crowned heart of the Douglases.

The third lecture deals with the heraldic executive in Scotland, the early Lyon heralds of Scotland; Sir David Lindsay, the man of letters; the appointments by Cromwell to the office of Lyon; the coronation and investiture of the Lyon; the heralds at Flodden; the execution of a pursuivant for murder; the baptism of Prince Henry, son of James VI.; the proclamation of the "Pretender" in Edinburgh; and other incidents equally lively.

The remaining lectures deal with the art of heraldry, its artistic application, and armorial manuscripts, each of them being well and significantly illustrated. We have seldom, if ever, come across a book on heraldry of which it might safely be said, as of this volume, that it is at once accurate and entertaining.

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PAUSANIAS, AND OTHER GREEK SKETCHES. By J. G. FRAZER. London: Macmillan and Co., 1900. Globe 8vo., cloth. Pp. x, 419. Price 5s.

This volume is a welcome addition to the well-known Eversley Series of standard works of letters and scholarship published by Messrs. Macmillan; for it brings within the ken of readers who are unable to indulge in the luxury of Dr. Frazer's *magnum opus* on Pausanias his own selection of sketches from that work. It was at once as an archæologist and a student of religion that the author of *The Golden Bough* a few years ago issued his noble version of the great traveller's *Description*

of Greece, and the pages of the present volume exhibit abundantly the twofold interest.

Probably a Lydian, Pausanias "came in time, but just in time" to record what our English Fuller would have called "the observables" of ancient Greece. Somewhere between 160 and 180 A.D. he spent at least fourteen years upon his task. Dr. Frazer, in his long appreciation of his author, bears witness to the method of his travelling, to his careful fear of the critics, to his independent judgment in artistic matters. Qualities like these make the record a monument of literature. One consults it not only to learn about such of the great works of Greek art as have come down to us, but also to find the spirit of the cults and mythologies of which those works are the symbols. "It is characteristic of Greek popular tradition," as Dr. Frazer well says, "that these stories are not left floating vaguely in the cloudy region of fairyland; they are brought down to solid earth and given a local habitation and a name." Pausanias was nearly seventeen centuries in front of "the higher criticism," and his own pages show that he was an inconsistent critic; but much of the value of his work lies in his interpretation of the myths. He had too much good-sense blankly to deny all the stories of folk-lore and legends which he heard. "He knew that our experience does not exhaust the possibilities of nature, and he endeavoured accordingly to trim the balance of his judgment between hasty credulity on the one side and rash disbelief on the other."

The bulk of this volume is a portfolio of word-sketches of famous scenes and sites in beautiful Greece. Marathon, Pentelicus, Eleusis, Nemea, Olympia, Delphi, and some four score more are names to conjure with! Amongst them are word-drawings of a few of the great marbles, which will lure the lovers of sculpture to Greece so long as marble lasts. For example, of the famous Hermes at Olympia Dr. Frazer says: "Looking at the original, it seems impossible to conceive that Praxiteles, or any man, ever attained to a greater mastery over stone than is exhibited in this astonishing work."

At the end of these sketches we find a finished portrait, that of the greatest premier and art-patron of the most aristocratic republic which the world has ever seen—Pericles of Athens. This was a man indeed, and Dr. Frazer's careful study of him is a fitting conclusion to a book which for different other reasons, but also by reason of its great theme and worthy treatment, should be delightful to many specialists and a crowd of laymen; for the spell of "the beautiful things in Hellas" is potent and enduring.—W. H. D.

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THE DEFENSIVE ARMOUR AND THE WEAPONS AND ENGINES OF WAR OF MEDIÆVAL TIMES AND OF THE RENAISSANCE. By Robert Coltman Clephan. Fifty-one illustrations. London: Walter Scott, Limited, 1900. Pp. xiii, 237. Price 7s. 6d.

This is a sorely-needed book. Every general antiquary knows Hewitt's volumes on armour, but they are not written on any good plan, and are out

of date. Many interesting and accurate articles have been written in archaeological journals on special details of armour by such skilled experts as Viscount Dillon, or Baron de Cosson, but they are difficult to find or purchase, and are in no sense comprehensive. We are therefore grateful to Mr. Clephan, a well-known collector of armour, for producing a volume which deals systematically and accurately with the whole question in a concise form. The book is all the more valuable from being illustrated by fifty-one specimens from his own and other English collections, and by some others from great European collections.

This volume, as we are told in the preface, has grown out of some "notes" printed in the *Archæologia Eliana* in 1893, and the text has been compressed as much as possible with a view to publishing at a moderate cost, to meet the more general interest in arms and armour, which is decidedly on the increase.

The first section deals with defensive armour, and begins (after an introduction) with a comprehensive chapter on chain-mail and mixed armour, frequent reference being made to the monumental effigies in our churches, which, however mutilated, are far more numerous in England than elsewhere throughout Christendom. This is followed by a chapter on the transition period of the fourteenth century, and by another on helms up to the end of that period. Plate armour, Gothic armour, Maximilian armour, armour-smiths, and enriched armour, all receive separate treatment, as well as the tournament and other incidental subjects. A slight sketch of some of the more important Continental collections will be of much use to students. Brief descriptions are given of the armour in the museums at Berlin, Madrid, Vienna, Brussels, Copenhagen, Turin, Nuremberg, Munich (large, excellent and varied), Stockholm, and Paris. The collection at Dresden has a somewhat longer account, and is described "as the best collection for the student to visit, and is intensely valuable by reason of the strictly historic character of most of the specimens."

The second section gives details and illustrations with regard to the sword, dagger, longbow, cross-bow, machines for hurling, machines for attacking beleaguered places, sling and fustibal, staff and club weapons, early artillery, and early hand-guns.

It is a pity that a page or two were not spared for special reference to our English Tower collection, which, under the skilful treatment and arrangement of Viscount Dillon, has been purged of its childish labels, and is now of much historic value.

Mr. Clephan is to be much congratulated on having published this epitome of his knowledge, and we feel confident that it will meet with a ready appreciation. Artists, from R.A.'s downwards, will now have no excuse for making the hopeless historic muddle of their armour which is still such a common blunder. The sum of 7s. 6d. and a few hours' patient reading will save them from making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of armour students.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY—ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY, Part XII. — Surrey, Sussex. Edited by F. A. Milne, M.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1900, demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 381. Price 7s. 6d.

This is one of the most interesting volumes yet issued of a valuable series. Its contents help us to realize vividly how the growth of London and the increase of facilities for travel have revolutionized the condition of the two counties named. In the days of the old *Gentleman's Magazine*, especially the earlier days, both Surrey and Sussex were as thoroughly rural and had as definite and well-marked local characteristics as any county remote from cities. It is instructive to read the account (pp. 176 to 180) of a "little tour" which one J. C. B. made in 1814 from Brighton to Old and New Shoreham. Present-day visitors to the twin towns of Brighton and Hove will be amused to read how the tourist, after visiting Brighton Church "on a hill north-west of the town," crossed the fields "by a trodden path nearly due west about a mile and a half," and then "arrived at Hoove, a small village consisting but of one street, having several respectable houses in it." Although topography is the main subject of the volume, there is much matter to suit the most varied antiquarian tastes. There are tempting descriptions of old moated houses, long since destroyed, alas! notes on ancient castles, churches, manor-houses, inns, and farmhouses; notes on heraldic shields; descriptions of manorial customs and charitable foundations; fragments of history; some items of folk-lore; and occasional paragraphs on matters relating to literary history, as, for instance, Ben Jonson's house at Leigh, and that of James Thomson, the poet, at Richmond. The occasional side-lights on bygone social history are always interesting; such, for example, is the epitaph (p. 56) at Shere on "a most diligent, honest, and exact poor woman, who for many years travelled seven miles every day in the week (except on Mondays) from her own habitation to the neighbouring post-town with letters and parcels, returning at night, and at last died by the roadside in going to her house in a winter's night in December, 1808. She was found the next morning." The whole volume is full of interest.

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CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book B., circa A.D. 1275-1312. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London, 1900, 8vo., pp. xvi, 320.

This volume, like its predecessor which we noticed last year, is largely concerned with recognizances of debts. But other aspects of thirteenth century social and municipal life are not neglected. The historian of our "trial by jury" system may take note that at the inquests or trials by jury held in 1281 upon a number of those who had broken the King's peace and the city statutes, the jury consisted of no less than four representatives from each ward. The offenders who were tried by this large body had been guilty of robbery with violence, frequenting disorderly houses and taverns, gaming,

and night-walking after curfew. The terms used for describing the occupations of the accused form an interesting study. We note a few. A pastry-cook was "pasteler" or "flauner," fishmonger was "pessoner," and brewer was "brasur." A "tableter" was a maker of tablets or table-books, such as Poins alludes to in 2 *Henry IV.*—"His master's old tables, his note-book, his counsel-keeper"; an "orbatur" was a gold-beater, and a "laner" was a woolman, with many other obsolete names of etymological as well as antiquarian interest. The Coroners' Rolls given towards the end of the book contain many details of crimes and accidents illustrative of the social life of the time. We congratulate Dr. Sharpe on the appearance of this second volume, and hope that the many which still remain in manuscript will follow in due order. There is a very full index.

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POPULAR STUDIES IN MYTHOLOGY, ROMANCE, AND FOLK-LORE. No. 5: "The Popular Poetry of the Times," by Charles J. Billson, M.A.; No. 6: "The Fairy Mythology of Shakespeare," by Alfred Nutt. London: *D. Nutt*, 1900. Pp. 37 and 40. Price 6d. each, net.

Mr. Billson's booklet is an admirable study of a subject which has lately been brought much before students of folk-lore and folk-song by the labours of Mr. Abercromby and Professor Comparetti. In "The Fairy Mythology of Shakespeare" Mr. Nutt makes a valuable contribution to the literature of a subject which long ago attracted the attention of Mr. Halliwell and one or two other writers. Each little book has a bibliographical appendix, and we are glad to see that Mr. Nutt, in the appendix attached to his opuscle, draws special attention to the edition of the *Midsummer Night's Dream* by Mr. E. K. Chambers, issued in 1897, in which there is a valuable discussion of Shakespeare's fairy-lore. These sixpenny booklets are admirably done in every respect, and should command a very large sale.

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We have received the *Architectural Review* for June. It contains the second part, excellently illustrated, of Mr. J. P. Cooper's paper on "The Town and Castle of Anney," and the second part also of Mr. Percy FitzGerald's study of the "Life and Work of Robert Adam," with many admirable illustrations. "Men who Worked in Pewter," by Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé, deals with a subject which has been undeservedly neglected. Miss Ethel Wheeler sends a charming article on "Decorative Crafts in Poetry," and Mr. Halsey Ricardo contributes the first part of a paper on "William Butterfield," of whom a good portrait is given. The frontispiece is a fine view of the interior of Rugby School Chapel.

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The *Genealogical Magazine* for July has an unusual number of illustrations. The frontispiece is a portrait of Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, and a notice of his volume of Rhind Lectures is illustrated by several plates of coats of arms.

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The *Reliquary* for July opens with "Some Monmouth Sketches," by Mr. Russell Larkby, with

many admirable illustrations. The other articles are "Some Notes on Lace Bobbins," by Mr. R. E. Head, and "Round about Padstow," by Rev. S. Barber. Both these papers and the "Notes on Archæology," as well as the book notices, are very fully illustrated.



## Correspondence.

A MISERERE IN WORCESTER  
CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

ALTHOUGH, in the exercise of my profession, I have had misereres of dates varying from the early part of the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth or early sixteenth centuries, almost ever before me for more than forty years, I fear I am but a poor authority upon the folk-lore attached to or supposed to be associated with many of them. What little general knowledge I may possess is almost purely architectural. Still, I rarely quote without being able to give some sort of authority for what I say. In regard to the matter of the miserere to which particular attention is drawn, I possess upon my shelves a large volume, illustrated by photography, entitled *Carvings and Sculptures of Worcester Cathedral*, published upon the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, by Elijah Aldis, Worcester; London, Bemrose and Sons, 1873. In the preface to the book in question we read that the descriptive and explanatory matter has been written by Mr. Noake, and this is how that gentleman describes the miserere whose story appears to be doubtful:

"A woman riding upon a ram or goat. She is nude, with only a net of very large meshes thrown over her, and she carries a rabbit under her arm. This is, perhaps, a representation of the medieval mode of punishing incontinence, the offender being compelled to ride in this fashion through the streets of the town, repeating a coarse doggerel verse in confession of her infamy."

I may add that in the series of misereres in Gloucester Cathedral there is one upon which precisely the same figure occurs, the one evidently copied from the other, possibly by the same craftsman.

The two earliest series of misereres in this country are to be found at Exeter and Salisbury Cathedrals respectively. Both sets are early thirteenth-century work, but those at Exeter are infinitely superior to the latter; in fact, they are probably by a long way the most superb collection of wood carvings (oak) of their date in the world.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter, July 5, 1900.

Mr. George Patrick, hon. secretary of the British Archæological Association, writes to say that there is no truth whatever in the statement, quoted by us last month from the *St. James's Gazette*, that the Marquis of Granby has under his consideration the organization of an archæological expedition to British Honduras.—Ed.





# The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

MR. H. MICHELL WHITLEY, the honorary secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society, has issued a circular on the subject of establishing a Record Society for the county. There are stores of county, ecclesiastical, borough, and parochial documents which are at present practically inaccessible, but which would, if printed, be of great value for students of the history of Sussex. The Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other depositories are also rich in documents relating to the county, which can only be studied by skilled experts. The annual subscription will be £1 is., and it is hoped a sufficient number of subscribers will signify their intention to support the project, and so enable the county of Sussex to imitate the example already set with excellent results by Yorkshire, Somerset, and other counties. Sussex antiquaries should find but little difficulty in establishing such a Society.

A new departure will be taken by the National Trust this coming winter in the shape of a series of lectures by the secretary, Mr. Hugh Blakiston, B.A., before various antiquarian, archæological, and field clubs, in furtherance of the scheme for the affiliation of such bodies to the Trust. It is felt that by interesting local associations in the work of preserving places of historic interest or natural beauty, a closer and more systematic watch will be kept on places of this description, and early information given to the Trust

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of any case in which its intervention might be profitable. The latest body to affiliate itself is the Pembrokeshire Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, while several others are now considering the proposal, including the Birmingham Natural History Society, the Birmingham Institute Archæological Society, and the North Staffordshire Field Club. Mr. Blakiston, in his lectures, will deal with such topics as the measures taken to preserve ancient monuments in this and other countries; the properties which the National Trust has already acquired; and possible developments of its work.

A contemporary publishes a story of a little street arab, who was sent by an East End church to St. Albans for a "fortnight in the country," and afterwards wrote an erudite monograph on the famous Abbey for his parish magazine, in which he remarked: "This here Abbey was built by a rich Roman nobleman called Lord Grim Fault, who came over to England along with Julius Cæsar. I know this is true, because I seen the Roman bricks in the walls."

A correspondent writes: "Has any competent architect gone fully into the origin of 'Lych-Gates'?" Of course, their form, construction, and use, are matters of common knowledge; but how did they arise? To me it seems probable that they represent transported church porches; certainly this is their aspect.

"The arrangement of sections in Harvey's 'Synagogue' points to this result; thus we have the churchyard, the church stile, the church gate (read lych-gate), the church walls, the church, the church porch. Here we may reason that, whereas the porch might accommodate the corpse for interment, yet the so-called church-, or lych-gate, supersedes the porch, perhaps to avoid crowding, and certainly to afford scope for a *procession* to the grave, without any necessary service in the church. It is a question of usage, with added ceremonial in later times."

The first instalment, says the *Athenæum*, has been published of the "Inscripfen von Magnesia," edited by the philologist Otto

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Kern, who laboured at Karl Humann's side upon the excavations at Magnesia on the Mæander, where Themistocles died. He supplies an introduction, a history of the writing on stone in Magnesia, and about 400 inscriptions. The greatest historical importance belongs to the seventy-two "documents in stone" which were originally chiselled on the walls in the Magnesian market-place. These were found lying about in a scattered condition, but were easily brought into such order that their connection is clearly discernible. Some of the originals are already in Berlin, and will be exhibited in the Pergamum Museum. The earliest of these documents mentions the foundation of a cult of Artemis in the year 220 B.C., and records that fourteen years later a common festival in honour of the goddess was celebrated by all the states of Greece, and that the temple built by the architect Hermogenes of Alabanda was consecrated. Other inscriptions immortalize the answers given by princes and states invited to the great festival. Thus there are "letters" from Ptolemy IV., from Antiochus III., and resolutions from the Epirots, Achæans, Cretes, and other folk.



The committee in charge of the Scottish History and Archæology Department of the International Exhibition, to be held next year in Glasgow, have issued a prospectus calling attention to the subjects which will be embraced in the department, and requesting contributions. These will comprise (1) a general collection illustrative of the country and people of Scotland in pre-historic as well as historic times, and (2) special collections illustrative of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, the Borders, the Covenanted period, Old Glasgow—the place and the people—life in other Scottish burghs. The collections will be housed in a portion of the buildings now in course of construction by the Corporation for the purpose of being used as a permanent art gallery and museum. The structure will be isolated and fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity, and guarded day and night, so that lenders may rely upon the perfect safety of any objects of archæological and historical interest which may be sent for exhibition.

"The unrelenting hand of Time," says the *City Press*, "spares neither things animate nor things inanimate, but ravages all with a perfect impartiality. Even the solidity of the old London Wall is not proof against its assaults, and the portions of the wall still remaining have to be examined from time to time in order that they may be preserved among the relics of the City's antiquity. A recent examination of the bastion of London Wall, standing in the precincts of St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, showed an immediate necessity for shoring it up, for it was discovered that the masonry was rapidly crumbling for want of support. The work is now in progress, and the result will be to give the bastion another tenure of life. This is not the first time that the bastion has been attended to in this manner. Many years ago, for instance, it was shored up with bricks, which, by the way, are already showing signs of decay."



Mr. Thomas May, a well-known local antiquary, reports the discovery of a Roman potter's kiln and a large deposit of potter's waste, in a sand-pit at Stockton Heath, near Warrington, during the last week in July. Two days were occupied in uncovering and clearing the flues and chamber, which were completely choked with hard sediment. The walls of the latter were traced by means of their buff fire-clay lining, the inside of the fireplace in particular being vitrified by long exposure to intense heat.

"The whole structure," says Mr. May, "fire-holes (prefurnium), kiln-floor, and oven (fornax), is built up of well-puddled red clay, moulded into the proper shape, and then, by the application of fire internally and externally, burnt into an intensely hard, solid mass. Though it measures about 10 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, and was originally divided into four or five separate compartments, yet the walls are continuous, and shaped out of one unbroken piece of red terra-cotta. There are three separate fire-holes, which unite together at the back to form a sort of dome or reverberator, the original length of the fireplaces being about 4 feet, but the front has been broken down in excavating for about half that length. At the top of the fire-dome there are two

holes, 3 inches wide and 1 foot apart, for conveying the heat up through the floor of the kiln into the drying or annealing stove, or kiln proper, the sides and roof of which have entirely disappeared. Only a single worked stone, measuring 12 by 10 by 3 inches, belonging to the upper portion of the kiln, above the level of the perforated floor, was discovered during the excavations.

"The length of the kiln and of the fire-holes lies nearly due east and west; and at the south-west angle, at the end opposite to the fire-holes, there was a globular over-arched oven, nearly 3 feet in diameter, and 20 inches deep, lined throughout with red terra-cotta, backed by about a foot of well-puddled red clay in a plastic condition in order to retain the heat. The over-arched cover had partly collapsed, the interior being filled with broken fragments of pottery mixed with black earth. A flue from the back of the fireplace led into a compartment of some kind adjoining the oven, but the walls could not be traced, and the whole rear portion of the kiln was choked with broken pottery, mixed with clay and charcoal, in a very compact state to a depth of at least 2 feet below an equal depth of ordinary soil.

"Not the least interesting portion of the find was a dense mass of potter's waste, mixed with soft clay and charcoal, at a distance of 4 to 6 feet east from the fire-holes and about 3 feet below the sod. The whole mass was about 5 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, and it included fragments of urnæ (jars), mortaria or pelves (mortars), patellæ (dishes), ampullæ (water-bottles), urcei (pitchers), etc., in common soft red and black or smoke-tinted (Upchurch) ware, and a few pieces of grey and indented ware. Many of the largest of these fragments have been preserved, and will probably be exhibited separately as specimens of local manufacture in the Warrington Museum, along with drawings and photographs of the kiln and its surroundings."



All bibliographers will have noted with regret the death of Mr. Henry Spencer Ashbee, which took place on July 29 at Hawkhurst, Kent. His reprints of scarce pieces of early English literature, issued many years ago, are

known to students; but it was as a Spanish scholar, and, above all, as a lover of Cervantes and collector of Don Quixote literature and illustrations, that Mr. Ashbee was best known. His collection of illustrations of Cervantes' great romance was unrivalled; and his *Iconography of Don Quixote* (1605-1895), which was issued by the Bibliographical Society as one of their "Illustrated Monographs" a year or two ago, is a monument of research and special knowledge. It is, perhaps, the most valuable book issued by a society which has done much good work. More recently Mr. Ashbee read before the same society a specialized paper on "Don Quixote and British Art."



The July excursion of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society included a visit to the quaint old market town of Pontefract, and to the church at Birkin. Birkin Church is perhaps the finest example of a Norman building of its own scale which survives in this country. Its distinctive feature is its retention of the semicircular apse at the east end of the chancel. Though this feature must once have been very familiar in England—for the Normans adopted the apsidal termination to their churches far more frequently than the square east end—in later times in England the apse was almost invariably destroyed and the chancel rebuilt. A late Decorated aisle was added on the south side of the church at the end of the fourteenth century, into the wall of which the Norman doorway was rebuilt. This fine doorway remains in almost as fine condition to-day as when the Norman masons first carved the very elaborate medallions, beak-heads, and zig-zag ornaments with which it is profusely adorned. In the church is a remarkable effigy upon a tomb. It is that of a recumbent figure, cross-legged, but unarmed, with the hands closed in prayer, bare-headed, and habited in a loose robe, bearing no insignia of rank or order, and tempting the suspicion that it is a penitential garment. This figure has been supposed, with much probability, to be that of some noble brother of the Preceptory of Knights Templars at Templehurst. The members of the same society made a four days' tour, early in August, in the Lake Country, under the

leadership of Mr. J. A. Clapham; but the wet weather rather spoilt the pleasure of the party.

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In the volume of indexes to *The Life and Times of Anthony Wood, Antiquary, of Oxford, 1632-1695, described by Himself*, recently printed for the Oxford Historical Society, Mr. Andrew Clark gives some interesting notes on the personality of the antiquary. "There is an impression," he says, "that Wood was a persistent gossip, prying into all matters, and constantly and carefully making notes of them. This conception comes mainly from the apocryphal stories collected in the next generation by Thomas Hearne and Richard Rawlinson. It is in absolute contradiction to the picture we derive from his own scattered notices of his way of life. In these we find, it is true, a few malicious personal reflections, which, as it happens, we can generally trace to the ill-natured tattle of 'clubmen' at cook-shop or tavern. For the most part, however, we have to picture Wood as a recluse, with no personal intimacies, cut off from general conversation by his deafness, occupied chiefly in perusing book-catalogues and making notes of title-pages, sending out broadcast letters of inquiry about dates of ecclesiastical promotions and burials, and, even in Oxford itself, dependent for his information on papers of queries left at men's rooms."

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At a recent meeting of the Hull Scientific Club, Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., exhibited a document of considerable local interest which he had recently discovered. This was a receipt for £4 6s. 8d. for the tithe corn of Anlaby and Wolferton, paid by John Eland, of Hull, written and signed by Robert Colynson, the last Prior of Haltemprice. It is dated February 5, 1535 or 1536. It is believed to be the only document in existence relating to Haltemprice Priory.

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The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland has issued a very attractive and profusely illustrated programme of the excursions which were to be made in connection with the Munster meeting of the society, for the season of 1900, at Lisdoonvarna, County Clare. The programme, which is prepared with the thoroughness characteristic of the society's

publications, and which abounds with excellent illustrations, reflects the greatest credit upon its compilers, Mr. T. Johnson Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., and Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., the indefatigable hon. secretary of the society.

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Mr. A. Hall, writing from Highbury, says: "Reading the description of a bronze axe found at Hull" (*anté*, p. 246), "which appears to have been of French origin, we are reminded that Petuaria, a city of the Parisii, was somewhere near Hull, the site of which is not fully identified. This seems to point to a migration of Gauls from Lutetia, Civitas Parisiorum, now Paris, the capital of modern France. The wolds of Yorkshire have preserved some specimens of the Gaulish war chariot, which again points to a valid identification of these two peoples named Parisii."

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Mr. W. A. Russell writes to the *Times* of July 20 from 17, Marlborough Road, Bradford: "I desire to call public attention to an act of vandalism. Quarrying in the ruins of our abbeys is not, as might have been supposed, a thing of the past. On Monday I visited Byland Abbey, near Coxwold, in the North Riding of Yorkshire (once the home of Tristram Shandy). Byland, which is the largest original Cistercian house in England, is in a very neglected condition; the outside walls, which show some beautiful features of design, are still standing, but the interior is filled with mounds of ruins. These mounds have quite recently been opened, but not for purposes of research. A mason's shed has been erected against the wall of the north transept for the 'dressing' of the stones, which—if any other testimony than the mason's shed were necessary—are, on the authority of the nearest neighbour to the abbey, to be used for building purposes. The excavations have disclosed beautiful and very complete sections of shafts, as well as carved capitals and pillar bases, etc. The idea of these being reduced from beautiful examples of Early English carving to mere square blocks of building stone is too dreadful to contemplate, and it is to be hoped that all societies and others who take an interest in the preservation of our ancient buildings will raise an emphatic protest against this spoliation

of a fine old ruin." We hope that the Yorkshire societies will take speedy and effective action.

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A newly-revised Oxford edition of the *Imitation of Christ* will be published shortly, possessing the following new features: (1) The translation is absolutely faithful to the original Latin of Thomas à Kempis: no word or phrase has been altered in the interests of any school or party; (2) the traditional arrangement into verses, which rested on no authority whatsoever, and dated only from the seventeenth century, has been abandoned in favour of an arrangement according to the original paragraphs of the MS. of Thomas à Kempis, as distinguished in Hirsche's edition; (3) all direct quotations from Holy Scripture are printed in italics: marginal references are given not only for these, but for all allusions to, or indirect quotations from, the Bible; (4) the traditional index of subjects printed with some editions, which was very imperfect, has been much enlarged, and will be found extremely useful; (5) indexes have also been added of direct Scriptural quotations, and of quotations from other works than the Bible.

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Messrs. James Hedderwick and Sons, of Glasgow, announce for early publication a new work by Mr. Thomas Lennox Watson, F.R.I.B.A., entitled *The Double Choir of Glasgow Cathedral: a Study of Rib-vaulting*. It will be issued in demy quarto, with about seventy-eight illustrations, including three coloured diagrams of the vaulting, at the price of 25s. net.

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The annual excursion of the Surrey Archæological Society took place in July, when Ockham, Ripley, Send, and Sutton Place were visited. At Send the ancient church was described by Mr. P. M. Johnston. He said the church was mentioned in Domesday Book about 1086. It was probably built upon the site of the present one, and was perhaps of timber. There was not a single stone in the present building which could be dated back to the Norman times in which the Domesday Book was compiled. The earliest portion of the church was the chancel, which represented the width of the whole of the original building. The nave was built in

the fifteenth century, the walls being pushed out and not built anew. The rood screen was a fairly perfect specimen, and the greater part of the tracery-work was original. The small windows on either side of the nave used to light the little chantries, which were formed in the fifteenth century, when the nave was widened. The seats were for the most part original fifteenth-century work; the porch and the inner door, which had on it ironwork, were of the same date. In the large hall of Sutton Place Mr. Frederic Harrison, M.A., gave an interesting account and history of the house, in which he and his family have resided for the last twenty-five years.

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Several important provincial archæological societies have been holding their annual meetings. That of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society at Bath extended over two days. In the course of the proceedings the Rev. W. Bazeley gave an account of recent excavations at Hayles Abbey. During the present year they had opened up the east end of the great church, and had found a very beautiful apse, with five polygonal chapels and two semicircular ambulatories. In the centre of this chapel they had found the base of the shrine of the Holy Blood of Hayles—a most interesting discovery. Since that they had excavated the presbytery, where they had made many discoveries of interesting tiles; and, above all, they had come across the remains of a magnificent tomb, supposed to be the tomb of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, with a part of his effigy and that of his wife. They had now got as far as the monks' choir, and they might excavate the nave. The fifty-second annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society took place at Dulverton on July 24, 25, and 26, under the presidency of Sir C. T. Dyke Acland, Bart.; while the members of the Kent Archæological Society held their annual gathering at the same time in the Isle of Thanet. We regret that we have not the space in which to report the proceedings in detail.



## On Some Characteristics of Icelandic Poetry.

BY THE REV. W. C. GREEN, M.A.



THE chief characteristic that I shall write of is what Icelanders call *kennings*. What is a *kenning*? An Englishman (or, still more, a Scotchman) would answer, "A knowing." And this would be partly right, for *kenna* means "to ken" or "know," and *kenning* in Icelandic is "knowing," or "a mark by which one may know." But technically in Icelandic poetry it is not the plain name of a thing. It is a descriptive name, a periphrasis by metaphor or allusion, and often anything but plain. Indeed, the plain name of a thing is in Icelandic *heiti* (comp. O.E. "high"), and a simple appellative is termed *ukennð heiti*, "an unkenninged name." To give an English illustration: you do not use a *kenning* if you call a spade "a spade," but you do if you call it "a clod-cutter, potato-digger, Eve's husband's bread-winner." And you must not add the word "spade" at all when *kenning* it, wherefore often the meaning of a *kenning* has to be guessed, and is guessed differently by different interpreters.

The above is a fair description, and not exaggerated illustration, of what an Icelandic *kenning* is. Our earliest and chief authority on Scandinavian verse-craft is Snorri Sturluson (died 1241) in the part of the Prose Edda entitled *Skald-skaparmál*, "Poetic diction." He begins his definition of *kenning* thus: "I name one of the Ases (deities) Odin, Thor, or Tyr, then add to this name something that belongs to or is done by another deity; then not the deity named, but the other deity is meant. For example, by Tyr of the battle, Tyr of the slain, we mean Odin, and this we call a *kenninged* name." Were we to apply the principle to early English legends, we might speak of Jack the pig-stealer and mean Tom the piper's son all the while. And this kind of *kenning* is rather confusing, and you need to be well up in your mythology. And the principle is applied by poets' use to other things beside deities; a carrion-bird, say a raven or eagle,

is *kenninged* by adding "blood, slaughter," etc., to any bird; e.g., "battle-crane, blood-grouse."

The same grammarian distinguishes *kennings* as simple, double, multiple. "Arrow-breaking" for "battle" is simple; "arrow-breaking's fire" for "sword" is double. "Heath-fjord fish's glittering home" for "gold" is multiple. This last perhaps needs an interpreter. Heath-fjord = dale; dale-fish = serpent; serpent's home or bed = gold.

Snorri gives a disproportionate place to the *kennings* that rest on mythology, saying much less about the metaphorical *kennings*. Yet it is certain that (though he terms these last "novelties") they are really the older kind, being such as find analogies and illustrations from poets of every time and place. This is well shown in Excursus I. to vol. ii. of *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*: "Snorri handled the subject of Metaphor, Trope, and Synonym, beginning at the wrong end. . . . His object was not the study of the old poet's mind, but the production of a handy Gradus." The earlier *kennings* he puts at the end of his treatise, and deals with them very hurriedly. "Yet they are the germ from which the whole latter growth has sprung. . . . To call the flesh the 'locker of the bones,' to think of the breast as the 'abode of thought,' the ship as the 'steed of the waves,' or the hair as the 'sward of the head,' exhibits quaint primitive ways of thought which are not only common to old Northern and old English poetry, but would readily occur to poets of all times."

It seems beyond a doubt that the more artificial *kennings* based on mythology are the later, as they are the less interesting, whereas the metaphors let us into the minds of the old Northern bards. Comparison of them with those of other lands is highly interesting; we find that in some touches all poets are kin.

Taking *kennings* in no too narrow sense, we find them in nearly all poetry. Poetry has its special diction, its ornaments, among which is metaphor. The poet does not see or express things just as the vulgar do; he sees into things, their working, their nature, effects, inner meaning; he finds likenesses, expresses them by metaphor, simile, epithet.

Of his word-painting we own the truth and aptitude; we perhaps exclaim: "Just what I see and should have said—had I but thought of it." Such ornaments—new names for things, begotten of a power to see their likenesses and suggestions—are everywhere in poetry, but whereas in Homer, Dante, and many poets they take the form of simile, the Northern poets (so far as I know them) hardly ever use simile. Instead of it they put their comparisons concisely into compound words. They do not say "Swords in battle flashed as snakes," but "Battle-snakes flashed"; not "As storm of snow or hail the battle raged," but "There was battle-storm, weapon-hail, shield-rain." The practice of *kennings* once established, it came to be overdone. Periphrases were expected of the poet, and they were by some of the Court poets invented and sown broadcast over the verses without regard to the matter in hand. And some intentionally made their *kennings* obscure, and preferred the abstruse mythological allusions.

Of the earlier kind of Icelandic *kennings* old classical poetry supplies many illustrations. The Homeric names of Zeus, "Father of gods and men, Cloud-gatherer, Lightener, Thunderer, Counsellor, Ægis-wielder," find counterparts in names of Odin and Thor. "Argus-slayer, Far-shooter, Far-worker," are *kennings* for Hermes and Apollo. Many *kennings* for king are there in Icelandic; so also in Greek. A king is "helm-turner or steersman of city, shepherd of peoples, a good sheep-judger (wise king)." Homer's kings are "god-born," so are old Norse kings all traced through Yngvi to Odin. Æschylus especially has quaint expressions of the *kenning* type; ships are "the sailors' cars, sea-roving, linen-winged"; dust is "sister of mud"; smoke, "wavy sister of fire." Places are kenneed from their nature. Thus "Craggy" stands for Athens. And is not "Auld Reekie" a *kenning* weel kenneed by canny Scots for their modern Athens?

Several animals have *kennings* in Greek. 'Wily' (κερδῶ) the fox (Icelanders called him *skolli*, "skulker"); "noisy" (ἀχέτας), the cricket, or cicada; compare "chanticleer" for cock. In Suffolk turkeycock is "gobble." Hesiod uses ἀνόστειος, "the

boneless one," for a polypus; φερέοικος, "house-bearer," for snail. Sometimes the meaning of such a word gets worn away, and what was once a *kenning* is now a plain name no longer significant. Thus "squirrel" descends through French *écureuil*, Latin *sciurus*, from Greek σκίουρος, "shade-tail." But few of us in squirrel see the picture in Little Shade-tail. Homer often calls the sea "fishful," also, perhaps, "whale-teeming" (μεγακήτεια). And a Latin poet kens the sea as *monstriferi campi* (Milton's "monstrous world"). So to Horace was the ocean "beluosus Oceanus." Icelandic bards put this idea into a *kenning*: the sea is "whale-field."

A curious *kenning* for a winnowing-fan is in Homer, "chaff-scatterer," repeated by Sophocles in "chaff-devourer" (ἀθηρηλοιογός, ἀθηρόβρωτος). Theocritus twice calls a shepherd's staff λαγωβόλος, "hare-hitter," though in neither passage where he uses the word is there question of flinging it at hares. In Pindar an athlete wins for prize "a warm remedy of cold winds," *i.e.*, a cloak. In my youth *antigropeloes* came out as useful leg-guards. We derived them (rightly or wrongly according to the namer's intention I know not) from two Greek words, ἀντικρόν, "right against," πηλός, "mud"; "mud-facers, mud-resisters."

Dante, who abounds in similes, also sometimes uses bold metaphors, not drawn out into simile—*e.g.*, two angels, swooping down on an evil serpent, are "celestial goshawks" (*astor celestiali*).

These examples are enough to show generally that imagination has worked alike in many poets. Alike, yet with differences, the northern Skald's specialty being to put his comparison into one word or phrase, compounding words freely, and shunning the use of the bare common name.

But I will now pass on to actual examples of Icelandic *kennings*. There is great plenty to select from, but what to select and how best to arrange is the question. Snorri gave the first and largest place to mythological *kennings*, adding the stories to explain them. Vigfusson points out the defects of Snorri's method, then he classifies the objects kenneed under the heads: (1) Physical; (2) Mythological; (3) Political. And so (as he says) he gives us "a little

poetic lexicon." But it will better put Icelandic *kennings* before an English reader to classify the *kennings* themselves; and I would do so thus: (1) Metaphors; (2) Quaint descriptions and conceits; (3) Enigmatical, puzzling, even purposely obscure; (4) Mythological, by which I mean grounded on myth or legend.

And for selection I shall confine myself chiefly to the *kennings* of the poet Egil, because I know them best, because they give good examples of all classes of *kennings*, and because they have been scantily quoted by Snorri.

By Egil's *kennings* I mean those in Egil's saga; whether they be all Egil's or no makes no difference to my purpose. There they are, Icelandic *kennings*, very fair samples. And I shall add such illustrations from poets ancient and modern as seem appropriate.

#### I. METAPHORICAL KENNINGS.

There are several *kennings* for the physical elements. Heaven is "the wind-cup," and earth, *vindkersbotn*, "wind-cup's base" or "bottom." To noble Arinbjorn's house "friends ride from all ways upon the base of the wind-cup," i.e., from every quarter of the windy heaven. One is a little reminded of Aristophanes' making a philosopher call heaven "a cover, extinguisher." But "vault of heaven" is somewhat similar.

The sea is *miskeid*, "the mews' path, path of gulls." "Twere wrong, had my benefactor cast his help to the sea-mews' path, rough with winds"—where the whole phrase reminds us of Homer's ἀνεμόλια βάζειν, μεταμῶνια θεΐναι, and of Horace's "metus tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis." The sea is also "earth's isle-studded girdle." This at first we might think was of the encircling ocean of Homer, but it is probably meant of the isleted seas washing Norway, for Egil is speaking of England as beyond this sea.

The wind is "forest-giant," "forest-destroyer," also "willow-wolf" (destroyer). Both these expressions are in the same stanza, where the ship is running before a gale. Giant and wolf were to Norse ideas destroyers. Icelandic grammarians say a special tree may stand for any tree. But willows bending to the blast may have been

a common sight. Classical scholars will recall Lucretius' *silvifraga flabra*.

Here are some animals: Wolf is "ogress' steed." It is said that this *kenning* rests on a myth, but it may be partly imaginative; evil witches are horsed on evil beasts.

Raven, eagle, etc., become "battle-crane, wound-gull," *hjaldr-trani*, *ben-már*.

Soared battle-cranes  
O'er corse-strown lanes:  
Found wound-gull's bill  
Of blood its fill.

*Head-ransom.*

Duck is "brook-bird" in a curious compound *kenning*, where the child Egil, receiving a duck's egg as a prize for his precocious verses, speaks of it as a "brook-bird's bed-bolster."

Serpent is several ways kenne'd—"Ling's (heath's) flashing thong." Dante speaks thus of a snake: "Tra l'erba e i fior venia la mala striscia"—the evil "stripe" or "band." The idea is much the same. Serpent is also "dale-fish," which occurs with variations. The scaly brightness probably suggested the expression.

Parts of the body have curious *kennings*. Arm or wrist is "hawk-trodden-tree, hawk-cliff, hawk's high fell," which seems to imply hawking, but of this in the sagas I know no mention. Eye is "brow-moon," and cold glance is "moonshine." "Not easy to face was the 'moonshine' of Eric's forehead, when snaky-flashing shone the 'brow-moon' of the monarch." This rather reminds one of the Homeric ὑποδρα ἰδῶν.

War, battle, and the like have many *kennings*: "storm of weapons, of edges, of metal, spear-music." Such might be illustrated by several similes from Homer and other classical writers. Pindar speaks of one who "wards off from his country hail-storm of blood," and again of the "blood hail-like" at Salamis. Scott's battle-pieces also supply obvious illustrations; for slaughter as "raven's food, eagles' supper," and the like, occur frequently. Scott speaks of a

Warrior good,  
Skill'd to prepare the raven's food.

There is a curious *kenning* for the home of the happy dead, Valhalla. Egil says, "My son is gone to the dwellings of the beehive." The Icelandic is *bý-skip*, a word



which Egil may have got from the English "bee-skep," or "bee-skip," for he was more than once in England, whence the Scandinavians imported honey. (Reasons for this explanation are given in a note to Egil's saga, and more fully in a paper read before the Cambridge Philological Society.)

Sword has several *kennings*: "hilt-wand," "slaughter-fire," "wound-flash." With this last compare Tennyson's "The bright death quivered at the victim's throat." "Ice-of-the-belt," "baldric's ice," is curious. It occurs thus in Egil's *Head-ransom*:

Fell'd by *baldric's ice* down lay  
Odin's oaks in iron-play.

There is a phrase *vefr darradr*, "web of spears," which seems most poetically explained of "a close-woven fence of spears"; but some, I believe, interpret it of "a woven banner."

Axe is "wound-wolf"; spear, "wound-fowl"; *Sár gagl*, "wound-geese," yet I do not think with any reference to the goose-feather winging the arrow; arrows, "wound-bees." Notice that here again Egil knows of bees: he is chanting his lay to King Eric in England:

Bent the king his yew,  
Wound-bees whizzing flew.

Shield is "javelin's rest": also it is "moon." Cf. "Argolici clipei aut Phœbææ lampadis instar."—*Virg.*

For ship one would expect Vikings to have poetical expressions. Here are some: "wave-horse," "sea-king's swan." Cf. "The barge with oar and sail moved from the brink, like a full-breasted swan."

"Sea-snow-shoe" is another *kenning* for ship. And, before supposing this metaphor to be somewhat mixed, we must remember the shape of the Norse "long-ship," and the long wooden *ski* turned up at the end: they are not dissimilar.

Gold is "sea-fire," "fire of the deep," perhaps because of the golden blaze of sunset on the waters. Compare:

One burnish'd sheet of living gold,  
Loch Katrine lay beneath him rolled.

*Scott.*

Others have supposed the real or imagined treasures of the deep to have started this *kenning*. Gold is also "arm-fire," gold arm-

lets being much worn; also "crucible-fire." Silver is "crucible-snow." Egil speaks of King Athelstan "showering on him *crucible snow*," when he gave him much silver—a chest of silver coins.

## II. QUAINT DESCRIPTIONS AND CONCEITS.

Of these some also include metaphor.

Man and woman have several periphrases. Man is supposed a warrior; therefore he is "whetter of wolf's hunger," "wolf's tooth-dyer," "raven-glutter," "Odin's oak," "god of the corslet or sword," "shield-tree," "sea-moon's pine" (gold-wearer). Woman is "goddess of drinking-horns" (cup-bearer) "brooch-tree," or tree of any article of woman's attire. This frequent use of "tree" for "bearer" is curious.

A poet is a "song-smith." Pindar calls poets "word-builders, or carpenters" (*τέκτονες ἔπειων*). And a poem Egil describes as "timber of minstrelsy": "This bring I forth from the temple of words, timber of minstrelsy, leafy with speech." S. Jerome says: "Oratio verborum compositione frondescat." Similarly a poem of praise is "a pile of praise that shall stand long in the town of Bragi" (god of poetry); Cf. the Greek *πυργῶσαι δειδάς*—"to build the lofty rhyme."

For parts of the body there are quaint *kennings*. Breast is "mind-ship" — "I loaded my *mind-ship* with poetry"; a seaman's metaphor. But Dante has "Per correr miglior acqua alza le vele omai la navicella del mio ingegno." The tongue is the "voice-plane" or "voice-shaper" — "Easy to smooth now with the *voice-plane* is the material of my song." The brows are the *jutting cliffs of the eyelashes*. When Athelstan's generosity has cheered him, Egil says: "My *eyelashes' jutting cliffs* drooped from sorrow; the King hath raised the *guarding crags of my brow*." We have the expression "beetling brows"; and Shakespeare makes King Henry bid his soldiers

Lend the eye a terrible aspect;  
. . . let the brow o'erwhelm it,  
As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base.

For ear is put "hearing-mouth" — "Odin's draught came gushing into the *hearing-mouths* of all." All ears drank in his song. This figure we find in Horace's "Densum

humeral *bibit aure vulgus*." And Sophocles speaks of "the fount of hearing through the ears" (εἰ τῆς ἀκουούσης ἔτ' ἦν πηγῆς δι' ὠτων φραγμὸς).

There are grouped together in one poem of Egil's several quaint *kennings* for parts of his body. He is telling how he saved his life and limbs by his song termed "Head-ransom." Head is "hat-block," "bolster-mate." "I dared to bring my *bolster-mate's* price before the King. Not comely was my bardic fee when I gat in pardon from the prince my wolf-gray *hat-block*." (Head is also elsewhere "helmet-cliff," "helmet-block.") Then, to express eyes, teeth, and ears, he goes on: "Therewith followed the *pitholes of my brows, tooth-row, tents of hearing, with ear-holes*." Homer's "fence of teeth" (ἔρκος ὀδόντων) is like the Icelandic expression here. No doubt Egil meant in the description of his person here to be rather humorous than poetical. As a group of quaint expressions for parts and powers of the human body, we may compare Solomon's description of the old man in Eccles. xii. 3-5: "When the *keepers of the house* [arms] shall tremble, and the *strong men* [legs] shall bow themselves, and the *grinders* [teeth] cease, and *those that look out of the windows* [eyes] be darkened, and the *doors* [ears] shall be shut . . . and the *daughters of music* [tones of the voice] be brought low . . . and the *grasshopper shall be a burden* [the once nimble leaper shall go heavily]." Many of the phrases here have always been explained as *kennings*. I have no doubt that all the others are also of this kind; but this passage I have discussed fully elsewhere.

To return to Egil's *kennings*: Deer's-horn is curiously kened by *eyra vídr*, "ear-tree," branching antlers growing from the base of the ear. Bellows are *veðrs vðder*, "wind-cloths." The two seasons—summer and winter—are curiously expressed by "serpent's delight," "serpent's grief"—"It is the bright day that brings forth the adder." But these periphrases are used when there is no question of snakes at all.

There is a remarkable *kenning* for "stinginess"—"gold- numbness." King Eric, the lavish "breaker of rings," likes not *gold- numbness*. The phrase strikingly suggests miserly fingers to which money freezes.

Kings gave gifts in those days by breaking off a ring or link from armlet or chain. But we will go on to our third class.

### III. KENNINGS ENIGMATICAL, RIDDLE-LIKE, PURPOSELY OBSCURE.

Whatever we may think now of riddles as a poetic ornament, they were once in favour. Wisdom was wrapped in riddles. To propound them was a common entertainment in the East and with the Greeks. We all know Samson's riddle, put forth at his wedding-feast: "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness." Here what had happened was described with the *kennings* "eater" and "strong" for lion, "meat" and "sweetness" for honey. The well-known riddle of the Sphinx was of the same descriptive kind. And such are still current in the country: riddles not in the form of "Why is . . . ?" or "What is . . . ?" but a direct statement in language meant to puzzle. Here is a genuine Suffolk riddle, heard from the mouth of a child in my own village: "Red boy make black boy's belly go wibble wobble," which, being solved, is, "Fire boils kettle." The Northern poets of Scandinavia certainly sometimes did put in their verses *kennings* meant to puzzle. Egil describes his friend Arinbjorn as "Bear of the table of the birchwood's terror." The "birchwood's terror" or bane is "fire," "fire-table" is hearth, "hearth" in Icelandic is *arin*, and "bear" is *bjorn*. And in another verse the same "Arinbjorn" is called "Grjotbjorn." For *grjot* is "stone"; a stone may be a hearth-stone—that is, *arin*; hence "Grjotbjorn" stands for "Arinbjorn."

Snorri, our Icelandic Priscian, distinctly tells us that when a word had two or more meanings such word was used to produce obscurity (*ofljóst*); or a synonym of such ambiguous word might be used. An instance of this is in a verse of Egil's in his extreme old age. Speaking of his cold feet, he says that he has two *ekkjur* which need fire to warm them. Now *ekkja* means "widow," but it is meant to suggest another word for "widow"—*hæll*, which also means "heel." "Two heels" are meant by "two widows"—a curious kind of pun or puzzle. A school-fellow of mine at Eton used to perpetrate

things of this kind. Several I remember—one I give. He exclaimed (he was very musical): "Oh, I have broken the Mozart of my teapot!" From "Mozart" guess "Handel," then "handle." But enough of those undesirable *kennings*. There are not, indeed, many such in Egil's verses. We now take our last class.

#### IV.—KENNINGS LEGENDARY AND MYTHOLOGICAL.


On these, too, I shall not dwell long. Egil has proportionally few; nor are his of this kind very abstruse. Snorri has been copious in his discussion of this class. The legends that he gives to account for the *kennings* are most interesting and valuable, more so than the *kennings* themselves. And some of the *kennings* supposed to have originated in the myths may have been metaphors earlier than the myths, perhaps in some cases the origins of the myths; e.g., poetry is "Odin's mead" or "cup," "Odin's theft," "prize," "burden"; and much legend is there to show how Odin stole poetry, how he carried it. But poetry may have been conceived of as God-given, a Divine draught, honeyed, and the like, apart from special legends. Gold is the serpent's bed, and to account for this a long tale is given, in fact, the whole story of Fafnir, Sigurd, etc. But serpents or dragons guard golden treasure in many lands; the toad has a jewel in its head; these things seem to hang together, but very likely did not come from the Volsung's tale. Gold is also "Kraki's seed," and "seed of Fyrisfield"; and about this Snorri tells us the charming story of Rolf Kraki pursued over Fyrisfield, and scattering gold to delay his pursuers (see the story translated in A. Lang's *Red Story Book*). But may not golden grain, the wealth of the field, be somehow at the bottom of this *kenning*? A fruitful field was the oldest wealth. (Alas! it is so no more.) When I was buying seeds for my garden some twelve years since, the seedsman asked me where the garden was. Being told, he said: "Oh, anything will grow there; I know the garden; you could grow sovereigns there, if you could find the seed." (I have never found it.) Then for gold "Frodi's flour" is a *kenning*. Why? King Frodi had two

bondwomen, giants' offspring, who ground him gold galore in a magic mill; but finally, as the ruthless king gave them no rest, they ground him ruin. A striking poem, the "Mill Song," tells of this. Here again golden grain might be the origin. And the parable (*pace* some more elaborate German expounders), may it not be that the forces of Nature, overstrained and abused, work man's destruction? or, as Solomon hath it, "Qui festinat ad divitias non exit insons"?

Of these mythological *kennings* I will say no more. They are by some Icelandic poets overdone. And, indeed, with the later verse-writers the system of obscure periphrasis for almost everything made the poetry artificial, and almost, one would think, unintelligible. But the earlier sort of *kennings* illustrate, and are illustrated by, poetry of other lands. Thus we may find some instruction and interest in the study of the ways and words of our northern cousins.



#### "Sweet Hampstead."\*

N the title-page of this most charming volume the words of John Constable, R.A., are aptly quoted: "When shall we see you at sweet Hampstead again?" This was the epithet that Constable delighted to apply to the lovely district which he considered a great treasure-house for his art, with which he had always an intimate acquaintance, and where he resided for the last seven years of his life. Collins and Leslie, as well as Constable, and Gainsborough before them, all considered that Hampstead furnished them with the best possible foreground.

The critic is disarmed when he learns from the preface that the gifted author is eighty-nine, and that the first draft of this book was laid aside more than thirty years ago in the stress of a busy life. "From such a pile of years," says Mrs. White, "I almost lose

\* *Sweet Hampstead and its Associations*. By Mrs. Caroline A. White. Many illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1900. 8vo., pp. xv, 391. Price 15s. net.

the author's dread of the critic. Praise or blame are to me now much the same; but, being a woman, I still prefer the praise." We can, however, candidly assure the author that almost unstinted praise is her sincere due, and that, after thirty-five years of reviewing, we find these pages exceptionally bright and welcome.

The only criticism that is not complimentary shall be made at the outset. Mrs. White is not quite safe to follow on antiquarian grounds. As an instance may be mentioned the reference on p. 2 to Gospel Oak Fields, so called from a Gospel oak, the

ing; but some of the small portraits are neither worthy of the book nor of the person commemorated. The likenesses of Dr. Johnson and of Charles Lamb may be cited as examples.

*The Records of Hampstead* have been written by Mr. Baines, and a considerable variety of other books have sung the praises or gossiped about the surroundings of this, the most beautiful of the northern heights of London; but Mrs. White has given us a book that strikes out a line of its own. In these pages the many historic, literary, and artistic associations in which Hampstead through



FIG. I.—SOUTH END ROAD, 1840.

hollow trunk of which was still standing early in the fifties. Mrs. White's comment is that this tree was "one of the many so called in various counties of England, from the use made of them by the Preaching Friars, who under their shade were wont to read and explain the Scriptures to the people." The fact is that these Gospel oaks had no more to do with the Friars than with the Salvation Army; they were thus called as boundary-trees of parishes where the Gospel for the day was read during the Rogation-tide procession.

The general get-up of the book is excellent, and the illustrations for the most part charm-

ing its varied beauty and healthful position so specially abounds are brought together in no definite order, but after a fashion singularly attractive through its very irregularity.

There is no other district in England of like area wherewith such a wealth of literary association is naturally connected. As we turn over the pages, the more or less intimate connection of such men and women as John Evelyn, Sir Richard Steele, Mrs. Barbauld, Austin Dobson, Dean Swift, Lord Erskine, Fanny Burney, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Joanna Baillie, Oliver Goldsmith, Madame Piozzi, Percy Bysshe Shelley, W. Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Lord Mansfield, Charles

Mathews, Dr. Johnson, and the Earl of Chesterfield, are brought before us in the most natural manner.

Although London cannot be too thankful for the preservation of great tracts of Hampstead Heath, still, there is no suburb of the Metropolis where the changes have been more complete during the last half-century, and especially during recent years, than is the case with Hampstead. It is the completeness of these changes, and the absolute loss of many a picturesque nook and corner, now built over in a spirit of modern aggressiveness and cheapness, that makes this book,

tall pails full to the householders at a penny a pail. The last of these old water-carriers died in the workhouse at New End about 1868. Mrs. White well remembers the time when, round the margin of Shepherd's Well, "the yellow stars of the lesser celandine first opened, and Shakespeare's ladies' smocks were soonest seen."

The Spaniards is the name of an inn standing at the entrance of the Heath on the road to Highgate, on the site of an ancient toll-gate which formerly divided the Bishop of London's park from Hampstead Heath. It was originally known as the Gate House,



FIG. 2.—SHEPHERD'S WELL.

with its recollections and pictures, of so much value.

What can be more charming than this picture of South End Road in 1840? "In the old sunny days," says Mrs. White, "South End lay, a picturesque little hamlet of red-roofed houses, embosomed in green trees—an integral part of the parish of St. John, but unfolded in it—a sort of Hagar's child, outside Hampstead."

With the present abundant water-supply, it is difficult to believe that anyone now living can recollect the days when Shepherd's Well, in the Conduit Fields, yielded all the water for the district, employing a body of local water-carriers who made a living by vending

but about 1700 was turned into an inn, and is said to have taken its present name from the first landlord being a Spaniard. It still retains much of its primitive and picturesque appearance. It was to the Spaniards that Oliver Goldsmith was wont to take his friends for what he called "a shoemaker's holiday" on the Heath. Charles Dickens, too, delighted in his earlier days to visit this house and garden; it will, perhaps, be remembered that it was to the Spaniards tea-gardens that Mrs. Bardell and her friends betook themselves on that eventful summer afternoon when Dodson and Fogg took the widow in execution "on cognovit and costs." A far more eventful incident, dealing with serious

historic fact, is also connected with this inn. It was the sharp wit of the landlord of the Spaniards that saved Lord Mansfield's fine

Lord Mansfield's town-house in Bloomsbury Square, and then started for Caen Wood with a like intent. "The course of the rioters lay



FIG. 3.—THE SPANIARDS.



FIG. 4.—THE SPANIARDS GARDEN.

seat at Caen Wood from destruction by the Gordon rioters in 1780. Because of some suspicion that he favoured Roman Catholicism, this devilishly bigoted mob sacked and burnt

through Gray's Inn Lane to Hampstead. The afternoon was exceedingly sultry, and the men and boys composing the mob, heated and weary from their previous exertions and the

march out, rejoiced at the sight of the well-known inn, and longed for its foaming tankards of ripe ale. The landlord, who knew of their intentions, affected rabble sympathies, and encouraged them to refresh themselves. While they did so, he secretly gave information to Lord Mansfield's steward, who supplied additional barrels of ale from the Caen Wood cellars, and in the meantime sent off a messenger for the military. They, fortunately, were already on their way out, and quickly surrounded the house, made the ringleaders prisoners, and as many of their wretched followers as they could well secure.

"under the greenwood's tree." Mrs. White's earlier recollection of Judges' Walk, though then greatly despoiled of its primal beauty, was sufficient to show what a handsome double grove this triple row of elms, magnificent in height and form, must have made. Its present condition is one of "almost hopeless decadence, the trees pollarded and lopped out of all resemblance of their old forms, and more than three parts of their number dead."

One of the later chapters in this volume gives a lively account of the submanor of Belsize, lying on the south side of the parish



FIG. 5.—JUDGES' WALK.

It is said Lord Mansfield never forgot his indebtedness to his publican neighbour."

The Spaniards was also famous for its curious garden, which was laid out with designs in coloured pebbles. From the mound in its centre was a fine view, "from which the most salient objects in six counties could be seen." We reproduce a view of this garden from an old print by Chastelaine.

Some modern Goths endeavoured not long since to change the name of Judges' Walk to Prospect Terrace, but happily they were defeated. Judges' Walk, Hampstead, is said to have been thus named in the time of the Great Plague, when the courts at Westminster were closed, and the judges gave judgment

of Hampstead. The fine old manor-house and its beautiful gardens and spacious park, were purchased by an adventurer in 1720, and turned into a place of amusement on what was then a magnificent scale. The first advertisement describes it as open from six in the morning till eight at night. It speedily degenerated into a fast prototype of Cremorne. By the end of the century Belsize House became again a private mansion, and was for some time the residence of Prime Minister Perceval, who was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812. When Mrs. White first knew it, both house and demesne were in a state of desolation, and were offered for sale for building purposes. At



FIG. 6.—BELSIZE LANE, 1850.

that time Belsize Lane (built over for half a century) was absolutely rural, as can be gathered from the illustration representing its appearance in 1850, just prior to its being blotted out. "Great elms shaded its high grassy banks, with woodbine, wild-rose, and elder blowing in them."

Pleasant and healthful as it is to find the great and varied stretch of the Heath so near to crowded London, and beautiful as are the prospects still to be seen from the heights of Hampstead, this delightful book makes us long to step back at least so far as into the first half of the nineteenth century.





## An Early German News-pamphlet.

By W. E. A. AXON, LL.D., F.R.S.L.



THE newspaper looms so large in the daily life of the present age that it is interesting as well as remarkable to note how modern is the development of journalism, and how humble and unpretentious its beginnings were. This may be illustrated by a *Neue Zeytung* of 1530, now in my possession, but formerly in the famous library of Dr. Georg Kloss, of Frankfurt-am-Main. It is a tract of two leaves; the fourth page is blank, and the first contains only the title, extending to seven lines only. The title reads: *Neue Zeytung des erschrocklichen grossen Wassers, So sich auff den fünfften tag Nouembris im Niderland erhaben, vnd was es für schaden gethon hat, etc.*, 1530.

It is professedly written by someone in Amdorf, and tells of the damage done by a great flood which happened on November 15, 1530. After describing the damage done in the town, where the water was above the height of a man, the chronicler states that there was much devastation also in Flanders, Zeeland, and Holland, but as districts were still under water, it was impossible to estimate the extent of the loss, although it was certain to be large. Not many details are given, but an effort is made to produce an impression by generalities.\* Some of the dams were broken, and these, it is noted, will cost much money to repair. The journalist of the sixteenth century points the moral of his story of the great flood of 1530 in a strain of pious repentance and resignation: "Gott hatt Rom gestrafft, nun ist es auch über dise land

\* It is, of course, possible that the tract was originally of four leaves, but of this there is no trace.

kommen, Gott woll vns genedig vnnnd barmhertzig sein.' The allusion is to the sack of Rome in 1527, when for seven months the Eternal City was in the hands of the spoilers.

The printed news-"paper" was the successor of the written news-letter. It was important for the great business houses to know what was going on in the countries with which they traded. Political events naturally influence commerce, and the news-writers who made it their business to supply such information would, no doubt, make their communications more interesting by the mention of notabilia unconnected with mercantile affairs. The Heidelberg University contains twenty-eight volumes of news-letters connected with the great house of Fugger, who have been styled the Rothschilds of the Renaissance period. Many pamphlets were printed from time to time dealing with single events, as in the case of the *Neue Zeytung* here described; but the transformation into a printed periodical was effected slowly. The *Relatio Historica* of Michael von Aitzing was published in 1583, and continued half-yearly. Fifty numbers of a *Relation* appeared in 1609, and are preserved at Heidelberg. This, which was a newspaper in the modern sense, is believed to have been printed at Strassburg.

As doubts have sometimes been cast upon the veracity of journalists ancient and modern, it may be added that there is other testimony as to the reality of the flood of 1530, and as to the great damage which it caused in the Netherlands. In this terrible deluge 404 parishes were drowned, and some of them were not recovered from the waters until 1597.

"Of this memorable and lamentable inundation," says Edward Grimstone, "these two Latin verses were made, showing the date of the yeare and the day :

"Anno ter deno post sesquimille Nouembris  
Quinta, stat salsis Zelandia tota sub undis."



## The Ordinances of the Gild of Barber-Surgeons of Norwich.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S.



HE Ordinances of the Barber-Surgeons of Norwich were drawn up in 1684, and are contained in a volume preserved in the muniment-room at the Castle Museum in Norwich. All ordinances previously to this date formed one set, which was intended to apply to all the gild-crafts, then eighteen in number, but in 1561 the Barber-Surgeons drew up a special set for their own guidance and management. This set consisted of six.\* In 1684 they had increased to thirty-three in number. From them it is quite possible to form a very clear idea of the working of the company, the only means we have of doing so, as the gild-books are not supposed to be in existence.

Norwich. By-Laws, Ordinances and Constitutions made, ordained and appointed at an Assembly of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of the said City of Norwich held in the same City within the Guildhall there, the tenth day of Aprill in the Year of our Lord 1684, and in the thirty six† Year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. In the time of William Helwys Esqr. his Mayoralty, for the better regulating the Arte and Mistery of a Barber and Barber-Chirurgion in the said City and County thereof as followeth.

Preamble. FORASMUCH as severall of the King's Majesty's most noble progenitors Kings and Queens of this Nation in former times by severall letters patent under the Great Seal of England, have granted unto the Citizens of the City of Norwich (being an Ancient City) that if any Customs or Ordinances of the said City obtained and used shall be in any part hard or defective, so that for any thing in the said City truly happening where a fitt remedy not being clearly ordained, there shall be need of amendment, that then the Mayor and Sheriffs of the said City for the time being and Aldermen of the said City or the greater *Number* of them shall have full power and authority to appointe and order a fitt remedy, in that behalf such as shall be consonant to good faith and reason for the common profit of the citizens of the said City and of other persons hither resorting—the same to be done with the consent of the sixty Citizens of the Comon Council of the said City or the greater number of them. And that when and so often as need shall require and to them shall seem convenient so as always such ordinances shall be profitable to the King and his faithful subjects and agreeable to good faith and reason as is aforesaid. As by the charters aforesaid may more plainly appear. And whereas the making of such laws, Ordinances and Con-

Ordinances to be amended when necessary.

And warranted by the charters.

\* *The Barber-Surgeons of Norwich*, by Charles Williams. Jarrold, 1897.

† In reality the 24th.

stitutions is not only warranted by the said City and also by the use and customs in the said City time out of mind, used and approved, which usages and customs are also confirmed to the citizens of the same City by diverse grants to them made by severall Kings heretofore, as also by his Majesty's most gracious charter that now is, as in and by the same may also appear. And whereas the Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons inhabiting within the said City and Liberties of the same, anciently and time whereof the memory of man hath not been to the contrary, have been a company of artificers of that Trade, Art, and Mistery and have been freemen of the said City and have used to contribute to the public charges and bear public offices in the said City as other freemen of like rank and quality within the same have used to do and have used to be governed, regulated and ordered by certain By-Laws Orders and Constitutions made within the said City by the Mayors and Sheriffs of the said City, and greater part of the Aldermen of the same with the consent of the greater number of the sixty citizens of the Comon Councill of the said City and according to the Charters, Usages and Customs of the said City.

Barbers being freemen of the city.

And according to the same during all the said time have yearly chosen and have had a Headman, two Wardens, in the said Company who have usually every year been sworne before the Mayor of the said City for the time being, for the faithful execution of their severall offices in the governing and ordering the said Company in the said Craft according to the said By-Laws and Ordinances and Constitutions; And for the finding out of offenders against the laws or any of them yet in regard many of the same By-Laws, Ordinances and Constitutions are very ancient and almost become obsolete for want of use, others of them are defective for want of well penning and framing the same, and many now new frauds, deceits and inconvenients are of late discovered to be practised and used by the said Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons, for which a fitt remedy by the said former By-Laws and Ordinances is not provided to the great prejudice and damage not only to the honest dealing Barber and Barber-Chirurgion of the said Company, but also to the good people of the Nation and Realme, which deceits and inconveniences for want of good By-Laws to punish and reform them, do daily increase more and more and others take encouragement to offend in the like kind in hope to escape with impunity.

The craft always had a Headman and Wardens.

Laws obsolete. Preamble.

Good by-laws wanted.

FOR PREVENTION whereof and for the better ordering and regulating of the said Company of Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons, in the said City and Liberties thereof and others of that Mistery and Craft who resort to the same, to exercise that Mistery and Craft within the said City and Liberties thereof. And for the better ordering and governing the said Mistery and Craft and upholding of just dealing in the same. And for the better punishing of such abuses and practices for the future as have been found to be hurtful to the same and to the said Mistery and Craft and all others resorting to the said City.

IT IS ENACTED, ordered, constituted, and ordained at this present Court of Assembly, holden by the Mayor and Sheriffs and greater number of Aldermen of the said City, with the consent of the greater number of the sixty persons of the Comon Councill of the same City, in manner and form following (that is to say) that the Headman and Wardens of the said Company of Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons already sworn shall continue in their said offices until their year be out, unless New officers be before that time chosen and sworn in their places, and shall execute all such power and authority for the putting in execution of all such By-Laws, Orders, Rules, Ordinances and Constitutions as heretofore have been, now are or hereafter shall be made touching and concerning the regulating of the said trade and Company.

The Headman and Wardens to continue in office.

An Assembly  
to be held  
every quarter.

AND that the Headman and Wardens of the said Company for the time being and at all times hereafter for the time being, shall cause an Assembly of the said Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons inhabiting in the said City once every quarter of the year at the least (and oftener if need shall require) to be warned and holden for the said Company at the New Hall of the said City, or at some other public convenient place in the said City, as usually hath been to consult, discourse and advise about matters for the good and benefit of the said Mistery and Craft, and well ordering of the same. And that if any Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon, who is an inhabitant of the said City and a Master Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon who trades for himself within the said City or Liberties thereof and a freeman of the same, being warned by the Beadle appointed by the Headman and Wardens for the said Company for the time being, shall not appear at any such Assembly at the time and place appointed for the same, and there fairly and civilly demean himself and continue there during the time of such Assembly unless there be just cause of his absence or for his departure by reason of sickness or other necessary occasion for the same from such an Assembly before the end thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Comonalty of the said City for every such absence or departure contrary to the true meaning hereof three shillings.

Every Barber  
and Barber-  
Chirurgeon to  
be present

under a pen-  
alty of three  
shillings.

What number  
make an As-  
sembly.

AND that the Headman and Wardens, two Assistants six other Barbers or Barber-Chirurgeons being freemen of the said City so met, shall make such Assembly and what they shall act or do shall be taken and accounted as the act of such an Assembly of the said Company, and that no meetings of any persons of the said Company under that number shall be holden or deemed for any Assembly sufficient according to the intent or meaning of any of the laws or ordinances heretofore made or hereafter herein following mention to be made touching the said Company of Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons.

The Assem-  
bly to elect a  
Headman,  
two Wardens,  
and four As-  
sistants.

AND that at some Assembly to be holden for the said Company at or before the 30 of May now next ensuing there shall be a Headman, two Wardens and four Assistants chosen for the said Company of the same Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons who at the time of such choice are inhabitants and Master Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons (who trade for themselves within the said City or Liberties thereof and freeman of the same for the year next ensuing) which said persons so to be chosen shall within one month next after the 24 of June now next ensuing be presented to the Mayor of the said City for the time being, as usually hath been to take an oath before him to such effect and purpose as other Wardens of other companies in the said City usually do for execution of their offices, and that in case no such Wardens shall be chosen and presented to the Mayor within the time aforesaid that then it shall be in the power of the Mayor of the said City for the time being as use hath been to nominate, elect and choose a headman and two fit persons of the said Company, such as to him shall seem most fit to be Wardens of the said Company of Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons, and four fit persons to be Assistants to the said Headman and Wardens for the year then next ensuing, and shall give them their oaths for the due performances of the same offices. And that the like course for electing and choosing of headman Wardens and Assistants for the said Company at or before every 30th day of May yearly and presenting them before the Mayor of the said City for the time being, from time to time, within two months after to be sworne. And for choosing and swearing of Headman, Wardens and Assistants for the said Company by the said Mayor for the time being. In case there be no such election made and presented to him within the time aforesaid

If not elected  
by the Assem-  
bly the Mayor  
and Aldermen  
to elect.

The Mayor,  
etc., to elect  
yearly if the  
Assembly re-  
fuse to ap-  
point.

as is herein before limited by the said company, shall always hereafter yearly and every year from time to time be holden, observed and kept.

And that if any headman, Wardens or Assistant so chosen by the Assembly for the same company or appointed as aforesaid by the Mayor of the City for the time being, shall refuse or neglect to take upon him or them the office he or they shall be chosen or appointed unto as aforesaid. Everyone so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit to the Chamberlaine of the said City for the time being for the use of the said Mayor or Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty for every such offence forty shillings.

A penalty of forty shillings in case of refusal to be elected.

AND that every Master Barber and Barber-Chirurgion using the said art and mistery within the said City and Liberties thereof shall continue and pay quarterly and every quarter of a year, sixpence, at every quarter assembly of said Company, to the Headman and Wardens thereof for the time being for the use of the said company from and after the feast day of St. Michael the Archangell now next ensuing for, and towards their charges of, and about the said mistery upon pain that every one who shall make default in payment thereof (being thereunto required) shall forfeit for every neglect or refusal twelve pence.

Payments of sixpence to be made quarterly

under a penalty of twelve pence.

AND whereas time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, there hath been a feast kept and held within some public and convenient place within the said City for the meeting and debating about the said trade. Such members as were appointed thereto by the said Company. It is therefore ordered and constituted and appointed that the day for the feast of the said Company shall be upon the first Tuesday in the month of August which shall be in the year of our Lord 1684 at which time the Headman Wardens and Assistants of the said Company for the time being or the major part of them and all such other persons as have formerly been Headmen or Wardens of the said Company shall then assemble and meet together at the New Hall of the said City, or at some other public and convenient place within the said City. And by their most voices elect and choose two men of the said Company being inhabitants and freemen of the said City that have not yet already born the charges of the said feast, to be feast-makers of the said Company for the year then next ensuing. And that the like course for the choosing of feast-makers shall always hereafter yearly from time to time be chosen, observed, and kept upon the day aforesaid.

A Feast to be held yearly. The appointment of feast-makers.

Two to be chosen.

And if any person or persons so chosen to bear or make the said accustomed feast, shall refuse or neglect so to do according to the order heretofore in that behalf used, that then every person or persons so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit and pay to the Headman and Wardens of the said Company for the time being to the use of the said Company, three pounds. And that upon the refusal or neglect of any such person or persons so chosen as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Headman and Wardens and Assistants of the said Company for the time being or the greatest part of them whereof the Headman to be one, to choose one or more persons of the said Company being freemen and inhabitants of the said City in the place of him or them so refusing or neglecting to bear or hayne the said feast. And if any person so newly chosen to bear the said feast shall refuse so to do, then he or they so refusing or neglecting shall likewise forfeit to the said headman and Wardens to the use of the said Company, three pounds.

On refusal to forfeit three pounds.

AND if any feast-maker of the said Company chosen to bear the said feast shall depart this life or dwell out of the said City and Liberties thereof, before

In case of death, an-

other Feast-maker to be chosen. he or they have borne and made the said feast. That then it shall and may also be lawful to and for the Headman and Wardens of the said Company for the time being at all times hereafter to call and summon an Assembly of the said Company to be held in the place aforesaid. And the said Headman Wardens and Assistants and such persons of the said Company as are Master Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons being ffreemen of the said City, present at such an Assembly, shall choose by their most voices any person or persons of the said Company to be ffeast-maker or ffeast-makers in the place or places of any such departed (or dwelling out of the said City and County thereof) to bear his or their charge or charges in bearing the said ffeast. And if he or they so newly chosen shall refuse or neglect to bear the said ffeast then he or they so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit to the said Headman and Wardens to the use of the said Company, three pounds.

The Feast-maker to provide a dinner. AND that the ffeast-maker which shall bear the said ffeast shall yearly in the new hall of this City or in some other public or convenient place in the same City, provide yearly upon the day appointed for the said ffeast which shall be yearly, and every year upon the first Tuesday in the month of August, a convenient dinner for the said Company and their wives and if the said ffeast-makers shall not bear the said ffeast in the time, place and manner aforesaid, then every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such default to the use of the said Company, three pounds.

Under a penalty of three pounds.

Penalty on not appearing at the feast. AND that every person of the said Company being a Master Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City or Liberties thereof shall immediately after the end of the dinner pay and give unto the said ffeast-makers for himself and his wife 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> and every such person not married 2<sup>s</sup> towards the charge of the said ffeast to the use of the said ffeast-makers. And that if any such Master of the said Company that do or shall keep shopp or other place to work in the said Mistery or Craft within the said City or County thereof being by the said ffeast-maker or Beadle of the said Company or any of them bidden or invited to the said ffeast or knowledge thereof given at their dwelling house, or houses, do not come to the said ffeast nor send his or their money to the said ffeast-maker (*viz*) every one having a wife 2/6 and every one unmarried 1/6 that then he or they so not coming nor sending his or their money nor having a reasonable excuse to be allowed by the Headman and Wardens of the said Company for the time being, or two of them whereof the headman to be one, shall forfeit and loose for every time so offending, six shillings and eightpence.

All members of the Company to be Freemen. AND that no person of the said Company of Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons, not being a ffreeman of the said City shall at any time hereafter work, or do any sort of work belonging to the Art and Mistery of a Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon, in the house of any person or persons whatsoever dwelling in the said City or County thereof other than of a Barber or Barber Chirurgeon being a ffreeman of the said City, unless he shall be retained by the year with some person dwelling within the said City or County thereof, and in that case only in the house of such person with whom he shall be so retained by the year and only such work as shall be for the proper use of the family wherein he shall be so retained, upon pain to forfeit for every such offence, five shillings.

(*To be continued.*)

## Frescoes in Little Kimble Church, Bucks.

**T**HE accompanying sketches of some frescoes brought to light last year in the church of All Saints, Little Kimble, Buckinghamshire, are kindly sent to us by Mr. H. Philibert Feasey. The following description is taken from the parish magazine of Little Kimble, by kind permission of the rector, the Rev. A. K. Hobart Hampden:

"This most interesting little church appears to have been completely covered internally with wall-paintings, which were subsequently defaced by Biblical quotations and whitewash in the seventeenth century, or utterly 'restored' out of all existence in the nineteenth. Beginning with the west wall, we find traces of figures in a dark Indian-red outline and patches of colour. The subjects are now impossible to make out; but the whole wall was apparently covered completely with painting. Coming now to the north wall, in the corner is the faint image of Our Lord in a dark-red garment; the figure is about 4 feet high, and faces towards the east. Above, and a little to the right, over the window, are small outline figures representing souls in torment, much defaced. First is a figure in a sort of bath with a demon on either side pouring fire out of buckets over the unhappy person; next is a woman, with hands raised in supplication, whose hair is being twisted up on a stick by two demons, whilst two others on a lower level claw her with two pronged hooks. Next comes a life-sized figure, in red outline, the head alone remaining, a memorial tablet covering the rest. Between the north door and the first windows is a mass of colour, but the design is now impossible to determine. The best-preserved painting in the church is a life-sized figure of St. George (Fig. 1). He stands holding a lance in the right hand; his left holds his shield by the top. The armour he wears gives us the key to the date of most of the frescoes, viz., about 1310; it is complete chain-mail, with round knee-caps of leather. Over the armour is a white 'surcoat' with a red cross, which formerly bore

a running pattern, dark brown on the paler red. The little shield bears the same cross, and the 'gige,' or strap for hanging it round the neck, is twisted round the wrist. On either shoulder are 'aiguillettes,' which protected the head from a side cut; these have also each a red cross, bearing traces of the same ornamentation. The long sword is worn slightly in front of the figure, and on



Fig. 1

the heels are 'prick-spurs,' which were in general use at this period before the 'rowel spurs' came into fashion. Underneath can still be read the name 'Georgius' in Longobardic characters. There appears to have been a frieze running along under the roof, but it has been completely destroyed during the restoration. Even the window splays have been decorated. Thus, in the first

window on the north side, we find on the left hand, under canopies, the remains of a bishop, wearing a red chasuble and holding a pastoral staff, and next the head of a female saint. On the right the canopy remains and the hands of one figure (Fig. 2)—one hand



Canopy: easternmost window  
N. Wall.  
Fig. 2

holding a book, and the other raised as if preaching or in benediction. On the left-hand splay of the next window are the remains of two women, one, apparently a nun, holding a book. On the right side of the same window are the faint remains of 'S. Francis preaching to the birds' (Fig. 3). All that is left of S. Francis is his rope girdle and his raised right hand. The birds sing from the branches of a conventional tree; two are



St. Francis: preaching: to the Birds

On splay, easternmost window  
North Wall.

Fig. 3

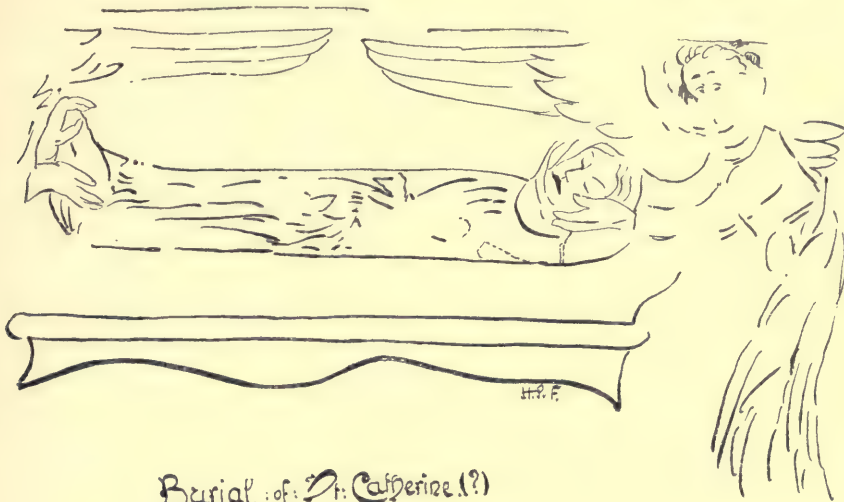


above, whilst below an owl listens with a look of intelligence to the preaching of his 'friend.' There is no other instance known of a picture of S. Francis in an English church, which makes this faint image of him doubly interesting. Over the pulpit is the remnant of a canopy, and traces of painting over the chancel arch. We now return to the south door. Over it is the burial of St. Catherine of Alexandria (Fig. 4). Two angels lower her body into a tomb, their wings spread out above her. To the right of

### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THERE is to be an exhibition of ancient and modern examples of goldsmiths' work and related crafts at Florence, in connection with the celebration of the fourth centenary of Benvenuto Cellini's birth, on November 2. The first congress of Italian goldsmiths will be held in that city on the same occasion. Another exhibition of ancient goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work is to be held in the course of the autumn in the Frisian Museum at Leeuwarden. The collection will probably be somewhat note-



Burial of St. Catherine (?)  
Over (S) (Nestry) Door.  
Fig. 4

the door are the remains in outline of the life-sized figure of an elderly man, his head covered by a cowl, and holding a book with his drapery-covered hand—perhaps an evangelist (Fig. 5). The figure is beautifully drawn, with great freedom, and is possibly by another and more educated hand than the other paintings. To the left of the door we find the seventeenth-century inscription has erased the painting formerly on the wall. This is all that remains of the once glorious wall-painting in the little church, which must have been the wonder and admiration of the people of Kimble in 'the days of faith, when patient thought brooded on things of God, and doubted not.'"

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worthy, as many of the guilds and municipal councils throughout Holland have promised to lend specimens of the very valuable and beautiful treasures in their possession.



Professor Hilprecht, of Pennsylvania University, who went out in the spring to superintend new excavations on the site of Babylon, has recently written home as follows: "The results of our researches exceed everything that has so far been known about Babylon. We found the great temple library and priest school of Nippur, which had been destroyed by the Elamites 228 B.C. The library consists of 16,000 volumes, written on stones, and covers the entire theological, astronomical, linguistic, and mathematical knowledge of those days. We also unearthed a collection of letters and biographies, deciphered the inscriptions of many newly-discovered tombstones and monu-



Curled figure.

On right of South door.

Fig. 5

ments, and copied finally, best of all, 5,000 official documents of inestimable value to the student of ancient history. The net result of our journey consists, so far, of 23,000 stone writings."

The governing body of the Château at Chantilly, says the *Athenæum*, have acquired for the library there a most interesting and valuable Book of Hours, executed in 1549 for the Connétable de Montmorency, by the artists responsible for that of Henri II., which is one of the most beautiful books in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 25th ult. and three following days the under-mentioned books from the library of the late Duke of Argyll and from the library of General Cafe, V.C.: The Ibis, ten odd volumes, 1859-72, £31; Ray Society's Publications, 58 vols., £17 10s.; Catalogue of the Manuscript Collections of Alfred Morrison, 13 vols., £26; Ackermann's Cambridge University, 1815, £10; Scott's Novels, Lang's edition, large paper, Japan proofs, 1892-94, £13; White's History of Selborne, first edition, 1789, £9; Nagler's Künstler-Lexicon, 22 vols., 1835-52, £18 10s.; Seymour Haden's Études à l'Eau-forte, 1866, £42; Ruskin's Stones of Venice, 3 vols., 1851-53, £11 10s.; Early English Text Society, 104 parts, 1864-98, £12; Manning and Bray's Surrey, £16; Surtees's Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities, 1843, £25 10s.; Milton's Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes, first edition, 1671, £11 15s.; Dickens's Oliver Twist, first edition, presentation copy to J. P. Harley, 1838, £26; Jane Austen's Novels, first editions, 16 vols., 1811-18, £30; R. Kipling's Echoes, 1884, £8 5s.; Keats's Poems, Kelmescott Press, 1894, £27 10s.; Shakespeare's Poems, *ib.*, 1893, £14 5s.; Watteau, Œuvre, vol. i., 83 plates, Paris, s.d., £82; Natural History of an Evening Party, MS., with humorous sketches, 1848, £20; Taylor the Water Poet's Travels to Prague, 1621, £21; Collection Spitzer, 6 vols., 1890-92, £38; Shakespeare, First Folio, imperfect, and repaired by Burt, 1623, £252; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, £15.—*Athenæum*, August 4.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Monday, the 30th ult., and three following days (the last book sale of the season), the Fulford Hall library, the property of Lieut. R. Johnstone, and other properties, amongst which occurred the following: Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin, 1872-1900, £13 10s.; Chemical Society of London, Journal and Proceedings, 1843-1900, £49; Chemical News, 1863-93, £8 2s. 6d.; British Association Reports, 70 vols., £7; Shaw's History of Staffordshire, 2 vols., 1798-1801, £14; Bacon, De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum and Instauratio Magna, first edition, 1623-20, £13; Dugdale's Monasticum Anglicanum and History of St. Paul's, 9 vols., 1817-30, £18 10s.; Alken's Flowers from Nature, etc., 1824, £5 12s. 6d.; Tigon's Book of Drawings, 1693, £20 5s.; A. Dürer,

Epitome in Divæ Parthenices Mariæ Historiam, 1511, £14 15s.; Ploos van Amstel, Imitations des Maitres Hollandais, etc., 1821, £8 5s.; Hogarth's Engravings (82), mostly first states, £13; Malton's Views of Dublin, coloured, 1792-97, £11 5s.; Richardson's Pamela, first edition, 1741, £21; Manning and Bray's Surrey, £15 5s.; E. B. Browning's Prometheus Bound, first edition, 1833, £14; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Rowlandson's plates, 1817, £7 12s. 6d.; Swinburne's Songs of the Springtides, 1880, £5 12s. 6d.; Mary Stuart, 1881, £5 15s.; Tristram of Lyonesse, 1882, £5 17s. 6d.; Century of Roundels, 1883, £6 2s. 6d.; Marino Faliero, 1885, £5 17s. 6d.; Loocrine, 1887, £6; Study of Ben Jonson, 1889, £6 2s. 6d.; and Tale of Balen, 1896, £5 17s. 6d., all presented to the late Dr. Grosart.—*Athenæum*, August 11.

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#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting was held at Dublin from July 18 to 25. The proceedings opened on the morning of the 18th with a reception at the Mansion House, when Alderman Flanagan, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor, welcomed the Institute, and Lord Rosse (the president) and Sir Henry Howorth addressed the gathering. In the afternoon visits were paid to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Sir Thomas Drew acted as guide; to the Castle, where Mr. Cochrane conducted the party through the State apartments and the Chapel Royal, and Mr. Ribton Garstin described the banners; and to Trinity College, where Dr. Perceval Wright acted as cicerone, and the visitors were shown in the library four volumes of magnificent manuscripts, and in the dining-hall the college plate, of which Mr. Garstin gave a detailed account. In the evening Sir Thomas Drew gave a very able address in the rooms of the Irish Academy, entitled "Dublin for Archæologists," and Mr. G. Coffey, M.R.I.A., read a paper on "Optical Illusions in Mediæval Architecture."

On the 19th the members drove to Swords, where they inspected the fine round tower and the ruins of the Archbishop's palace, both of which were described by the Rev. Canon Twigg, D.D. Resuming their seats in the carriages, they proceeded to Malahide. After luncheon they visited Malahide Castle, where they were received by Mr. Dillon, agent to Lord Talbot de Malahide, and by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, Rector of Malahide. The fine collection of family and other pictures was inspected with much interest, as was also the ruined Abbey Church, which contains the tomb of Maud Plunkett, "maid, wife, and widow" on the same day. Her husband was killed in one of the engagements of the time. The visitors then proceeded to St. Doulough's Church, an interesting vaulted building of two stories, with a stone roof of steep pitch, and subsequently they had a look at St. Doulough's Well. In the evening a conversation, held on the invitation of the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Society of Antiquaries, in the Museum of Science and Art, brought together

a large assembly, and an extremely pleasant evening was passed.

On the next day, July 20, the members visited Trim, where, under the guidance of the Rev. Canon Healy, LL.D., they inspected the ruins of the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, of which the Canon gave a brief description. At the church the Rector, Mr. Goff, described some of the monuments, and Mr. Garstin also spoke. The archæologists then proceeded to that magnificent old ruin known as King John's Castle, which Canon Healy described. He also made reference to the "yellow tower," all that remained of a once stately building. He directed attention to the old house formerly known as St. Mary's, the Castle of the Talbots, and which formed the Diocesan School of Meath. There the great Duke of Wellington obtained his early education. Sir William Rowan Hamilton, the eminent astronomer, also received his early education in that school. After lunch the visitors drove to the Hill of Tara, passing *en route* the fine ruins of the once fortified Bective Abbey. Mr. R. Cochrane, F.S.A., in the course of an instructive discourse, referred to the foolish and destructive excavations lately made by certain "Anglo-Israelites," led by a Mr. Groom, who said that the Ark of the Covenant was lost, and that it was as likely to be in the Hill of Tara as any other place! Sir H. Howorth, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Cochrane, protested strongly against the reckless and outrageous way in which the ground had been cut up, and so gross an "archæological crime" committed. In the evening a most successful and enjoyable conversation was given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor.

In the morning of the next day, July 21, a visit was paid to Christ Church Cathedral, where Sir Thomas Drew spoke on the history of the building. After luncheon the party proceeded to the Royal Hospital, where they were received by Captain Fielding, who afforded them an opportunity of inspecting the Great Hall, with all its fine historic pictures, arms, armour, etc., and then conducted them to the chapel, in which, amongst other things, he pointed to the splendid stained glass presented by Her Majesty the Queen to commemorate her visit in 1849. The archæologists next drove to the Record Office, where they were received by Mr. H. F. Berry, who exhibited the fine old manuscripts and other objects of interest which are treasured there with the greatest care. Among them was an award in Irish, signed by a Brehon, or judge, which was read aloud, first in the original, and then in translation. At the Custom House the visitors were received in the Board Room by the Chairman of the Board of Works, Mr. Robertson, Mr. R. O'Shaghnessy, and Mr. Robert Cochrane. The Chairman and Mr. Cochrane then exhibited some fine large volumes, containing splendid photographs of the national monuments in various parts of Ireland—the Rock of Cashel, ruins of abbeys, churches, monasteries, round towers, and also photographs of the Science and Art Museum, built under the direction of the Board.

In the evening, at the Royal Irish Academy, Dr. P. W. Joyce delivered an instructive address

on "The Truthfulness of Ancient Irish Records." He said he proposed to prove that the Ancient Irish Records, from Christian times at least, were absolutely trustworthy, with such cautions and limitations as were always necessary. Sir H. Howorth, Dr. Munro, of Edinburgh, Mr. Coffey, and Mr. O'Neill Russell complimented Dr. Joyce on his paper, and bore testimony to the truth and accuracy of Irish annals.

On Monday, July 23, the members visited Kells, where they examined the old Celtic crosses in the square and churchyard, and subsequently the early stone-roofed building known as St. Columkille's House, and the round tower. The party then drove to Cairan, where they saw the Ogham stone, the Termon crosses, and the holy well of St. Cairn. The Rev. Canon Healy described the objects of interest visited during the day. In the evening a meeting was held, at which Miss Margaret Stokes read a paper on "The Signs of the Zodiac on the Base of Muiredach's Cross at Monasterboice," and Mr. J. R. Garstin contributed an interesting paper on "Some Antiquities at Drogheda."

The excursion programme for the next day, July 24, included visits to Monasterboice, Mellifont Abbey, Townley Hall, and Dowth, where the party explored the large tumulus. At the concluding meeting in the evening the usual votes of thanks were passed. On the following morning a large party visited Rathdrum, Glendalough, with its round towers and seven churches, and St. Kevin's Kitchen. The success of the meetings was greatly aided by the splendid weather which prevailed.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — The annual congress was opened at Leicester on July 30, when the association was welcomed to the town by the Mayor and Mayoress, and the High Sheriff of Leicestershire. The Roman and other antiquities in the museum were inspected, the party being conducted round the building by Mr. Montagu Browne, the curator; and in the evening the members attended a reception given by the Mayor and Mayoress at the Museum Buildings. The second day, July 31, was occupied by a visit to Belvoir Castle, the lordly seat of the Duke of Rutland. At the evening meeting Dr. W. de Gray Birch gave a description of some of the very valuable charters and other records of the borough of Leicester. It was King John who first called the inhabitants of Leicester burgesses. His charter was fortunately extant. It was very short, but very valuable, and granted to the burgesses, "That freely, without any impediment, they may go and perform their businesses throughout all our land, with all their matters of merchandise, saving to us all the dues and just customs which belong to us." Then followed the witnesses, who were the nobles of the Court. This was a very valuable charter indeed, because in those days no man might go out of his parish unless he had permission to do so. He would have been liable to be taken up as a vagrant, and put in the stocks, or otherwise punished. Other charters followed in the same way. There were three granted by Henry III.,

and twelve or fifteen by Edward III. Every succeeding king was approached by the Corporation of Leicester to confirm the charters granted by his predecessors.

The Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley afterwards read a paper, which had been written by Mr. W. A. Carrington, entitled "Belvoir Castle and Priory." This dealt with the history of the castle from the beginning down to comparatively recent times, the various charters granted, the establishment, history and monuments of the priory, etc.

Heavy rain rather spoilt the pleasure of the members in the excursion arranged for the third day, August 1. The party proceeded first to Kirby Muxloe for the purpose of viewing the ruins known as Kirby Muxloe Castle. Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., read a descriptive paper. Strictly speaking, this building was not a castle, but a strongly fortified dwelling-house. The date at which it was built is not exactly known, but from the style of the architecture and the arrangement of the rooms and towers it is thought to have been erected by Sir William Hastings about the year 1476. The place is of red brick, and is one of the latest castellated mansions of the country. Two towers on either side of the entrance gateway are still standing, and the circular staircase of brick is still in a good state of preservation. The towers are pierced for cannon low down, so that the gun could rest on the floor.

From Kirby Muxloe the party drove to Groby Hall, an interesting old mansion, still occupied, in which Elizabeth, the Queen of Edward IV., passed many years of her life. The next place visited was the old priory at Ulverscroft. Mr. Patrick, the hon. secretary of the association, described the ancient relic. The west tower and a portion of the wall are still standing. Ulverscroft Priory stood originally in the centre of Charwood Forest, and was founded in the year 1134. There is little doubt that the building was originally of wood and stone, and that it was afterwards altered and enlarged. It was surrounded by a wall and moat to protect it from the dangers of the period, and the church was situated at the north end of the enclosure. A portion of the priory is now a farmhouse. The floors are still composed of ancient tiles, and a dark patch is supposed to be a blood stain upon them. This priory was one of those which received high praise from Cromwell's commissioners when the smaller monasteries were despoiled by Henry VIII., and in consequence it secured a brief respite, but was ultimately closed on September 15, 1539. Cowsheds and pigsties are now to be seen close to the sacred edifice, and the nave and chancel form an enclosure for ricks. Animals and poultry now wander over the floor of the fine old priory, and disturb the silence with their noise, which was once only broken by the quiet tread of the sandalled monks and the religious chant. After examining the remains of the priory the party proceeded to Newtown Linford for lunch, afterwards visiting the ruins in Bradgate Park, and returning to Leicester through Thurcaston, the birthplace of Bishop Latimer.

In the evening Mr. C. H. Compton read a valuable paper on "The Abbey of St. Mary de

Pratis"; and Colonel Bellairs followed with an exhaustive account of the "Roman Roads of Leicestershire."

The fourth day, August 2, was set apart for the inspection of the antiquities of Leicester. The churches visited included those of St. Margaret, All Saints, St. Nicholas—whereon a good paper was read by Mr. C. Lynam, F.S.A.—St. Martin and St. Mary. Other places visited were Trinity Hospital, the old Grammar School in Highcross Street, where an interesting collection of Roman remains and coins found in the neighbourhood was examined, the Jewry Wall, and the recently unearthed Roman pavement of beautiful design.

At the evening meeting Mr. I. C. Gould read a useful paper, entitled "Notes on Early Fortifications," which included descriptions of local earthworks. Subsequently the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, on behalf of Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A., submitted a paper entitled "A Leicester Church Brief of 1640."

On the fifth day, August 3, the weather was again very unfavourable. In conjunction with the Leicester Architectural and Archæological Society, an excursion was made to the old manor-house at Newbold Verdon, to Market Bosworth, Daddington and Stoke Golding. At Market Bosworth visits were paid to the old Grammar School, where Dr. Johnson began life as an usher, to St. Peter's Church, and to the battle-field. At the evening meeting papers were read on "The Early History of the Stocking Frame," by Mr. W. T. Rowlett; "Some Remarks on the Frame-knitters' Company of London," by Mr. T. Blashill; and "Wickliffe and his Times," written by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, and read by Mr. George Patrick.

The concluding meetings were held on August 4. In the morning the members journeyed to Lutterworth, where they visited the ancient church of which Wiclif was rector from 1381 to 1384. Mr. Patrick, the hon. secretary, read a short paper, and described the church, and Mr. Andrew Oliver read a paper on the Fielding monument and brasses. The members returned to Leicester during the afternoon, and at 3.30 held a meeting at the Museum Buildings, when votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Mayoress (Alderman and Mrs. Windley), the High Sheriff (Mr. R. Smith Carington), the secretaries and members of the Leicester Architectural and Archæological Society, and to other friends and helpers for the assistance they had rendered the Association.

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The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on July 25. Mr. Cadwallader Bates presided.—Mr. Robert Blair, one of the hon. secretaries, on behalf of Mr. Foggin, of Corbridge, presented a small Roman sculptured stone, representing the god Mercury. It was discovered by Mr. Foggin where some men were working near Halton. They were breaking up the stones and he rescued this one and was allowed to carry it away. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Foggin, the chairman observing that the spot at which it was discovered was north of the castle and south-east of the Roman camp, and it was just possible more interesting relics might be found.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop presented a photograph of the new view of St. Nicholas' Cathedral. He expressed the hope that the Excavation Committee might be able to find some trace of the Roman Wall, as that was directly in its course, and it would be necessary in seeking foundations to go down a considerable depth. The chairman agreed that the new view was certainly the most remarkable aspect in which they had been able to see the cathedral.

An interesting paper on "Low-side Windows," by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, Vicar of Witton-le-Wear, was read by Mr. R. Oliver Heslop.



## 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 HISTORY OF SURREY. By H. E. Malden, M.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1900. Pp. viii, 321. Demy 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.; roxburgh, 10s. 6d., net; large-paper copies, 21s. net.

Undoubtedly Mr. Malden has accomplished a difficult task well in this latest addition to the series of Popular County Histories projected by Mr. Elliot Stock. His subject was a difficult one, for Surrey has had greatness thrust upon it by its position between London and the rest of Europe; moreover, the very existence within its borders of Southwark ("first an ecclesiastical, then a theatrical, and throughout a disorderly, suburb of London") complicates the theme. Whatever the reviewer may know about the county or particular parts of it, he is little likely to find fault with a work so skilfully and industriously handled. He is rather moved to praise two qualities which mark Mr. Malden's treatment of his material: an orderliness which greatly assists the "reference" for which such a book should provide, and a certain literary grace too often absent from books of the kind. In the series of chapters dealing with the Roman, Early English, Feudal, Tudor, Stewart, and modern vicissitudes of the county, Mr. Malden (as we gladly admit) allows archæology to be ancillary to history. For instance, he is careful not so much to play the "dry-as-dust" about the old Roman works at the foot of London Bridge as to point out how the London which King Alfred restored when he was "master of Surrey" was a part of his general scheme of defence against the Danes, "as a bridle on the river, and a gate of intercourse with foreign civilization" (p. 58). Again, in his account of Surrey under Elizabeth, one enjoys reading that "it was in this summer (1599), while the country was ringing with warlike preparations, that the new theatre on the Surrey side, the Globe, saw the first presentation of the great warlike epic play 'Henry V.' Men of the Surrey levies, expecting to be called upon any day to fight for home and freedom, must have applauded to the echo the glorious choric

speeches recalling 'the dreadful note of preparation,' and have felt their blood thrill at the thought of emulating on their own soil the glories of Agincourt" (p. 217).

In his introductory chapter the author gives an account of the natural features of the county; with the self-restraint due to the muse of history he says little of the beauties of, say, the glorious stretch between Box Hill and Leith Hill; but we mark his word of advice: "a good walker can in the course of a few hours pass through several distinct types of country and back again. The bicyclist passes rapidly through more changes, but sees less." Valuable chapters on "Parliamentary History" and "Ecclesiastical Surrey" find their places, and the book closes with inquiries into "Surrey Iron and Industry," "Agriculture and the Poor," and "Social Life and Recreation." It is in the last-named that Mr. Malden observes that he has had constantly to deal with Surrey "as guarding London, assailing London, dependent upon London, or influenced and used by London." This has been Surrey's fate, to her profit, perhaps, in the past, but not, let us hope, to her destruction in the future. At Epsom the old well still exists, "as efficacious and as unpalatable as when the gentlemen of the Court of King Charles II. flirted with the Surrey country girls round it." We know now how the Epsom races have degenerated, and of them Mr. Malden says, "probably nothing has contributed more to the social annexation of Surrey by London." It is for wise observations of this kind that the reader of this volume feels his debt to become sensibly larger. At the same time, it is just because longer notice in detail is impossible that it is fair to record how full a mine of social and antiquarian information this model county history is. As if to baffle criticism, Mr. Malden has added a most useful bibliography (to which he does *not* give that ugliest of names) and a long index. In his preface he says: "If there is any life in the following pages, it is partly owing to their having been begun under the shadow of the finest British camp in Surrey, and completed in view of her finest castle, and within a stone's throw of the Pilgrims' Way."

We believe in his inspiration.

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AN ARCHITECTURAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCHES OF SHROPSHIRE. By the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A. Part 4. The Hundred of Stottesden. Many plates and other illustrations. Wellington: *Hobson and Co.*, 1900. 4to., pp. 257-375. Price 10s. 6d.

Three years have elapsed since the appearance of the third part of Mr. Cranage's work, but, as he remarks in a prefatory note, the subscribers to his book will realize that it is impossible to hurry a work of this kind. This new part maintains the high level reached in its predecessor. The Hundred of Stottesden includes thirty-five churches, and of these there are given thirteen full-page plates, six ground-plans, and twelve other illustrations. The plates are admirable reproductions of photographs specially taken for the work by Mr. Martin Harding, ex-president of the Shropshire Camera Club.

The descriptions note many points of interest. In Alveley Church is a curious fresco, which is difficult of interpretation. In the centre is a woman crowned; on her right Death aims an arrow; on her left are a dragon, a trumpeter, and other figures. Mr. Cranage says it may represent the triumph of the Virgin over Death, but admits that some of the detail scarcely bears this out. The same church contains a beautiful example of mediæval embroidery, preserved in a glass case in the south aisle. The Alveley Church has other points of interest too numerous to note here. Other churches specially attractive for various reasons are: Chelmarsh, with much beautiful Decorated work of 1345; Cleobury Mortimer, which presents more than one architectural problem; Aston Eyres, with its remarkable tympanum, representing our Lord's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, of which a fine plate is given; Glazeley, with a good brass of 1599; Kinlet, where are not only a most remarkable east window, but also a transept, which shows with unusual fulness the arrangements of a mediæval chantry chapel, and some very fine tombs and monuments. Kinlet Church, indeed, may be considered the gem of the collection comprised in this part; but we have no space further to particularize the many points with which Mr. Cranage deals at length. Of the other churches described, Morville, Quat, Sudbury, and Stottesden, will best repay study.

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THE CLAN DONALD. By the Rev. A. Macdonald of Killearnan, and Rev. A. Macdonald of Kiltarilly. Vol. II. Illustrated. Inverness: *The Northern Counties Publishing Co.*, 1900. 8vo., pp. xxx, 796. Price not stated.

It is now some time since the first volume of this massive publication was issued, but the editors have been working hard, and have not only now added 800 pages to the annals of the great Clan Donald, but have promised their subscribers a third volume in due course. This volume cannot fail to be of value and interest, not only to the widespread family of the Macdonalds, but to all students of Scottish history. The Earls of Stirling, the Clan Donald of Ulster, the Clan Donald of Connaught and Leinster, and the Macdonalds of Ardnamurchan, of Glencoe, of Clanranald, of Glengarry, of Dunrobyveg, of Keppoch, and of Antrim, all have their stories told with much circumstance and detail. The appendix is valuable; therein are given transcripts of a variety of documents that have not hitherto seen the light, from a charter of Reginald FitzRoderick, 1334, to a memorial for John Macdonald of Glengarry, relating the losses sustained by him and his family in the time of the Rebellion, 1750. There is also a variety of interesting illustrations and facsimiles. The volume reflects great credit on all concerned.

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THE CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ OF LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE. Part 2. Hertfordshire. Edited by the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A. Hems-worth: *C. E. Turner*. 50 copies. Price 5s.

This book, printed for subscribers only, contains the charters that relate to the property of the

Cheney family which they held in Hertfordshire. The thirty-three charters herein included pertain to the Manor of Cottered. Most of them are written in abbreviated script and in the Latin tongue. Mr. Bloom gives them in an English dress. They extend from Letters Patent granted to William de Cheney in 1248 to a rental of Cottered 15 Edward III. Three pedigrees of the Cheney family are added. The work appears to be excellently done.

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**RAMBLES AND STUDIES IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND DALMATIA.** By Robert Munro, M.A., M.D. Second edition; revised and greatly enlarged. 4 maps, 40 plates, and 165 other illustrations. Edinburgh: *William Blackwood and Sons*, 1900. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xxv, 452. Price 12s. 6d. net.

We welcomed this book on its original appearance some four years ago as an example of how archæology may be reasonably presented in a popular manner without injury to its scientific side; and we are only surprised that a second edition was not called for at a much earlier date. Dr. Munro has made some substantial additions to his work in this new issue. He has supplemented his sections on the early Iron Age cemeteries of Glasinac and Jezerine by a new chapter on "The Civilizations of Hallstatt and La Tène"—entailing also additions to the plates. Dr. Munro remarks that when he was writing his *Prehistoric Scotland*, the need for some work clearly explaining what the generic expressions "Hallstatt" and "La Tène" denote, and defining the classes of objects to which they refer, was brought forcibly home to him. There is no work in English which supplies the desired information; but Dr. Munro's new chapter, which is written in his accustomed bright and lucid style, will go far to supply the deficiency. There are some other slight additions to the original text; and, further, a strange omission in the first edition has been now supplied in the shape of a satisfactory index. Archæologists will find the book a feast of good things, while as a brightly written record of travel in unfamiliar lands it should have many attractions for the general reader.

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**PEASANT LORE FROM GAELIC IRELAND.** Collected by Daniel Deeney. London: *David Nutt*, 1900. 8vo. Pp. xi, 80. Price 1s. net.

Mr. Deeney's collection includes sundry beliefs and superstitions which are as common in this country as in Gaelic Ireland, but the greater part of its contents are racy of the soil. "The life of the Irish-speaking peasant," says Mr. Deeney, "is inseparably associated with mysticism. . . . The warning voice of the unseen inhabitants of the invisible, mystic world is constantly ringing in Gaelic ears, solemnly enjoining the ceremonies to be performed, and the precautions to be adopted, in order that what is 'lucky' and right may be performed and the reverse avoided." The sketches and incidents collected form a striking commentary on this text. The Gaelic peasant is continually in touch with this unseen world. He narrates incidents of fairy lore with the good faith of absolute belief. He is fog-surrounded and hungry, speaks

longingly of the abundance of good food which he knows the "wee folk" are enjoying, and forthwith there is a dish of oaten meal beside him. He expresses his anxiety about his cows, and is reassured by "a voice out loud beside him." Many have seen the "wee folk"; all believe firmly in their existence. Besides fairy lore there is much strange matter in this little book. A few familiar ideas and beliefs seem a trifle superfluous; but, on the whole, Mr. Deeney has made a valuable, and, indeed, most entertaining contribution to the literature of folklore.

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The chief article in the *Essex Review* for July is Mr. E. A. Fitch's account of John Norden, classed among the "Historians of Essex" on the strength of his "Description" of the county, which was edited by Sir Henry Ellis for the Camden Society in 1840. A portrait of Norden forms the frontispiece to the part. Among the other contents are "Old Chelmsford and some of its Surroundings," by Mr. E. Durrant, and "On a Relic of King Richard the Second at Pleshey"—a hitherto undescribed inscribed stone, of which an illustration is given—by Mr. Miller Christy.

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Both *Fenland Notes and Queries* and *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* for July have reached us. They contain the usual variety of matter. The latter has for frontispiece a picture of two cocoa-nut cups mounted in silver, the first of which comes from the parish of Yarborough, where it has been used as a Communion-chalice, and is apparently of the date of Charles I., while the second, of similar character, belongs to the Rev. A. F. Sutton, of Brant Broughton.

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We have also received Part I. of the *Wade Genealogy*, illustrated (New York: S. C. Wade), compiled by Stuart C. Wade, which should be of interest to the members of the very large family who bear the name; and Mr. Ralph Richardson's paper on "River Terminology," reprinted from the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for June last.



## Correspondence.

### "FURNESS LORE."

TO THE EDITOR.

UNDER the above title has lately been published by subscription a small volume of, I venture to think, more than merely local interest. It consists in effect of two portions, one being the *Acta*, for three previously unrecorded years, of a local field-club; the other, due to the careful research of the editor, being (1) a record of certain facts in the history of a great baronial family which link on to other facts in a similar history in the south-western counties, arising through affinities contracted; and (2) archæological gleanings in two or three ancient

parishes, gathered from the belfries and stained-glass windows of the same.

To come to actual persons and names, the family is that of the Haryngtons, who came in by marriage (1293) of an heiress, after the extinction of the male lines of Le Fleming and Cauncefeld, in which families the lordship of Aldingham, Lancashire, had been vested since the Norman Conquest. The Haryngton name suffered eventually the same fortune of male heirs failing. Their heiress married a Bonville, uniting thereby the Aldingham Manor with others in the south-western counties referred to. The Bonville heiress, Cicely, must have been one of the richest prizes in the matrimonial lottery of the fifteenth century. She married a Grey, of the well-known family of Edward IV.'s Queen. Of their issue was the unhappy Lady Jane Grey, the victim of her father-in-law's ambition under Edward VI. and Mary Tudor. Thus, by successive marriages, the family of the sometime lords of Aldingham landed on the steps of the throne; and this imparts a national interest to the local facts referred to. The houses of Haryngton and Bonville had had an earlier link by the marriage of the widow (*née* Courtenay, of Devon) of Sir John Haryngton (4th Baron of Aldingham) with William, Lord Bonville of Chuton. She survived her second husband ten years, dying in 1471. *The Porlock Monuments*, by the late M. Halliday, contained a description of the canopied altar-tomb of that Sir John, still to be seen in Porlock Church, Somerset. As a supplement to that work was printed for private circulation by B. W. Greenfield, Esq., barrister-at-law, another, containing certain pedigrees, among which was one of Hylle (or Hulle) of Spaxton,\* showing that Sir John Hulle of Kyton (ob. June 24, 1408) had by his first wife, Dionysia, daughter of Sir John Durburgh, a son and three daughters, of whom Margaret, the second, married Sir William Haryngton, 5th Baron of Aldingham. This corrects an erroneous statement made, I believe, by Canon Raine and others, assigning as his wife another Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Neville of Hornby Castle. The fact was that there were two cousins Haryngton, both Williams, alive together, each of whom married a Margaret; thus it was more easy to confuse than to distinguish them. This error the editor of *Furness Love*, Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, of Barrow-in-Furness, has corrected, adding also some ingenious and probable conclusions regarding the so-called Haryngton (or Harrington) tomb at Cartmel. He shows that its original site was probably in Conishead Priory Church, a few miles off from Cartmel, to which after the dissolution it may have been transferred.

Mr. Gaythorpe's studies in parochial archæology are guided by much critical acumen, and his illustrations attended by a careful finish of delineation and colouring, worthy of much praise and deserving careful study. They exemplify the way in which the great religious house of St. Mary in Furness in its fall scattered its fragments around it, to be treasured in the adjacent parish churches.

\* A village near the road from Bridgewater to Taunton, Somerset.

The largest bell in the tower of Aldingham Church is, for the first time, I believe, clearly described, with weight, size, tone, founder's mark, and legend exactly given. The last of these runs:

"Celorum Christe placeat tibi rex sonus iste,"

a Latin hexameter of more correctness and elegance than is commonly found, and suggesting that the revival of classical learning was reaching the monastic schools.\* Its date is shown to be probably at the close of the fifteenth century. Its companion bell is lighter, and probably of the same date and foundry, and both were probably monastic spoil. At Urswick Church is a bell of older date and rather larger proportions, known as the "Haryngton" bell from its bearing an inscription commemorative of the above-named Sir William Haryngton and the Lady Margaret his wife. It is believed that these bells have not been recorded hitherto. The lancet-window of Urswick is a patchwork of heraldic and other devices, with a fragmentary inscription in stained glass which reads "*lie suuere pa*,"† the first and last words being fragments only. If one may take the middle word as a conventional corruption or abridgment of the longer word *superfuere*, which the dots over the *v* seem to favour, the conjecture is then easy that *lie* is the remnant of *filia* (diphthongs being commonly cut in medieval Latin), and *pa* of *patri*; thus the statement would relate to certain "daughters surviving their father." Perhaps some of your readers can give a better conjecture.

HENRY HAYMAN, D.D.,

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of Cambridge, sometime Fellow  
of S. John's College, Oxford.

\* A bell with the same inscription was formerly at Sedbergh Church, Yorkshire; and several Lincolnshire bells also bore it.

† The letters are not truly given in the page (105) of records, where the initial *s* is made an *f*, and the *p* a *v*. The latter error is corrected in the page of *errata*, but not the former. In the page of pictorial illustration which faces it the whole is given with exact fidelity.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot 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.





# The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

THE five hundredth anniversary of Chaucer's death will occur on October 25, but the occasion seems likely to pass almost unnoticed, although for some little time past an interesting collection of Chaucer rarities has been on view in the King's Library of the British Museum. The only celebration in connection with the actual birthday of which we have heard is the dedication of the window to the poet's memory in the collegiate church of St. Saviour, Southwark. The window, which has been prepared from the design of Mr. C. E. Kempe, and presented by an anonymous donor, commemorates the fact that the opening scene of the *Canterbury Tales* was laid in the parish of St. Saviour. It occupies the window space in the northern side-aisle, immediately over the spot where the Norman doorway formerly led to the cloisters. A special dedication service will be held at ten o'clock on Thursday, October 25, when the window will be unveiled by the Poet Laureate.

Lady Gregory is contributing to the *Westminster Budget* an interesting series of "Irish Folk-lore Stories." In one, recently printed, dealing with herb-healing, we notice that she gives "mullein," as the interpretation of the Irish *lusmore*; but is not *lusmore* the foxglove?

Several newspapers have been raising a protest against the new guard-house recently erected at the Tower of London, and never

was a protest more needed. The new house is built of staring red brick on a stone base of some height, and fills no small part of the space between the Bloody Tower and the splendid, massive old White Tower. The latter, indeed, which dates from soon after the Conquest, and is the most famous and, perhaps, the finest relic of Norman castle work which we possess, is practically hidden from view by the new War Office monstrosity. The hideous ugliness of the new cheap red brick against and by the side of the old, gray, time-toned and time-stained stone of the ancient fortress must be seen to be thoroughly realized. No one seems to know who is directly responsible for this gross act of vandalism, but the War Office must take the blame of, perhaps, the most wanton and outrageous architectural crime that has been committed for many years past.

The following works of antiquarian interest are among the forthcoming publications of the Clarendon Press: *The Alfred Jewel*, by John Earle, M.A. (small quarto, with illustrations); *The Polyphonic Period of Music*, by H. E. Wooldridge, M.A.; *Asser's Life of Alfred*, edited by W. H. Stevenson, M.A.; *Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen*, edited by E. J. Payne, M.A., Series II.; *The Topography of Baghdad*, by Guy L'Estrange; *The Landnáma-bók*, edited by the late G. Vigfússon, M.A., and F. York Powell, M.A.

The president of the Anthropological Section of the British Association, which met at Bradford on September 6, was Professor John Rhys, whose opening address was on "The Early Ethnology of the British Isles," which he dealt with from the philological and folk-lore standpoints. Several papers of value were read before the section. Mr. Arthur Evans read one of much importance on "Writing in Prehistoric Greece," based on the discoveries made in the course of his recent excavations in the Mycenaean Palace at Knossos, in Crete. "These discoveries," said Mr. Evans—we quote from the *Times* report—"not only carried back the existence of written documents on Greek soil some eight centuries before the first-known muni-ments of Greek writing, and five before the

earliest Phœnician, as exhibited in the Moabite Stone, but they afforded a wholly new standpoint for investigating the origin of the alphabet. The letter-forms borrowed by the Greeks from the Phœnicians seemed to have been even influenced by these pre-existing Ægean scripts. The common elements existing in the Phœnician alphabet itself were very noteworthy. Out of twenty-two original letters, some twelve presented obvious points of comparison with characters belonging to one or other of the two Cretan scripts, and to these at least four might be added as showing possible affinities. In view of such parallelism, which extends to the meaning as well as the form of the signs, De Rougé's theory of the derivation of the Phœnician letters from remote hieratic Egyptian prototypes must be definitely abandoned. The Phœnician, and with it the Greek, alphabet must be regarded as a selection from a syllabary belonging to the same Ægean group as the Cretan. Such a phenomenon on the Syrian coast was naturally accounted for by the settlement there in Mycænæan times of the Ægean island race, the Philistines, whose name survived in that of Palestine. Though later Semitized, their Biblical names of Kaphtoria and Kerethim, or Cretans, sufficiently recorded their Ægean origin."



Among the other papers read may be mentioned one on "The Cave of Psychro, in the Lasithi District of Crete," by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, who thoroughly examined the cave in May and June last on behalf of the British School at Athens. Dr. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S., dealt with "Textile Patterns of the Sea-Dyaks," and "Relics of the Stone Age of Borneo." At the last session, held on September 12, Mrs. Armitage read a paper on "Some Yorkshire Earthworks," in which she described the type of earthwork, very common in Yorkshire and elsewhere, which consists of a moated hillock with a banked and moated court attached. She contended that, contrary to the usually received opinion, they were of Norman construction.



The collection of works of art and Egyptian antiquities made by Lord Amherst of Hackney, and now preserved at Didlington Hall,

Norfolk, is one of the finest in England. Its owner some years ago entrusted the compilation of a careful descriptive catalogue of the papyri to Mr. P. E. Newberry, and the results of his labours have recently appeared in a lavishly illustrated volume which has been issued for private circulation. The nucleus of Lord Amherst's collection consisted of the papyri which he had purchased in 1868 from those in possession of Dr. Lee, of Hartwell; but many additions have been made since then. Among the works catalogued are several connected with the Book of the Dead; but the most interesting, perhaps, are the documents which contain accounts of the trials of State criminals.



The accompanying sketch represents a double lamp of the sixteenth century made of beaten



iron, which has recently been presented to the Guildhall Museum by Mr. H. Percy. It was evidently for indoor use, and possesses a capacious receptacle for the dripping grease.



Mr. Alfred Stapleton, of 15, Carlton Road, Nottingham, announces for early publication, at the subscription price of 5s., his new

work entitled *All About the Merry Tales of Gotham*. The prospectus promises a comprehensive book.



Professor A. H. Church, F.R.S., who has done so much for the preservation of the beautiful frescoes in the Palace of Westminster, has been consulted in regard to the ancient but sadly decomposing wall-paintings on the vault of the apse of St. John's Chapel, in St. Mary's Church, at Guildford, and as a result of his advice the work of restoration is now being carried out. It is understood that the professor has prepared a special mixture for dealing with the paintings, which is being applied by means of a spray, as was done in the case of the Westminster frescoes. The paintings which are now being operated upon at Guildford date from the early part of the thirteenth century, and are believed to be the work of William the Florentine, who was one of the Court artists of King Henry III., and to whom is ascribed the decoration of certain apartments in Guildford Castle, where the King resided.



The annual meeting of the Devonshire Association was held at Totnes in August, under the presidency of Lord Clifford, when many papers of interest were read, including several relating to the municipal, Parliamentary, and ecclesiastical history of the meeting-place, the ancient Devonshire borough so pleasantly situated on the beautiful river Dart. Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A., returned to a favourite theme—the Raleigh family—and said that there was every reason to believe the Raleighs to have been a purely Devonshire family, and to have had their origin in a small manor of their name in the parish of Pilton probably prior to the Conquest. It was one of considerable importance during the twelfth and two following centuries, in which period seven of its members were sheriffs of the county—two of the number for six years each—at a time when the duties of the office were of an onerous character, and needed the services of men of ability to perform them. They also held important positions in the ecclesiastical world, and several livings were in their gift. Various offshoots of the Raleighs migrated from the parent stock in Pilton parish to Somerset,

Cornwall, Warwick, Northampton, and South Wales; of these the first-named were the principal. After the fourteenth century little was heard about the Raleighs until the era of Sir Walter, but after his death they seemed to have gradually fallen into a state of decadence, and it was thought that at the present time neither of the former strongholds of the family, Devonshire and Somersetshire, contained a single representative in the direct line from Sir Walter of the illustrious name of Raleigh.



The Mansion House Committee announce that the contract with Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., for the colossal statue of King Alfred the Great has been entered into, and the work will be completed by midsummer next. The full-sized model in clay has already been finished. The statue itself measures 14 feet from the crown to the feet. The figure of the King is represented standing with one arm resting on his shield, the other held aloft, the hand grasping his sword so that the cross-belt is held uppermost. The pedestal, of rough-hewn granite in a single block, will be over 20 feet high, and will weigh close on forty tons. About £4,448 has already been received or promised towards the memorial, and £2,000 more is required.



By order of the Office of Works two of the thirteen handsomely wrought iron gates which were designed for William III., and which formerly separated Hampton Court Palace gardens from the Home Park, have been returned to Hampton Court from South Kensington after an absence of forty years, and are to be re-erected.



The discovery of the Mark, or boundary line, from which Mercia took its name, has lately been made by the Rev. W. Beresford, of Leek, and is attracting some attention among Midland antiquaries. The Mark exists in lonely places in an almost perfect state. It is a vallum of earth and stones, with a double foss. Dion Cassius mentions a boundary running in that locality and in the same direction. It is as old and as interesting as the first wall of Hadrian, which it closely resembles.

The only stained-glass window left in the ancient round-tower of the Temple Church was loosened during the unseasonable gales which prevailed early in August, with the result that the upper part of the glass fell out on the 16th of that month and was destroyed. The window represented Christ glorified, and it is stated that its restoration will be carried out so as to render it as much like the original as possible.



The old-world "hobby-horse dance" was duly performed—as in centuries gone by—in the charming little village of Abbots Bromley, in the heart of Staffordshire, on Monday and Tuesday, September 10 and 11.



At the Librarians' Congress, lately concluded in Paris, M. Henri Martin, of the Arsenal Library, made some suggestions concerning the preservation of newspapers and periodicals, a subject about which there has lately been lively discussion in this country. M. Martin proposed that a collection of newspapers and periodicals should be formed in every great town. But he would not call it a library, a bibliothèque. He would call it an ephemerithèque, or hémérothèque. And the head of an ephemerithèque should not call himself a librarian, bibliothécaire, but only an ephemerithécaire. M. Martin was for universal comprehensiveness. He would preserve everything, from the *Débats* down to the worst specimen of the Yellow Press. This is undoubtedly the right course, but the proposed founding of special libraries of journals in every large town is open to much objection.



Mr. C. C. Thornton writes from 35, Westmoreland Road, Bayswater, W., to ask if any of our readers can refer him to "any works in which are shown engravings or pictures of the following monasteries as they existed when occupied by the Carthusian monks: Witham and Hinton (Somerset), Totnes, Hull, Coventry, Beauvale (Nottingham), Mount Grace (near Northallerton), Sheen (Richmond), Perth, Axholme (Epworth, Lincoln)."

It is reported from Chester that a piece of lead-piping has been unearthed bearing the inscription "Cnæus Julius Agricola," and is supposed to be piping used for conveying water to the Roman camp about the year A.D. 79, when Agricola governed the Roman province of Britain. It is stated that this is the only inscription extant which bears the name of Agricola, and completes an inscription of which some fragments were before known.



The British Museum already possesses some extremely interesting relics of Milton, such, for example, as Charles Lamb's annotated copy of his works, but the latest acquisition must certainly be given the highest place. It is Milton's commonplace book, discovered by Mr. A. J. Horwood among Sir Frederick Graham's papers in 1874, and now purchased by the authorities. The book is small, containing but 126 leaves, of which sixteen have been entirely removed, while portions of the first seven have also disappeared. The loss is, however, of small importance, as the book contains a very complete index, which accurately corresponds with its contents. It contains entries in four different languages—English, Latin, French, and Italian—of which all the earlier are in Milton's own handwriting, while some of the later were written by known assistants. The extracts are made from 100 different authors, and they are classed in three sections—Index Ethicus, Index Œconomicus, and Index Politicus.



The discovery of a prehistoric cemetery is reported from Harlyn Bay, near Padstow, in Cornwall. A number of skeletons have been found lying in slate-lined graves, with knives, and arrows, and spear-heads of slate beside them. About twenty cists altogether have been unearthed. Many of the bodies had been buried in much cramped postures.



In our notice of the late Mr. H. S. Ashbee last month we were in error in attributing to him the issue of certain reprints. They were edited by Mr. E. W. Ashbee.



## The Ordinances of the Gild of Barber-Surgeons of Norwich.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S.

(Concluded from p. 278.)

AND that every Master Barber and Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City and County thereof which shall at any time hereafter take any Apprentice or Apprentices by indenture for the space of seven years, shall within two days after the sealing and delivery of every such indenture pay into the hands of the foreign receiver of this City for the time being, the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence for the use of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Comonalaty of the said City and their successors for the forreign ffine for every forreign Apprentice that he shall take, and shall also cause every such Indenture and all other Indentures of Apprentice which he or they shall take to learn the Art and Mistery of a Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon, to be enrolled within one month after the date of every such indenture (amongst the enrolling of Apprentices' indentures) within the Guildhall of this City, for which enrollment the sum of sixpence shall be paid as usually, And if any Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City and County thereof shall refuse or neglect to pay either of the said sums of money or to inroll such Indentures within the time aforesaid, then to forfeit for every such neglect, twenty shillings.

Fees to be paid on taking apprentices.

Indentures to be enrolled at the Guildhall.

Under a penalty of 20 shillings.

AND that no person using the Art of a Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City or Liberties thereof, shall directly or indirectly take an Apprentice to learn him the Art and Mistery of a Barber or a Barber-Chirurgeon unless such Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon be a ffreeman of the said City and a shopkeeper who now doth and hereafter shall, at the time of taking such an apprentice, keep open shop for the using such trade and Mistery in and upon, to forfeit for every such offence, forty shillings.

No Barber to take an apprentice unless he is a Freeman.

AND that no ffreeman of the said Art and Mistery of Barbers or Barber-Chirurgeons within the said City or County thereof, shall take any Apprentice for less time than for the term of seven years, according to the ancient custom of this City heretofore used, upon pain that everyone who shall offend herein shall forfeit for every offence, Five pounds.

No apprentice to be taken by a Barber for less than seven years.

AND that no ffreeman of the said Art and Mistery within the said City or County thereof, shall at any time hereafter keep any Boy or Boys at work with him or them above one month at the most, before such Boy or Boys be bound an Apprentice by Indenture for the space of seven years, with such person as shall so keep him or them at work upon pain to forfeit for every day so keeping or setting him or them at work, more than one month as aforesaid, three shillings.

No boy to be retained as such for longer than one month without being apprenticed.

AND that no person or persons of the Mistery and trade of Barbers or Barber-Chirurgeons which at any time hereafter shall come to the Chamberlain's Counsell of this City for the time being, or the major part of them, to be made ffreed of the said City by redemption or purchase, shall be admitted to his or their freedom unless he or they have served as an Apprentice to the said Art or Mistery by the space of seven years at the least within this City, with a ffreeman

No person to be admitted to freedom unless he has been apprenticed to a free-man. Other-

wise he must of the same City under the sum of sixteen pounds of lawful English money first pay sixteen pounds. paid to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the said City of Norwich and their successors for the time being or their receiver thereof in their behalf. And the Headman and Wardens of the said Company for the time being after such person or persons shall be admitted to his or their freedom as aforesaid shall admit them into their Company, and not take for the same of any one person above the sum of three shillings and fourpence.

No person to pursue the calling of a Barber until he has paid his dues to the Barbers' Company. AND that no person or persons of the Mistery and Art of a Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City or Liberties thereof shall at any time after the feast of S' Michael the Archangell now next ensuing, publickly use or occupy the Art and Mistery in the said City or County thereof before he or they have obtained his or their allowance from the Headman and Wardens of the said Company for the time being, any two of them to be admitted into the said Company having first paid for such his or their admittance three shillings and fourpence to the said Headman or Wardens upon pain to forfeit for every day using or occupying his or their trade, contrary to this article, twelve pence.

No Barber to have more than two apprentices at one time. AND that no person using the Art and Mistery of a Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City or County thereof, shall keep above two apprentices at one time, unless such apprentices above his number of two, shall be taken by, and with the consent of two of His Majesty's Justices of the peace for the said City whereof one to be of the quorum according to the form of a statute hereupon made and provided, upon pain that every person using the said Art and Mistery that shall offend against this Article, shall forfeit for every month so offending, tenn shillings.

A Barber's son to be considered as an apprentice. AND That every Master Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon using the said Art and Mistery within the said City or Liberties thereof, having a son or sons which he will employ or teach in the said Art and Mistery, shall bind him by Indenture. And he being so bound shall be accounted one of the Apprentices aforesaid. And if any Master Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon shall do the contrary then to forfeit for every month he shall offend, tenn shillings.

An apprentice must fulfil his term of seven years. AND if any Apprentice of the said Company, within the said City or Liberties thereof, shall without license depart from his Master's service, or buy out his time, or by any Contract or Agreement, between them shall depart from his Master before he hath served the full term of seven years at the least, that every such Master shall make known such departure of his Apprentice to the Headman or Wardens of the said Company for the time being, within one month next after such Apprentice's departure at furthest, which shall be recorded in the Book of Apprentices belonging to the said Company.

Or he will not obtain his freedom. To the end that such an Apprentice may not have his freedom except he return again to his Master and serve with him so much time as an Apprentice, as his Master lost by his departure, And if the Master of such an Apprentice shall not make known within the time aforesaid to the said Headman or Wardens of such departure or shall take any new Apprentice in the absence of him so departed, until such Apprentice have absented himself the full term of eight weeks at the least, then for every one so offending shall forfeit for every such offence, twenty shillings.

No person to do any sort of work on the Lord's Day. AND that no person or persons of the said Art and Mistery of a Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City or County thereof, shall directly or indirectly sett open any shop nor poll, shave, wash or trim any person or persons

by himself or servants or otherwise do any sort of work belonging to the said Art and Mistery upon the Lord's day [commonly called Sunday], at any time of the said day (works of necessity as healing only expressed) upon pain to forfeit for every time offending therein, five shillings.

AND if any person of the said Art and Mistery within the said City and Liberties thereof, shall maliciously upbraid, defame or discredit, or by any other way or means miscall or misuse by word or deed, the Headman and Wardens of the said Company for the time being, or any other officer belonging to the said Company in their place and office at any Assembly of the said Company or elsewhere for and concerning the execution of their office or any part thereof to them appertaining, or shall use any uncivill or indecent language to any person or persons of the said Company in any Assembly or shall not keep silence there, he being thereunto required by the Headman and Wardens of the said Company for the time being in or at any Assembly of the same Company of Barbers and Barber-Chirurgeons upon pain that every one doing the contrary in any part of this article shall forfeit for every offence, five shillings.

No person to defame the Headman and Wardens.

AND whereas by the ancient custom of the City of Norwich, no person can keep open shop or use any Art or Mistery within the said City unless he be a freeman of the said City, Therefore it is ordered and ordained that no Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City or Liberties thereof shall at any time hereafter use, or exercise the said Art and Mistery within the said City or Liberties thereof, unless he be a freeman of the said City and have served as an Apprentice by the space of seven years to the said Art and Mistery of a Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon upon pain to forfeit for every month offending herein, forty shillings.

No person to keep an open shop unless he is a freeman.

AND that no Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City or County thereof shall at any time hereafter, take unto him any person under pretence to become his servant, or other pretence whatsoever, or directly or indirectly, to learn the said Art and Mistery of a Barber and Barber-Chirurgeon for any sum or sums of money or other composition or agreement whatsoever other than such persons as shall be bound and serve as Apprentice to the same occupation or Mistery ought to do by the space of seven years, or having been an Apprentice and served seven years to serve as a Journeyman upon pain that every Barber and Barber-Chirurgeon doing the contrary to forfeit for every time so offending, the sum of forty shillings.

No Barber to teach any person but an apprentice.

AND that no person serving as a Journeyman in the said Art and Mistery of a Barber and Barber-Chirurgeon shall occupy or use the said Art and Mistery at any time hereafter for himself, except he hath been an Apprentice as aforesaid or hath been exercised in the said Art and Mistery by the space of seven years upon pain to forfeit for every offence contrary to this Article, ten shillings.

No Journeyman to consider himself a Barber unless he has been properly apprenticed.

AND that no Barber-Chirurgeon or any other person whatsoever now or hereafter using Chirurgery shall occupy or use the said Art and Mistery within the said City or Liberties thereof, or set open any shop or set up any Bill or Sign concerning the same except he hath served as an Apprentice to the said Art and Mistery by the space of seven years at the least, until such time as he or they be allowed by the Mayor of the City for the time being so to do, and also approved of by the Headman and Wardens of the said Art and Mistery for the time being,

No person to open a shop unless he has served as an apprentice.

for which allowance every such person shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty shillings upon pain to forfeit for every offence contrary to this Article, forty shillings.

A Barber to have only one shop. AND that no person of the Art and Mistery of a Barber and Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City or Liberties thereof, either by himself or any other person for him directly or indirectly shall keep for the exercising the said Mistery and Art in any more shops than one at the same time, upon pain to forfeit for every time doing the contrary, ten shillings.

The Headman and Wardens to enter a shop at any time. AND, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Headman Wardens and Assistants of the said Company for the time being, or any two or one of them from time to time and at all times in the day convenient, to enter into any shop or other place of any Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon within the said City and Liberties of the same there to view and search at their will and pleasure. Whether they or any of them have offended against any of the Articles aforesaid, to the end that such persons as shall be found to offend against any of them may be presented, and punished by the same accordingly; And that the said Headman, Wardens, and Assistants shall make such search yearly, every year at the least (and oftener if need shall require) and if any Barber or Barber-Chirurgeon, their Wives, Children, Servants, or Assigns shall resist or disturb the said Wardens and Assistants or any of them, or refuse to let them or any of them search as aforesaid, that then every one offending therein shall forfeit for every such offence, ten shillings.

No concealment to be allowed. AND That if any Headman, Warden or Assistant of the said Company shall be remiss or negligent in the execution of his office, or shall conceale connive at, or spare the presenting of any person or persons who they shall find to offend against any of the Articles aforesaid, and shall not present them to be brought to punishment shall for every such offence forfeit, the sum of Twenty Shillings.

The Wardens to give an account of the money they receive. AND That the Wardens of the said Company for the time being shall from time to time upon, or before the first day of July in every year, yield and give up a true and perfect account of all such monies as they or any of them have received for fines, forfeitures, or otherwise, or disbursed or laid out, touching the said Company unto them who shall then be the Wardens elected for the year then following.

And if there shall be none then chosen, then to them who were Wardens the year before upon pain that every such Warden who shall neglect or refuse to yield up such account aforesaid within the time aforesaid shall forfeit for every such neglect, ten pounds.

The Wardens to hand over the money to their successors. AND That the same Wardens and every of them, shall pay into the hands of the succeeding Wardens before the twentieth day of the same month of July, all such monies as shall be found upon such account to be remaining in his or their hands, together with all books and other writings as to the said Company belongeth. Upon pain that every such Warden, not paying the monies which upon such account shall be found to be in his hands as aforesaid, or not delivering the said Books or other writing within the time aforesaid shall forfeit forty shillings for every week which he or they shall detain the monies, books or writings aforesaid in his or their hands after the said day, contrary to the true meaning of this Article.



AND That all and every Barber and Barber-Chirurgion now inhabiting or dwelling or that hereafter shall inhabit or dwell within the said City or Liberties thereof, using the Mistery of Barbers or Chirurgery are by these presents united and joined into one fellowship, and shall always hereafter so continue and abide and shall be regulated and governed by those present.

That they shall always remain as one Fellowship.

AND, It is further ordained, constituted and established by the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and greater number of Aldermen of the said City with the consent of the greater number of the sixty citizens of the Comon Councill of the said City, that all fines, forfeitures, and sums of money hereafter to be forfeited or payable by or upon any of the Articles aforesaid by any offender or offenders contrary to any of the said Articles, shall from henceforth be levied, recovered, and disposed of, in such sort as hereafter ensueth and not otherwise, or in any other manner, (that is to say) by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of every such offender to be taken by the officer or officers of the Mayor of the said City for the time being, by warrant under the hand and seal of the said Mayor, or rendering the overplus to the party distrained or otherwise if not paid without suit. That then the same shall be recovered by action or actions of debt, bill or plaint to be brought or presented in the name of the Chamberlaine of the said City for the time being in the Guildhall Court of the said City. And that the Chamberlaine of the said City for the time being shall in all suits against any offender or offenders upon any of the said Laws, Ordinances, and Constitutions by force of this Article or ordinance, recover his ordinary costs of suite to be expended in or about the prosecution thereof. And that all and every sum or sums of money to be recovered as aforesaid, the ordinary costs of suit to be expended being deducted, and all other sums of money which shall be paid without suit by any Delinquent for or in respect of any offence in the afore mentioned Ordinances or Constitutions expressed by submission or composition shall be divided into three equal parts. Whereof one part thereof shall be paid to the Mayor of the said City for the time being, to be put into the hamper to and for the use and benefit of the poor of the said City. And one other third part thereof shall be paid to the Headman and Wardens of the said Company of Barbers and Barber-Chirurgions for the time being, to and for the use of the said Company. And that the other third part thereof to be paid to such person and persons as shall give notice first of the offence, for which such forfeiture shall become due and shall prosecute such suit with effect in the name of the Chamberlaine of the said City for the time being or shall procure payment of any sum of money to be forfeited and payable by such offence or offences by submission or composition.

All fines to be recovered by distraint.

Or by action in the Guildhall Court.

Sums to be divided into three equal parts, and their disposal.

IN WITNESS whereof the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the said City of Norwich have to these presents, By-Laws, Ordinances and Constitutions, put and affixed their common seal of the said City, the day and year first in these presents mentioned and written.



## Notes on some Stone Finds at Killucan, Co. Westmeath.

BY REV. W. FALKNER, M.R.I.A.



EW localities in Ireland have yielded more relics of prehistoric times than the county of Westmeath, and in Westmeath the ancient barony of Farbil, or the parish of Killucan—for barony and parish are co-extensive—has from time to time contributed a great number of such antiquities.

Many of these found their way to the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, many more into known private collections; but the great majority fell into the hands of travelling pedlars or tinkers, or, after serving for a time as playthings for the "childher" of the peasantry, have been re-lost. Here we have great tracts of peat-bog in which occasionally are discovered various articles of great interest from an archæological point of view, such as human remains, clothing, weapons, ornaments, domestic implements, the skeleton of the gigantic elk, etc.

The ploughshare and spade are also continually bringing such things to light, but I believe that for one that is recognised and appreciated as an antiquity scores of valuable finds are thrown away and lost through the ignorance of the finders. I am frequently informed that such things as I am in quest of have been lying about in cottages for a time, but have been destroyed or mislaid. More than once I have been upon the track of what appeared to be most interesting finds, only to discover that the "ould crock" or the "brass pot" I was in search of had been either broken by the "childher" or given to "the Lynches," the "ould crock" having been an ancient burial-urn, the "brass pot" most probably a bronze caldron, while the Lynches are a well-known tribe of itinerant tinkers, or Irish gipsies. Every antiquary will sympathize with such experiences, and will agree that there are few things more tantalizingly disappointing.

However, I must not waste valuable space in writing about "what might have been," and shall confine myself to a brief notice of some objects which I have been fortunate

enough to obtain, and which have been found in this district.

There is nothing new (I *must* make a bull for the benefit of our English readers) among these antiquities—I mean, they are articles of well-known types only—but I think I can claim for a few of them that they are exceptionally fine specimens in their respective classes, and for one of the stone celts (Fig. 9) that it is, at least, one of the finest that has yet been found in Ireland.

Out of a large number of stone weapons and implements, I select the following for illustration and brief description:

### CELTS.

Fig. 1 is a very small celt, measuring only 2 inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This could not have been a weapon, and hardly a tool, and I venture to suggest that it may have been a model made to be buried with some warrior, or a symbol used in some ancient ceremony.

Fig. 2 represents another very small celt of a different type. Both these are made of reddish slate.

Fig. 3.—This celt, measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, is composed of light-coloured greenstone; it was found upon the gravel underneath a deep bog.

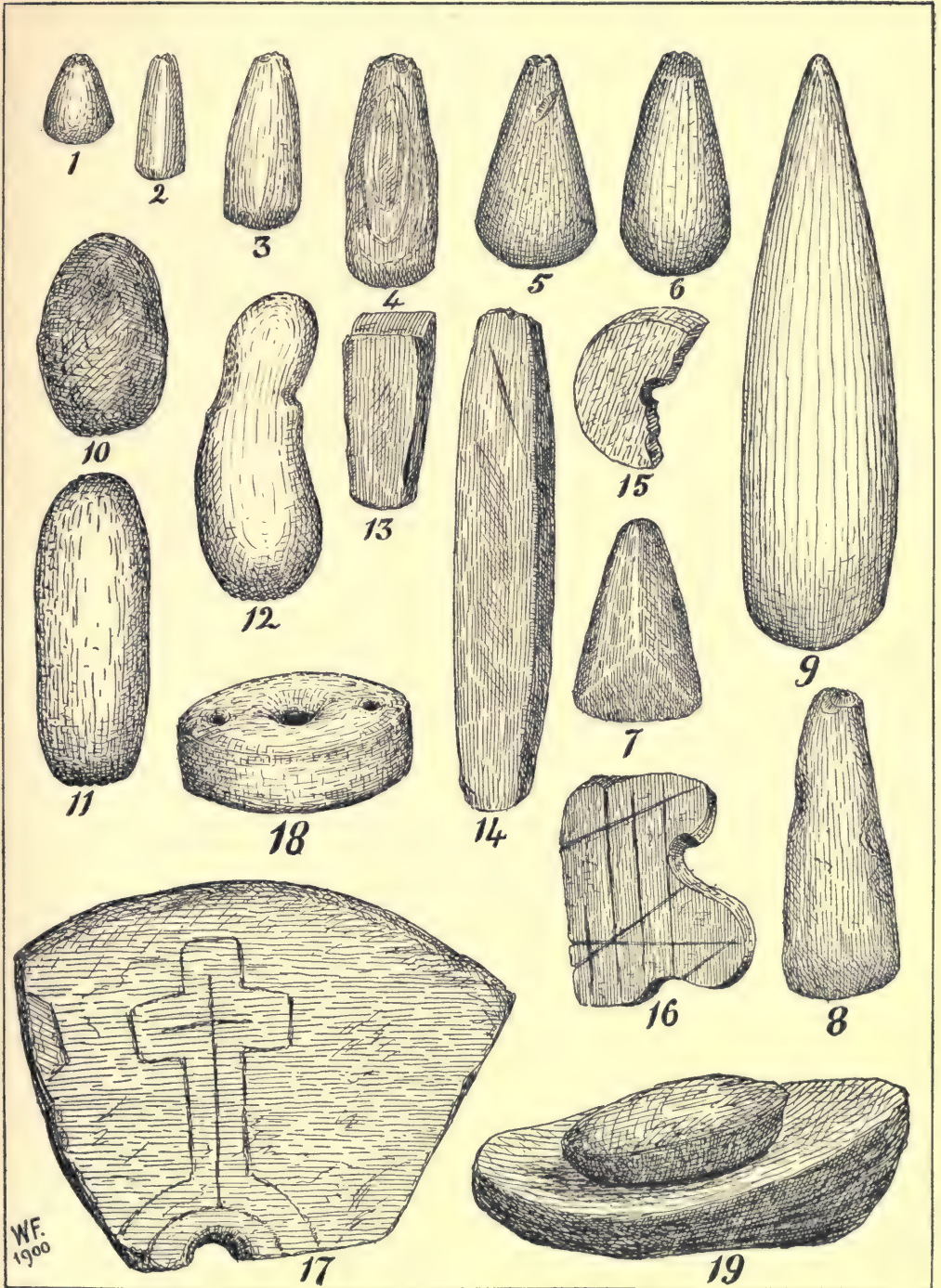
Fig. 4 is of clay slate, and measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 inches, and is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, of a type found in great numbers at the fords of the river Shannon.

Fig. 5.—A beautifully formed celt of serpentine,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness, representing a rather rare variety of triangular or heart shape, and looking suspiciously like a foreigner.

Fig. 6 illustrates a very heavy celt,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, of very dense dark greenstone. This example has a curved cutting edge at both ends; the butt appears to have been broken, and then ground on one side.

Fig. 7.—This celt, measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick, like Fig. 5, is of triangular outline, but ground peculiarly, as shown in the illustration. It is composed of crystalline greenstone or syenite.

Fig. 8.—Composed of a heavy, close-textured stone of dark-brown colour which I am unable to identify; evidently a celt of great



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antiquity, measuring 7 inches by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and only 1 inch in thickness.

Fig. 9.—This very fine celt is composed of greenstone porphyry, and measures  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches at its widest part, which is not at the edge, as will be observed in the figure, and is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches thick. It is beautifully formed and highly polished on the surface, has a sharp semicircular cutting-edge, and tapers to a rounded point at the butt.

This is the weapon to which I have already alluded as one of the finest specimens of the highly-finished stone axe. It is a perfect example, without flaw, or even scratch, and weighs over 5 lb.

This weapon was found upon the site of a crannog, of which there are several in the district, a spot which has yielded many interesting relics, but which has never been thoroughly explored.

#### HAMMER STONES.

Figs. 10 and 11 represent rude specimens of these primitive domestic implements, but are interesting, inasmuch as they bear evidence of long usage, and were found among the débris of the marrow-bones of deer and wild oxen, which in their day they served to break.

Fig. 12 illustrates a kidney-shaped natural pebble of very hard greenstone, which derives interest from the fact of its having been modified in shape for attachment to a handle. On one side there is a deep transverse groove, and upon the opposite side the stone has been chipped away, evidently to provide purchase for the thong by which it was secured to its bored or cleft haft. This stone was found in an ancient gravel-pit, while the others—Figs. 10 and 11—are from a crannog at Lough-a-trim, a short account of which I contributed to the *Antiquary* last year.

#### WHETSTONES.

Fig. 13 represents a portion of a whetstone from Lough-a-trim crannog.

Fig. 14.—A perfect specimen found beneath a deep bog. In shape these stones are identical with the ordinary scythestones in use at the present day, but are composed of a much harder, closely-grained micaceous sandstone.

I have also a whetstone of similar type to the foregoing, but of immense proportions—too great for illustration here—measuring 18 inches by 3 inches, by 3 inches at the thickest part, tapering at both ends to 2 inches square. This implement is composed also of closely-grained micaceous sandstone, and weighs  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lb. It bears the marks of the sharp-pointed punch by which it was cut into shape, and appears to have been little used; but there can be little doubt that here we have a stone intended for some such purpose as the grinding of celts and other stone weapons, etc.

This stone was found, together with a great quantity of the bones of the Irish elk, red deer, and ancient crumpled-horn ox, in a deep pool in close proximity to several prehistoric mounds and raths.

Fig. 15 illustrates a portion of a small circular grindstone of fine sandstone, originally of 12 inches diameter by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, also from Lough-a-trim crannog. This fragment is interesting, as it is the only instance that has come under my notice of a circular stone; but the circumstances of its discovery place the matter beyond doubt that this implement dates from remote lake-dwelling times.

Fig. 16, also from Lough-a-trim crannog, is a flat rubber of soft sandstone stained quite black, and shaped with several curves, and scored all over both sides. This stone probably formed part of the outfit of the maker of bone pins and horn combs, many examples of which I found in this crannog.

#### QUERNS.

Very many of these miniature corn-mills have been found in the district, some of very ancient types, but the majority of the ordinary upper and nether stone variety which has been in use until comparatively modern times.

Fig. 17.—I have not been fortunate enough to procure a perfect specimen of a decorated quern, and here illustrate a fragment of an upper stone originally 18 inches in diameter, and ornamented with four incised crosses.

Fig. 18 represents the top stone of a pot quern. It is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The centre hole through

which the corn was "fed" is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, and the two handle holes are  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter, with flat, polished bottoms. Querns of this size must have been used for regrinding for immediate use small quantities of coarse meal which had been first crushed in a heavier mill.

Fig. 19 illustrates a good example of the more ancient rude grain-rubber, a type of what is probably the most primitive domestic implement in existence.

These are only some examples, taken almost at random, from what is a very ordinary collection; but they may prove interesting to other collectors, or to students of the habits of the primitive beings who peopled these islands before the knowledge of metals reached our shores.

I hope to deal in a subsequent paper with some bronze weapons and implements found in the neighbourhood of Killucan.



## King Alfred as Man of Letters.

BY WARWICK H. DRAPER

(Late Scholar of University College, Oxford).

(Concluded from p. 235.)

### 4. GREGORY'S "PASTORAL CARE."



WORK to which Alfred attached great importance was the translation of the *Pastoral Care* of Pope Gregory. He had copies of it sent to all his Bishops, and three at least of these are still extant, those of the Bishops of Worcester, Canterbury, and Sherborne.\* Each copy of the treatise was accompanied by a circular letter of the King, prudently recommending the translation of

"Useful books into the language which we all understand; so that all the youth of

\* Anglo-Saxon MSS. preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and at Trinity and Corpus Christi Colleges at Cambridge. That at Oxford, which belonged to Werferth of Worcester, is written in minuscule of the early tenth century (Hatton MS., 20). The Cotton MS. (Otho., B. ii.), which was burnt in 1731, was prepared for Hehstan, Bishop of London.

England, but more especially those who are of gentle-kind and at ease in their circumstances, may be grounded in letters, for they cannot profit in any pursuit until they are well able to read English."\*

These are remarkable words, which with a persuasive authority of their own seem more than any others that we read to come straight from the pen of Alfred. They are in marked contrast to the involved and sophistical terms of a letter addressed by Charlemagne in 787, under similar circumstances, to the Bishops of his empire.† In another passage the King describes in graphic terms the state of ignorance into which war and apathy had brought his nation:

"It (knowledge) had fallen in such total decay among the English, that there were very few on the other side of the Humber who understood the common prayers, so as to be able to tell their meaning in English, or who could have translated into that language a Latin passage; and I ween there were not many on this side of Humber who could do so. Indeed, there were so few such, that I do not even recollect one to the south of the Thames, at the time I succeeded to the crown. God Almighty be thanked, there are now some holding Bishoprics who are capable of teaching!"

A comparison of the MS. at Oxford with the Latin text shows that the rendering is more faithful than in the cases of the Boethius and Orosius. One hesitates to say whether or not this is an argument for holding that Alfred's share in the *Pastoral Care* was confined to the preface. Certainly this latter, which appears impressed with an individual authenticity, suggests that the whole version was the work of the King. It begins: "King Alfred bids greet Bishop Waerferth," and includes this interesting passage:

"I began, among other various and manifold troubles of this kingdom, to translate into English the book which is called in Latin *Pastoralis*, and in English *Shepherd's Book* (Hirdeboc), sometimes word for word, and sometimes according to the sense, as I had learnt it from Plegmund my Archbishop,

\* Cited by F. Palgrave in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, 1837. p. 170.

† Cf. G. Guizot, *Alfred le Grand*, 1856. p. 159.

and Asser my Bishop, and Grimbold my Mass-priest, and John my Mass-priest."

Alfred's interest in this treatise is so abundantly plain, that a special value attaches to the high-toned and sagacious aphorisms, the perusal and digestion of which doubtless guided him in his public policy and spiritual reflections.

"Who knows not that the wounds of the mind are more hidden than the wounds of the body?" (Chapter I.).

Does not Marcus Aurelius almost speak to Gregory, and he again to Alfred?

"In prosperity a man forgets himself; in affliction he shall bethink himself, though he be unwilling. In a state of security man often omits to do good; in trouble he often amends the evil that he formerly did" (Chapter III.).

And again:

"Often, when a man gives up the awe and the resolution which he by right should have within him, his mind allures him to very many an unprofitable work; . . . it is with him as with the man that is busied in a journey with other affairs until that he knows not whither he formerly wished to go; and he cannot think what is lost to him in the delay with which he mars the time, and how greatly he sins in this" (Chapter IV.).

Without doubt the wise observations upon the training of fit teachers chiefly induced Alfred to distribute copies of this *Pastoral Care*. It insists that the unlearned should not dare to undertake the office of teacher.

"Very many a man pretends that he is a religious teacher, because he desires to have much of the world's honour. Of them Christ Himself cried out, and thus said: 'They seek that one should greet them the first, and honour them in the market-places and at feasts, they recline foremost at the evening meals, and they seek the chief seats at meetings'" (Chapter I.).

Speaking of those who wish to undertake Bishophood, the writer says:

"If he has not yet renounced his own evil habits, how may he leech other men's minds, when he bears many open wounds in his own?" (Chapter IX.).

##### 5. DIALOGUES OF POPE GREGORY.

The translation of these famous dialogues, filled with miracles and marvellous tales,

may have been made by Werferth, then Bishop of Worcester.\* Asser expressly mentions that "by command of the King he made the first translation into the Saxon tongue of the dialogues of Pope Gregory and Peter his disciple, at times giving the sense of the original, with a lucid and very elegant commentary upon it."

The version, when complete, was introduced by a preface from the hand of Alfred, in which he recorded that he had asked "minum getrywum freondum" to make this translation of the miracles of the saints to strengthen his spirit in adversity. The work affords a good and clear example of the literary labour assigned to his priests by Alfred, and carried out under his auspices.†

##### 6. THE VOYAGES OF OHTHERE AND WULFSTAN.

These narratives of Arctic and Baltic exploration, originally communicated to and preserved by King Alfred, well illustrate the geography of his day, and the state of learning in that department of science.‡

Ohthere had his home in Halgoland, in the northernmost part of Norway, where he seems to have had good possessions of lands and deer. His personal exploration of the regions north of Norway is the earliest on record. He was the first discoverer of the North Cape, after doubling which he entered the White Sea; thence he sailed south to the port probably of Vestfold, and crossing the Cattedgat, and keeping Gotland on his right, passed between Seeland and Mœn. He thus reached the land of the Biarmians by the Baltic, frequently mentioned in the Sagas. His account of Iceland, and of the Faroe, Shetland, and Orkney Islands is indeed confused; but, as a rule, his observations show him to have been very careful and anxious to speak only from his own

\* Alfred's version exists in three MSS. of the eleventh century—one in the Cotton Library, one at Oxford, one at Cambridge. So Professor Earle in *Anglo-Saxon Literature*, 1884, p. 193 ff., and in *Alfred the Great*, 1899, where he adds that Herr Hecht prepared a critical edition.

† Cf. an Anglo-Saxon version of the New Testament, Codex Hattonianus, in the Bodleian Library.

‡ There are two ancient MSS.—Lauderdale and Cotton. Versions were inserted by the Spanish historian Hakluyt in his *Principal Navigations, Voyages, etc., of the English Nation*, 1598.

knowledge, so that the report of his travels to "his lord King Alfred" formed a notable contribution to the physiography of Europe.

The account mentions three kinds of deer among the property of Ohthere—wild, tame, and decoy. The last are called "stael hranas," in which we find the original of "stale" (meaning "decoy" generally), as used by Shakespeare in *The Taming of the Shrew*. A lively account is given of the slaughter by Ohthere and five others of sixty "horse-whales," or walruses, a feat seriously questioned by some learned scholars! Alfred's share in these adventures seems to be confined to his patronage of Ohthere, who, attracted to the court of the renowned English king, narrated a story which Alfred shrewdly committed to enduring letters. Hakluyt does even Alfred too much honour in asking:

"Wil it not, in all posteritie, be as great renoune unto our English Nation to have been the first discoverers of a sea beyond the North Cape (never certainly known before), and of a convenient passage into the huge Empire of Russia by the bay S. Nicholas and the river of Duina?"

The shorter narrative of Wulfstan shows that he was a Dane, whose voyages took him to Wisley in Gothland. It is probable that he made acquaintance with Ohthere in the course of his expedition, and with him went to England.\*

#### 7. BLOSSOM-GATHERINGS FROM ST. AUGUSTINE (?).

This compilation, of the Saxon version of which there is only one MS.,† has a preface alleged to be by Alfred. The style, indeed, is somewhat similar to that of the preface to the *Pastoral Care*, but such internal evidence as that of the following passage rather points to some other author:

"Every man wishes, after he has built a cottage on his lord's lease by his help, that he may sometimes rest him therein, and hunt and fowl and fish, and use it in every

\* Cf. Forster, *Northern Voyages*, p. 69.

† MS. Cotton (Vitellius, A. 15, sec. xii.). Copy by Junius. It is much torn and very defective, the last mutilated words being: "Here end the Proverbs, selected by King Alfred, from the books which we call . . ."

way to the lease, both on sea and on land, until the time that he can learn bookland and everlasting heritage through his lord's mercy."

The work, indeed, reads suspiciously as if it were an unworthy imitation of the *Consolation* of Boethius. It is in the form of a dialogue between Ratio and Augustinus.\*

#### 8. PROVERBS OF ALFRED (?).

The so-called *Proverbs of Alfred*, published by Kemble,† was really an apocryphal work, compiled after the Norman Conquest, and probably in the thirteenth century; but, even more than the less national poem called the "Brut" of Layamon of Ernley,‡ it deserves recognition in an account of the literature of Alfred; for such compositions prove, as Dr. Pauli says,§ "how much national feeling the English people had retained beneath the Norman rule, that they still had on their lips, and even woven into poetry, the treasures of old popular wisdom bestowed upon them by their greatest monarch, whose memory they held in grateful remembrance."

In the *Proverbs of Alfred* the good King is the hero who presides at Seaford over an assembly of Bishops and learned men, earls and knights. The description of the company is followed by a series of moral aphorisms, each beginning with the words, "Thus said Alfred." The following extract opens with the two memorable titles which generously summarize the renown of Alfred:

Alfred,

Englene herde,  
Englene darling,  
In Enkelonde he was King.  
Alfred, he was in Enkelonde King,  
Wel swithe strong and lussum thing;  
He was King and cleric,  
Full wel he louede Godes werc;  
He was wis on his word,  
And war on his work;  
He was the wisiste mon  
Thad was in Engelonde on.

\* According to Professor Earle (*Alfred the Great*, 1899, p. 200), recent scholarship inclines to a belief that this was an actual version on which Alfred was engaged.

† In his *Solomon and Saturn*, 1848, p. 226.

‡ Edited by Sir F. Madden, 1848, i. 269. This poem, too, contains the phrase, "Engelondes deorling," and mentions that Alfred "wrat the lagan on Englis."

§ *Life of Alfred*, p. 188.

The work also includes a death-bed exhortation addressed by Alfred to his son, which expresses noble sentiments in carefully chosen phrases.

#### 9. A TREATISE ON HAWKING (?).

Wanley, in his edition of *Asser's Biography*, mentions "liber Alured regis de custodiendis accipitribus (in Catal. libr. MSS. æd. Christi A. 1315)." Nothing further seems to be known of this alleged treatise, the notice of which may indeed have been fancifully based on Asser's report of Alfred that "he trained men with falcons and hawks, and hounds, too."

#### 10. VERSION OF "ÆSOP'S FABLES." (?).

We have the barest references to a translation of the *Fables of Æsop*, the ascription of which to Alfred is probably false. A Latin manuscript of Æsop (MS. Mus. Brit., Reg. 15, A. vii.) says: "Deinde rex Angliæ Affrus in Anglicam linguam eum transferri præcepit."

And we learn that a French poetess of the thirteenth century refers to this translation in her own version. Her name is given by Pauli\* as Marie de France, by Guizot† as Clotilde. In the Harleian MS. 978, fol. 87b, the reference runs:

Li reis Alurez qui mut l'ama  
Le translata puis en angleis,  
E ieo l'ai rimee en franceis.‡

Guizot gives this as follows:

Le roi Alfred qui moult l'aima  
Le translata puis en Anglez,  
Et je l'ai rimé en Francez.

It is inherently more probable that Henry I. (of England) was the real translator. Not only is there evidence that Greek was known at his Court, while we never learn that Alfred knew the tongue, but, as Freeman has pointed out,§ the embroidery of scenes from Æsop on the border of the Bayeux tapestry shows that the fables were popular in Normandy and England in the eleventh century.

\* P. 189.

† P. 166.

‡ Roquefort, in ii. 34 of his edition, substitutes the name of Henri for Alurez, from another MS.

§ Vol. iii., 1876, p. 572.

#### 11. THE MARTIAN LAW (?).

Geoffrey of Monmouth, made Bishop of St. Asaph in 1152, records in the thirteenth chapter of his very romantic *British History* that Alfred translated a treatise called *The Martian Law*, and that this was the work of an accomplished and noble lady named Martia, the wife of Guithelin, a remote King of Britain long before Cæsar's invasion.\*

Nothing more is known of this probably apocryphal work, except that it may be the same as is meant by the *Merchen Lage*, or *Laws of the Mercians*, mentioned in the very untrustworthy catalogue of Alfred's works given by Spelman.†

#### 12. THE HANDBOOK.

Asser tells us, in a well-known passage already cited, that in about his thirty-ninth year Alfred began a commonplace book. This is afterwards referred to by William of Malmesbury (twelfth century) as "liber manualis, patria lingua *handboc*." The volume, which doubtless was of a small and portable size, appears to have survived for some centuries; but nothing, unluckily, is now known of it. It is thought possible that a copy, or even the original, is referred to in an entry in the catalogue of a Norman monastery of the time of Henry I., which speaks of "Alfredi Regis Liber Anglicus."‡

#### 13. THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLES.

This account of the literary labours of King Alfred may close with a notice of the famous annals of early English history, with the institution of which it seems that he is fairly to be credited.

The various manuscripts now extant of these famous Chronicles may be roughly said to carry their story from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the eleventh century. In reference to our period, they present, during the two centuries before the Norman Conquest, a simple record of facts which is almost entirely devoid of comment and feeling. Only rarely do we note such an interpolation as the grateful cry uttered in 897:

\* *Six Old English Chronicles*, London, 1896, p. 132.

† In the 1678 edition of his *Vita Ælfredi*, p. 167.

‡ MS. Bodl., 163, fol. 251.



"Thanks be to God, the Army (of the Danes) had not utterly broken up the Angle race!"

This quality of baldness gives them a peculiar value in the eyes of students both of our English prose-literature and of the reign of Alfred. It seems certain that the yearly record of current events, as opposed to the composition of past traditions and marginal notes in the monastic libraries, began under the auspices of Alfred. It is true that Bede, 150 years before, speaks of "monimenta literarum," and, in his prologue, of "priorum maxime scripta"; but it is easier to reconcile such references with the theory that Alfred originated the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles than to infer from such slight evidence that "these Chronicles existed before Alfred, but they were instilled with a new life owing to his influence."\* The oldest MS. (presently to be referred to) has been assigned to the year 891, in the record of which year the writing of the first original hand ends. An interesting reference to their institution by Alfred is contained in the following words of a French poet of the middle of the twelfth century, namely, Geffroi Gaimar, in his *Estorie des Angles* :

Il fist escrivere un livre Engleis,  
Des aventures e des leis,  
E de batailles de la terre  
E des reis ki firent la guere ;  
E maint livre fist il escrire,  
U li bon-clerc vont sovent lire ;  
Deus ait merci de la sue alme,  
E sainte Marie, la dame !†

It is this Gaimar who says that Alfred ordered a copy of the Saxon Chronicle to be chained up for reference, and the MS. now preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, may have been the original copy thus fastened to a desk at Wolvesey in Winchester. Wolvesey enjoys the distinction of being by repute the actual birth spot of these famous annals.

"Under Alfred's fostering care Winchester," says Dean Kitchin,‡ "became the home of all the learning and the arts known in that day, and rivalled the earlier splendour of the Court of Charles the Great at Aachen.

\* M. Jusserand, *A Literary History of the English People*, London, 1895, p. 86.

† Quoted by G. Guizot, *Alfred le Grand*, Paris, 1856, p. 165.

‡ Kitchin, *Winchester*, p. 14.

Here it was that the King, with rare genius and foresight, guided and himself took part in the composition of those literary efforts which began the development of the English mind and language."

The nature of the MSS. may be briefly recapitulated from the learned preface by Thorpe, who published them in parallel columns, together with a careful translation.\* He observes that all bear traces of a common prototype, but No. 6 least resembles the others.

1. MS. (numbered S. xi.) in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It goes from Julius Cæsar to 1070. The first original hand ends with the year 891, whence it is continued in various hands. This is most probably in the West-Saxon and not the Mercian dialect.

2. MS. (numbered Cotton. Tib. A. vi.) in the British Museum, formerly in the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury. It goes from the Incarnation to 977, and is written in one hand of the latter part of the tenth century.

3. MS. (numbered Cotton. Tib. B. i.). It goes from Julius Cæsar to 1066, and is written in the same hand to 1046.

4. MS. (numbered Cotton. Tib. B. iv.), formerly kept at Worcester. It goes from the Incarnation to 1079, and is written in one hand to 1016. This, as also No. 5, is obviously derived, with additions, from a copy similar to No. 1.

5. MS. (numbered Bodleian, Laud. 636) at Oxford, formerly at Peterborough. It goes from the Incarnation to 1154, and the hand and ink vary but little to 1122. It is to be noted that the narrative is very scanty between 891 and 975.

6. MS. (numbered Cotton. Dom. A. viii.). It goes from the Incarnation to 1056, and is all in a hand of the twelfth century. Again very scanty between 891 and 975.

7. MS. (numbered Cotton. Otho. B. xi. 2). It goes from the Incarnation to 1001. There are only three leaves of the Chronicle (837 to 871 A.D.) restored from the damage caused by the fire in the Cotton Library in 1731.

\* *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, edited by B. Thorpe, being No. 23 of the *Chronicles and Memorials* published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

8. Numbered Cotton. Tib. A. iii., being a single leaf containing a genealogy of the Anglo-Saxon Kings from Cerdic to Eadward in 977. The writing is similar to that of No. 2 above.

From this it will be seen that the manuscript preserved at Cambridge claims to date from the actual time of Alfred. Its record can be checked from the other MSS., which are to be considered as copies made for various monasteries from earlier originals. The narrative forms the surest basis for the study of Alfred's career, and is a worthy opening to a well-sustained undertaking, of which the French critic already quoted speaks the following words of generous praise :

"Few monuments are more precious than these old annals, for no people in Europe can pride itself on having chronicles so ancient written in its national language."



## The Noblest Guild of Freemasons.\*

"**T**HERE is much for the archæologist to do yet in finding the true pedigree of architecture." So writes the author of this handsome and scholarly volume, which is itself a most valuable essay upon a little-known but entrancing period of the noblest of crafts. By "little known" we mean to speak comparatively. There are books in abundance about classical architecture and about Gothic architecture, with its origins in so-called Norman work. But to student and amateur alike the questions must often have occurred to which this elaborate volume is the answer: "How did all these great and noble buildings (*i.e.*, of the great church-building era from 1100 to 1500) spring up simultaneously in all countries and all climates?" and "How comes it that in all

cases they were similar to each other at similar times?" The story told by our author is that of the great Masonic Guild of the Comacines, which forms a link between the classic *collegia* and all other trade and art guilds of the Middle Ages.

It appears that the most valuable of previous works on the subject are those of Hope, who, writing nearly seventy years ago, "had a keen prevision of this guild, although he had no documents or archives, but only the testimony of old stones and buildings to prove it," and the recent "ponderous tomes" published at Milan by the late Professor Merzario. The present book appears to be admirably arranged, so as to display the progress of the guild and to explain its ramifications. We have nothing but praise for the copious illustrations, which have obviously been chosen with great care, and have been reproduced as well as photography and "process" allow. We would only mention that, while grateful for the views of remote Italian buildings, we think it is a pity that a few illustrations were not given to the chapter on "The Origin of Saxon Architecture" contributed by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, which is naturally of great interest to English readers. We may offer a slight summary of the work, in the hope of inducing our readers to acquire for themselves so painstaking and thorough an essay, which is well worth possession and intimate attention.

It is the first half of the book over which, with its more novel material, we would rather linger. The theory which is explained is (1) that architects of the same guild worked in Rome and in Ravenna in the early centuries after Christ; (2) that, though the architects were Roman, the decorators up to the fourth century were chiefly Byzantine, or had imbibed that style, as their paintings show; (3) that in the time when Rome lay a heap of ruins under the Barbarians, the *collegium*, or a *collegium*, fled to the independent island on Lake Como, and there in after-centuries they were employed by the Longobards, and ended in again becoming a powerful guild. Every qualified Comacine architect was called *magister*, as opposed to *murarius*, or *operarius*, unless, indeed, he could proudly style himself *operator ipse magister*, like Magister

\* *The Cathedral Builders: the Story of a Great Masonic Guild.* By Leader Scott. With eighty-three illustrations. London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Limited, 1899. Crown 8vo., pp. xiii, 435. Price 21s.

Rainaldus, who designed and sculptured the façade of the Duomo at Pisa. Many readers of the book will be interested in the true "masonic" nature of the guild, in the three-fold organization of which we find the foreshadowing of Freemasonry as it has existed

Canterbury as "freimur." The *magistri* had a nucleus on the island of Como which resisted the Lombards in the sixth century A.D. for twenty years before succumbing to their superior arms, but then, as afterwards under Charlemagne, they persisted in their



COMACINE PANEL, SIXTH CENTURY.

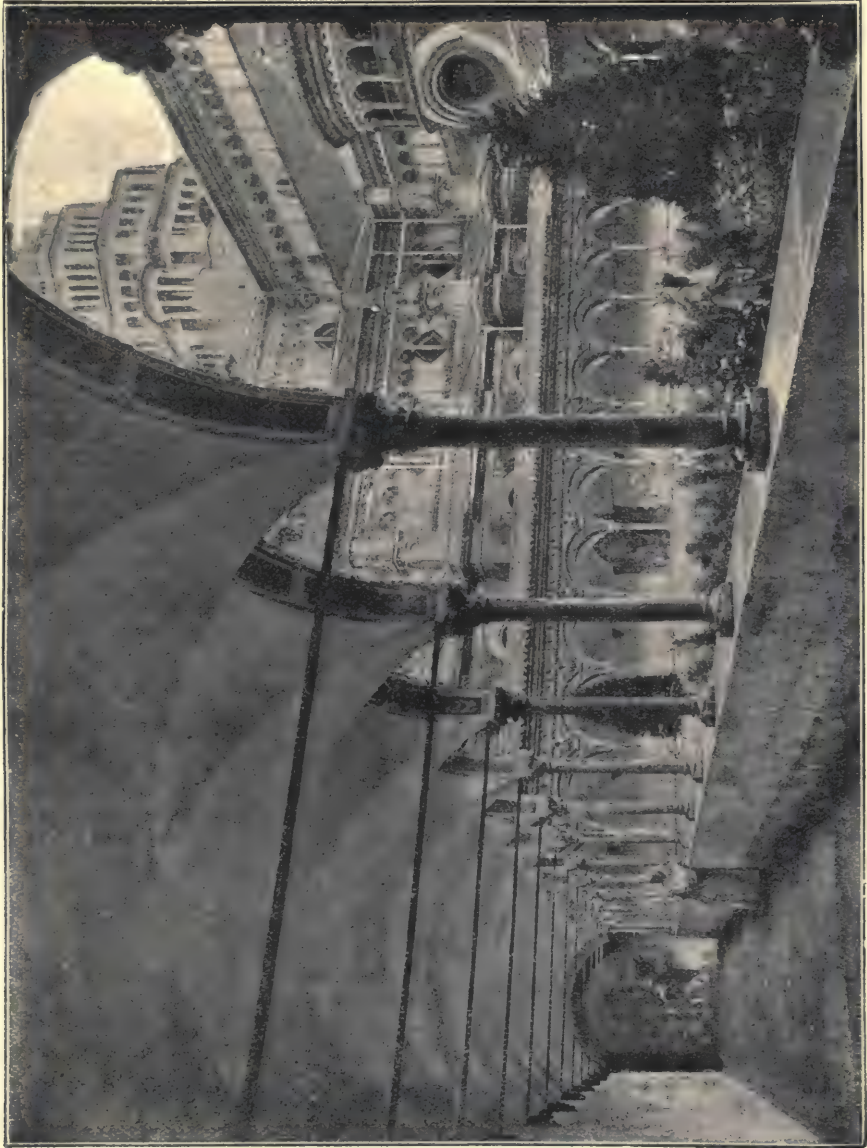
since its revival (here attributed to Oliver Cromwell, of all people) in its purely spiritual significance.

We learn that in 1396 the Comacine builders were spoken of as "fremaceons," and in the building-rolls of Exeter and

craft. Lombard architecture is really Comacine. At the end of the century both Queen Theodolinda and her daughter Gundeberg were patrons of Comacine church-builders. The culminating point of this early Lombard style is marked by the Church of St. Michele

at Pavia, which has all the distinctive features of the Comacine work. But they were masters in civil architecture also. "It was

in erecting." They built their towers solid and high, and generally circular. Much of this work is fortunately given to the descrip-



SMALL CLOISTER AT PAVIA.

usually on the sunny cloister that the Comacine poured out his imagination," but "a strong point in Lombard building was the fortress, which the *magistri* were past-masters

in erecting." They built their towers solid and high, and generally circular. Much of this work is fortunately given to the descrip-

tive language of religion and art, and he was much given to symbolism, which seems to have been derived, as in other Freemasonry, from ancient Eastern and Egyptian builders through Pagan Rome, and not from Byzantine sources. At pp. 72-77 there is an interesting controversion of the Ruskinian theory on this point. All through the Carolingian period, and the two or three troublous centuries which followed (when the poor Italians were firmly persuaded that the year 1000 would be the end of the world), the faithful *magistri* of this guild kept their craft and its work alive. It was before and during these times that they were extending their sphere of activity beyond Italy.

The brief chapters in this book which describe the first foreign emigrations of the Comacines are particularly interesting. The author boldly contends that Rahere in 1123 brought Comacines from Italy, if not from Normandy, to build the Church of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. It appears clearly that Normans themselves were taught by Italian builders whom the Abbot Guillaume brought northward before 1000 A.D. Their influence is fully likely to be traced in Germany, though here, with the candour of true scholarship, the author asks for the help of German students. As to "Saxon" work in England, it is stated by Italian chroniclists, and implied by Bede, that in 598 Augustine brought over in his train several *liberi mura-tori*. Even Paulinus, whom Pope Gregory sent over in 601, is called *magister*, and had probably graduated in the guild. It was under his direction that King Edwin built

"a large and noble church of stone at York."\* At Brixworth, Deerhurst, Monkswearmouth,

\* It is with this Paulinus that tradition connects the carved pillar now standing in the churchyard at Masham, near Ripon, in Yorkshire. The writer of this review adds a rough sketch of this shaft,

and Barton-on-Humber are traces of *atria*, and there are many fonts and crosses, all of which are shown to bear the Comacine characteristics. Of these, the chief is the "Solomon's knot," which in some Italian panels is a symbol of wonderful and often beautiful design. It shows "a single unbroken line of unity, emblem of the manifold ways of the power of the one God, who has neither beginning nor end." In the early Comacine churches, again, there is often an arcading on steps in the gable of the west front; in the Lombard work, as at Bradford-on-Avon, this becomes simply an ornamental detail before, in the Norman work, it degenerates into a mere corbel-table, from which the shafting is omitted.\*

In an interesting chapter there is shown to be an affinity between the round towers of Ireland and similar structures of Comacine work in Italy.

"The Comacine after A.D. 1000 was a man beginning to feel his intellect," and to indulge in a freedom of fancy allowed by political emancipation. The rise of the Romanesque period is the stepping-stone to the great Renaissance of art in Italy, and it is with the early magnificence of this Renaissance that the second half of this volume is concerned. We are retold the fascinating story, here enhanced by a wealth of new detail and the beautiful views, of the origin of the pointed arch, with its infinite possibilities; we have a narrative of the treasures of Cremona and Parma, and of smaller towns like Fermo, Jesi, and Penna. The explanation of "the Modena-Ferrara link" culminates in the description of the gorgeous tomb of Can Signorio degli Scaligeri at Verona, the creation, about 1370, of Magister Bonino da Campione. With this one naturally compares Magister Perino's Milanese tomb, also at Verona, of Mastino II. degli Scaligeri.† The glories of Pisa and Lucca appear in the chapter on "the Tuscan link."

Our author traces the connection of the ever-famous Niccolò Pisano with the Comacine guild through the beautiful pulpit at

\* As in the exquisite church of Adel, just north of Leeds.

† Is it not of this tomb that there are delightful sketches, in colour and pencil, by Ruskin, preserved in the Taylorian Galleries at Oxford?



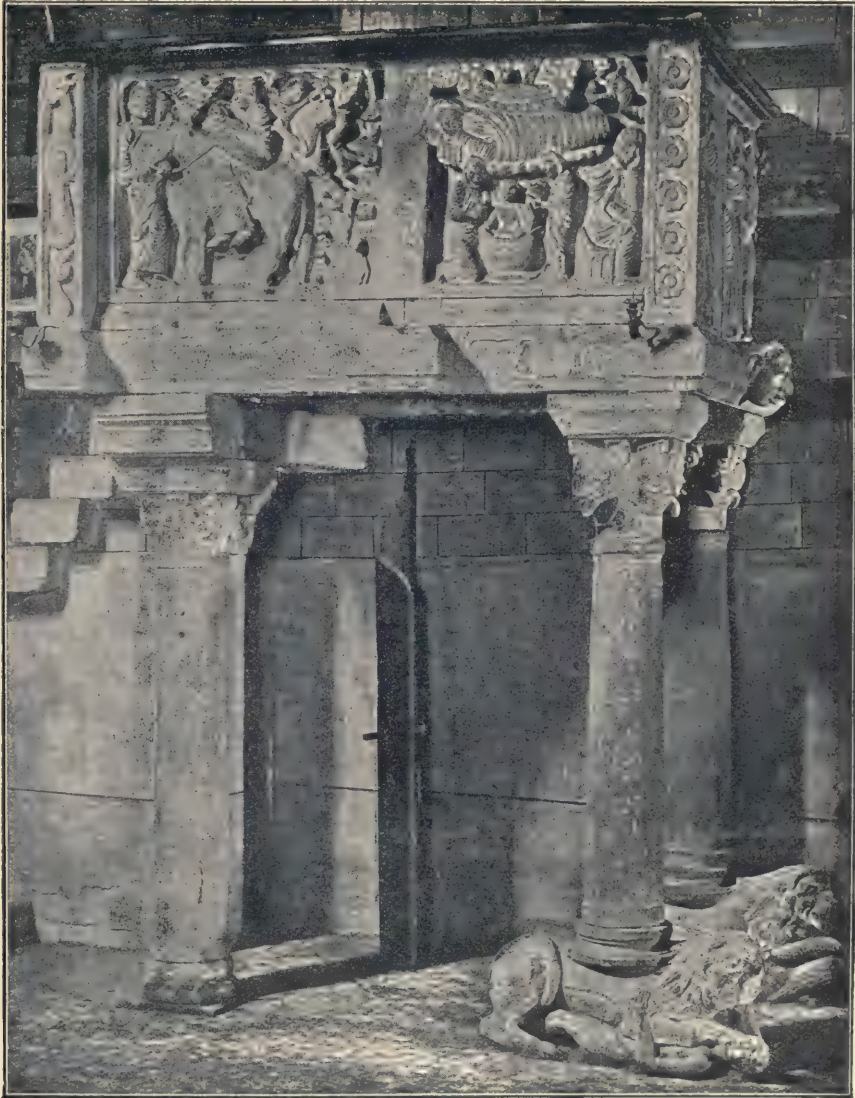
showing also one of the panels that is least obliterated. He remembers, alas! no Comacine knot, but conceivably Masham possesses in this relic a piece of work dating from the great Guild of Freemasons.



BASILICA OF S. FREDIANO AT LUCCA, SEVENTH CENTURY.

Pistoja by Guido da Coma, which is pictured opposite p. 230. It is on such a pulpit as this, as well as on the very beautiful doorway

opens with a chapter on "The Secession of the Painters," which will come as a surprise to the many who have been nursed in the



PULPIT AT GROPPOLI, NEAR PISTOJA, 1194.

of S. Giusto at Lucca, shown opposite p. 244, that the features of Romanesque and Gothic ornamentation appear in their early richness and direct treatment. Book IV.

tradition of the originality of Cimabue and Giotto. Abundant evidence is given which clearly proves what a large part the painters took in the work

of the Masonic brotherhood, and how the frescoing of the wall was a component part of a Comacine church, and carried on, like their building, by the joint labour of many masters. If proof of this is wanting, go where you will in Italy, and if you can find any church that has a wall of its original early Christian or mediæval building remaining, of any age between the fourth and fourteenth century, scratch that wall, and you will find frescoes have been there.

And remarkable frescoes many of them are.

The guild's lodges at Siena, Orvieto, Florence, Milan, and Rome, together with "the Venetian link," are elaborately treated, and so the tale of the great Comacine Freemasons is told. A glance at the table of "Authorities consulted" which precedes the full index with which this work is furnished shows how many workers have approached the subject. But we know no work published in England of recent years which has dealt so thoroughly and suggestively with much new material concerning the beautiful creations of "the cathedral builders." The author's epilogue candidly admits "that in tracing the progress of this great guild, the weak points are the derivation of the Comacines of Lombard times from the Roman public architects, who built for Constantine and Pope Adrian; and the connection of this Lombard guild with the early cathedral builders of the eleventh and twelfth centuries." For the ample and well-nigh convincing materials offered for the satisfaction of these doubts we can but refer our readers to the work itself.

By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to reproduce a few of the eighty-three illustrations which truly "illustrate" the theme of the volume.



## Harvest-time and Harvest-home in Derbyshire.

BY THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

**S**TANDING upon a bank overlooking a wide-spreading stretch of corn ripe for the sickle in the early hours of a Derbyshire harvest-day is a sight, once seen, never forgotten. To see wave upon wave of golden

heads of wheat bowing to the on-coming sun under the influence of a gentle breeze is something which those who look upon it may well thank God for. The broad expanse of harvest-field seems to be bending in gratefulness to the mighty sun for bringing it to perfection for man's ingathering. Of a close-standing, level-headed wheat crop the saying is: "A mouse might run on the tops." And, indeed, those who may have watched the beautiful tiny harvest-mouse at work and play among the nodding corn will readily appreciate the saying.

This perfection of harvest has not been reached without care and anxiety, for

Look at your fields in May,  
An' you'll come weepin' away.

But after "a reeking June"—much rain, hot sun, a double "reeking," in fact—

Look at your fields end o' June,  
An' you'll whistle another tune.

While later the son of the soil says:

July, shear I;  
August, gether I must.

Looking back to the thirties, forties, and fifties, when all the harvesting was done by sickle and scythe, there were many little rites and customs which have disappeared with the incoming of the harvester and binder. These now do the work which formerly was merrily done by the home labourers and the hordes of "wild Irishmen" which invaded the land with Pat-like regularity. The natives called them "wild Irish" because there was always a "breeze" where they worked, not out of dislike, for in those days there was labour enough for all to fatten upon. The same gangs of "wild Irishmen" came to the same farms year after year, and the joint blessing of Mike, Tim, and Pat was a feature of the harvest-men's incoming. Good honest workers they were, and "Pat" as a harvester has practically disappeared.

Long before the sickle and scythe were put to the corn the farmer's wife had much to do in preparation. Special cheese was made, strong ale was brewed for the men, and "small beer" made for women and children. Operations began usually on a corn-field near the homestead, and the farmer—the "mestur"—cut the first "sickleful"—that is, the first sheaf. This was



carried to the farmyard, and thrown to the "barn-door fowls," to insure a good time for ingathering the rest, and luck for the next harvest. Then followed a series of long happy days, if the weather was of the right sort, until the last shearing days came. On this day there was another votive offering, for as the first sheaf was given to the fowls of the homestead, so the last sheaf was left uncut, standing either in the middle of the field or at a corner, for the birds of the air. These opening and closing customs of shearing-time seem to be discontinued.

The last leading-day was one of much excitement, and all hands naturally came together on that day in the last field. The "childer" from all cottages near, the lads and lasses with the harvest men and women, "joined in" to escort the last load to the stackyard. The lads and lasses raced round the load as the horses went along "tickin' an' tannin'" each other, with "kissin'" at every opportunity, while perched on the top of the load, made as wide and flat as possible for the purpose, were placed the youngest of the harvesters. These shouted in a "sing-song":

Hey! hip! hip! hooray!  
 Harvest's whom, leadin's done!  
 Thray plum-puddin's better 'n one;  
 Showder o' mutton, lump o' beyf;  
 Wey'n gotten yor harvest spite o' yor teeth!  
 Hip! hip! hoo-o-o-ray!

When the farmstead was reached with the last load a singular custom was observed at times. One of the men, as the load drew up, did his best to sprinkle everyone with water from a bucket, lading water with his hand, and throwing it in all directions over children, lads and lasses, men, women, horses, and the load. This was also the time when "havers cakes" were brought hot from the house, and eaten with draughts of ale and beer. These "havers-cakes," or harvest-cakes, were specially made for such occasions. They were made sweet and spiced; some had raisins and currants in the compound, and were as large as an ordinary "fatty-cake."

The ending of harvest was followed by the "harvest-home supper." This harvest-home gathering was generally on a Saturday afternoon, and was a notable affair. The farmer's wife provided of the best in roast beef, plum-

pudding, bread of the finest with cheese, and ale of good brew. Often the parson was there, with the farmer's nearest neighbour and best friend. The ale-horns were filled and emptied rapidly, songs, tales, and toasts—rude some of them—passed along and round the table, for all were expected to contribute to the festive hour, which was over all too soon.

Strange drinking-vessels made their appearance at these harvest-homes—horns of all sizes and colours, no two alike, some black or brown, others transparent, and these last were often nicely engraved with ships in full sail, hunting scenes, or a coach-and-four just starting from the inn. These were thought much of in those days. At times pottery and stoneware mugs with two handles were passed round—"two-friend" mugs, as some called them. There were on some of them inscriptions such as this:

Come, my old friend, and take a pot;  
 But mark now what I say:  
 Whilst thou drink'st thy neighbour's health,  
 Drink not thine own away.

But it too often is the case,  
 Whilst we sit o'er a pot,  
 And while we drink our neighbour's health,  
 Our own is quite forgot.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

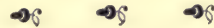
By far the most important of the works considered by King Alfred as most useful for all men to know, and therefore translated into English, was "the famous treatise of Boethius. It was the philosophical *vademecum* of the Middle Ages, and countless scholars during a thousand years knew little else of abstract reasoning save what they found in its pages. The influence that it exercised on the expression of abstract thinking during many centuries is hardly conceivable by us moderns, who can range freely over the best of ancient classical literature, and wield a philosophical vocabulary ready made for us. Its influence and popularity, indeed, as a book of practical piety, can only be compared with that of the later *Imitation*

of *Christ*, and the earlier Cicero's *De Officiis*. Hundreds of manuscripts of it are still to be found in dozens of libraries, some of them going back to the tenth century; and it was one of the first books printed in Europe. Wherever the rude tongues of mediæval Europe began to be articulate in prose, versions of the *De Consolatione Philosophiæ* in the vernacular appeared. Of these early translations Alfred's was the first, and it was followed after the lapse of about a hundred years by a literal rendering into the Alemanic dialect of the Old High German language made at the famous monastery of St. Gall by the monk Notker. . . . To the eleventh century belongs a fragment of a manuscript now in the Public Library of Orleans, containing part of a free rendering or imitation in old Provençal. In the course of the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries there appeared four versions in French, the first by the famous Jehan de Meun, who dedicated it to Philippe le Bel. In England no less a poet than Geoffrey Chaucer made a prose translation. He was followed by nearly a dozen others in the following centuries, including Queen Elizabeth; and the last English version was published as late as the year 1897. We have said nothing, be it noted, of Italian, Spanish, and Greek versions, all of which had begun to appear before the end of the fifteenth century. Other tongues have also done their share in popularizing the *Consolations*. It has frequently been annotated and imitated, and it has comforted hundreds in their day of affliction. Our own Sir Thomas More had it with him in prison, and even wrote an imitation of it. Leslie, Bishop of Ross, sent an imitation of it to his royal and captive mistress in 1572. Its influence on European literature has been immense. Traces have been found in the ancient English poem of *Beowulf*. Chaucer's poems are steeped in it. Gower, Lydgate, and Spenser drank inspiration at this fountain, as the author of the *Roman de la Rose* in France, and the greater Dante and Boccaccio in Italy had done in their day."—From *King Alfred's Version of the Consolations of Boethius*. Done into Modern English, with an Introduction. By Walter John Sedgfield, Litt.D. Clarendon Press. Published by Henry Frowde. 1900.

## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE discovery on September 1, during some excavations in the neighbourhood of the City Liberal Club, of the skull and other bones belonging to what is supposed to be a gigantic extinct animal may perhaps lead to other interesting finds in the same locality. It must be remembered that Watling Street, close by, which is probably the oldest thoroughfare in the Metropolis, originally formed part of the old Roman road which, following the line of an ancient British forest track, led from London to Dover and from Dover to South Wales. This particular neighbourhood has always been rich in archæological discoveries, one of the most striking exhibits in the Guildhall Museum being the magnificent Roman mosaic pavement, 20 feet by 13, which was found in Bucklersbury, close to the Mansion House, 19 feet below the surface, which is exactly the same depth at which the most recent remains have been brought to light.



Another interesting discovery has been made in the City, at the rear of 8, Old Bailey, 8 feet below the level of the street. A portion of the old Roman wall has at this point been unearthed, and there is little doubt that it is a continuance of the ancient Roman foundation; indeed, there is ample evidence pointing to such a conclusion. The wall, which is of undoubted Roman construction, is 9 feet thick and 9 feet high. Its trend is towards Newgate Street on the one hand and Ludgate Hill on the other, and it is in all respects similar to that discovered in Bishopsgate in the year 1707, and referred to by Dr. Woodward, of Gresham College. Its interior construction is of chalk, flints, and limestone grouted together, and is in a splendid state of preservation. The outer face of the wall appears to have suffered somewhat from the action of the water which formerly flowed past it.



Quite unexpectedly the Worshipful Company of Joiners has regained possession of its valuable corporate seal, which had been missing for nearly a century. The seal dates back to the year 1571. The curious feature is that it was formerly kept in a chest having three locks and three keys, and how it ever went astray no living man knows. It was, however, recently restored to the guild by Alderman Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, who, in casually examining a collection of old seals acquired by his father, found the missing property. The long-lost article has since been presented to the guild by Sir Joseph, who, in acknowledgment of the discovery and the gift, has received an emblazoned vote of thanks, bearing at the foot the impress of the seal, this being the first use to be made of the restored property.

## PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received vol. xxxiii. (Third Series, vol. ix.) of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, covering the session of 1898-99. The contents are as varied, as interesting, and as well illustrated as usual. We can only name a few of the more prominent papers. There is a very full account of the excavations at Birrenswark by Mr. James Barbour and Dr. Joseph Anderson, with an historical sketch prefixed by Dr. Christison. Mr. Robert Miller has an iconoclastic paper entitled "Where did John Knox live in Edinburgh? and the Legend of 'John Knox's House,'" to which there is a vigorous reply, "The Traditional Belief in John Knox's House at the Netherbow Vindicated," by Mr. C. J. Guthrie, Q.C. Bishop Dowden has a careful and valuable paper on "The Inventory of Ornaments, Jewels, Relics, Vestments, Service-books, etc., belonging to the Cathedral Church of Glasgow in 1432"; and Mr. J. M. Mackinlay writes on "Celtic Anchorites and their Island Retreats." Dr. Munro describes the "Crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark," with pictures of the objects found, including a remarkable portion of a beaded torque. The shorter notes and papers deal with such varied finds and topics as an old heraldic iron door-knocker, a missal formerly used in St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, pins, cists, urns, an ornamented stone cup, a Celtic cross-slab in Kincardineshire, the ancient so-called "altar" in the island of Canna, six paintings on wood representing the Sybils, recently found in Stirlingshire, Highland silver brooches, carved stones, and buttons of jet or cannel-coal.



Vol. viii., part i., of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* has reached us. The lion's share of the space is occupied by the continuation of the admirable and well illustrated study of "Essex Brasses," contributed by Messrs. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous. Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A., sends the sixth part of his collection of "Essex Field Names," containing many suggestive names, and not a few philological puzzles. The other papers are "Ship-Money in Essex—1634-1649," by Mr. Waller; "The Milbournes of Great Dunmow," by Mr. T. Milbourn; and "Two Essex Incised Slabs"—an interesting contribution to an unduly neglected subject—by Messrs. Miller Christy and E. B. Smith. With this part of its *Transactions*, the society also issues part ii. of "Feet of Fines for Essex," edited by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk.



We have also received the new number (part ii., vol. x.) of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*. Mr. C. T. Keatinge sends a readable paper on a fresh subject, "The Guild of Cutters, Painter-stainers, and Stationers, better known as the Guild of St. Luke the Evangelist, Dublin." The guild was most careful in promoting the doing of good work and in detecting fraud. In 1698 a motion was made with reference to the faculty of Stationers that "the title and preface of

Cocker's 'Arithmetic' were printed, and put to Hodder's 'Arithmetic,' and thereby those were deceived that bought them for Cocker's 'Arithmetic.' On examination of the matter Mr. Patrick Campbell and Mr. Jacob Miller acknowledged the error, and confessed that a very few, or not above twenty, were disposed of or sold so altered, and promised that what titles were printed should be destroyed, and for the future no book should be sold with a contrary title or preface." Among the other contents are illustrated papers on "The Augustinian Houses of the County Clare," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "St. Malachy of Armagh," by Miss E. M. Beeby; and "Church Island, Valencia Harbour," by Mr. P. J. Lynch.



## PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Canon Baily, of Ryton, presided over the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on August 29.—Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read a paper on "Proofs of Age of Heirs to Estates in Northumberland in the Reigns of Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI."—Mr. R. O. Heslop then read "Notes on the Sculptured Panel on a House Front in All Hallows Bank, Newcastle," by Mr. Fred. T. Elworthy, F.S.A. "All-Hallows Bank," Mr. Heslop stated, was now styled "Aken-side Hill," in commemoration of the fact that Mark Akenside, the poet, was born in a house therein. The panel was lozenge-shaped, and was over the principal door of one of the houses there. At first glance it had the appearance of a hatchment. It had been modelled or cast with every appearance of artistic skill in its design and execution. In the centre of the field was a mermaid whose extremities formed two tails, curling round on either side towards the head of the figure. The four angles surrounding the figure each contained a fleur-de-lis of the conventional type. For long the significance of the panel had been a mystery. Mr. Elworthy, however, in his book *The Evil Eye*, had given a clue to the solution. He had, therefore, been asked for his opinion as to the panel. Mr. Elworthy had replied that the object of the panel was that of an amulet—to protect the house and its inmates from the dreadful power of the Evil Eye and the machinations of witchcraft. It was an elaboration of the belief that led to the nailing of a horse-shoe over stable doors and elsewhere in England, and the nailing of horns over doors in Italy. The central figure was by no means a conventional mermaid, but was identical with the common Sirene of Naples. A study of the panel suggested that the man who placed it over the door was well acquainted with Naples, that he had seen the double-tailed Sirene there, and that he well knew its virtue. Possibly the house might have belonged to a Neapolitan immigrant. The fleur-de-lis was intended to increase the power of the entire amulet.



The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Merthyr

on August 13, and the four following days were devoted to excursions. On Tuesday, the 14th, the members drove to Morlais Castle and to Gelligaer. At the former place, on the open site of the ancient court of the castle, Mr. William Morgan read a descriptive and historical paper. At Gelligaer a paper on the Roman camp there excavated, written by Mr. C. H. James, was read by Mr. T. H. Thomas; and then Mr. John Ward, of Cardiff, took the visitors over the foundations which had been opened out, and elaborately described the characteristics of the western gate and other portions of the camp, which, he argued, was a type of the early Roman camp in Britain. On the way back the party called at Llancaiach House, where Charles I. dined on August 5, 1637, on his way from Cardiff to Brecon. At the evening meeting the new president, Lord Aberdare, gave an address, and papers were read on the "Lewis Family of Van" and "Llantrissant."

On Wednesday, the 15th, the members visited the rebuilt church of St. Tydfil, Merthyr. The rector, the Rev. Daniel Lewis, pointed out two incised stones which had been built into the church walls. He also exhibited the leaves of an ancient diary kept by a rector, the Rev. Nathaniel Jones, who was dispossessed by Oliver Cromwell. Subsequently the party proceeded by train to Pontypridd, and thence in carriages to Llantrissant, where the church and castle ruins were visited. The former consists of chancel, nave, with side aisles divided from it by an arcade of five bays, and a low but massive western tower. The most interesting features are the font, supposed to be of the twelfth century, a large slab with a roughly-carved processional cross, and the effigy of a warrior built into the wall, and said to represent Cadwgan Vawr of Miskin. At the ruins of the old castle, which once sheltered Edward II., some "presentments" were shown. A visit was next paid to St. Cawrdaf's Monastery. Little information of a reliable character is forthcoming about it. The ruins—a portion of four walls—stand on a hill in the midst of a belt of trees. Some have described it as the site of an ancient church; others believe the ruins are the remains of an old monastery, dedicated to St. Cawrdaf. The only one who now ventured an opinion was the Rector of Merthyr, and he said if it was ever an ecclesiastical building the remains now standing probably formed the monastery. It was evident that it was a building with an open roof, for there were no signs of any beams. It was probable, too, that it was of rather earlier date than the fourteenth century.

The furthest point reached on Thursday, the 16th, was Ystradfellte. At Bedd-y-Gwyddel a halt was made to inspect a turf cross. It is raised in sods about 1 foot high and 2 feet broad, and the cross is 80 feet one way and 70 feet the other. "It may," says the official programme, "be the grave of an early Goidelic Christian." The next stop was at Vedw Hir, where rubbings were taken of an inscribed stone removed thither from Pen-y-Mynydd. The stone bears an incised cross and an Ogam inscription. At Ystradfellte, where only a few mounds indicate the site of Castell Coch—a

castle whose history is unknown—Colonel Morgan read a brief paper.

Friday, the 17th, the last day of the meeting, was occupied by a visit to Cardiff and Llandaff. Mr. Corbett and Mr. J. Ward, F.S.A., conducted the party over Cardiff Castle, and visits were afterwards paid to the Church of St. John Baptist, the only ancient ecclesiastical building now existing in Cardiff, and to Caerphilly Castle—the most extensive in Wales—which occupies an area of about thirty acres. A section of the party also visited Llandaff cathedral. At the closing meeting held in the evening in Merthyr town hall, the Rev. G. Hartwell Jones read a paper on "Some Parallels between Celtic and Indian Institutions," and Mr. Glascodine followed with one on "The Battle of Hirwain-Gorgan." The usual votes of thanks brought an enjoyable and successful series of meetings to a close.



The annual excursion of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on August 30, the day's programme including Dirleton and Tantallon Castles and Whitekirk Church. Leaving Queen Street Station at 8.45, the party travelled to Dirleton Station, where carriages were waiting, in which they were conveyed to Dirleton Castle. The ruins of the old fortress were carefully examined, and an interesting paper on their history and that of their various owners was read by the Rev. John Kerr, the parish minister. The society then drove to North Berwick, and, after lunch, proceeded to Tantallon, where a paper on the history of the castle was read by Mr. Dalrymple Duncan. They finally visited the fine church of Whitekirk, on which a valuable paper was read by the Rev. P. Hatley Waddell, the parish minister. The society returned to Glasgow in the evening.



On Wednesday, August 22, the ESSEX AND EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES held a joint excursion to Harlow, Walbury, Stansted Montfitchet, and Bishop's Stortford. At Harlow Mr. I. C. Gould described the Roman camp, and at Walbury the same careful antiquary read a valuable paper on the well-preserved British fortifications there. He remarked that these forts were places of refuge from tribal enemies—such as the Maoris used in New Zealand only sixty years since. These early refuges were marked by tortuous entrances, but Walbury, though pre-Roman, did not appear to date back long before the Christian era. The Portingbury Hills and earthworks were next visited, and were described by the Rev. F. M. Galpin. At the lofty and beautiful site of Stanstead Montfitchet Castle an able paper was read by Dr. Laver; and later, at Bishop's Stortford Castle, the results of the recent excavations were explained by Mr. J. L. Glasscock.



Beautiful weather favoured the fifty-fourth autumn meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on August 15. The programme included a visit in the morning to Penshurst Place, the historic

seat of Lord de L'Isle and Dudley; luncheon at the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells; and a visit in the afternoon to Eridge Castle. The features of Penshurst Place were described by Mr. Payne (hon. secretary of the Kent Archæological Society); and after going through the house the party visited the courtyard, the beautiful Dutch garden, and other features of interest in the place. A visit was then paid to Penshurst Church, where an interesting paper, entitled "Some Notes on Penshurst Church from Early Wills," was read by Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. After luncheon the party drove to Eridge Castle, where they were the guests of the Marquess of Abergavenny. His lordship is not now in England, but he deputed his steward, Mr. Macbean, to receive the visitors, to whom tea was served in the great dining hall, and the principal rooms were thrown open for inspection.



The second county meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on August 25, when a large party visited Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Durham. The Earl was not in residence, but instructions had been given that every facility should be afforded the visitors to see everything of interest in the castle. In the evening, under the castle walls, Mr. John Robinson read a brief paper on the history of the beautiful pile.



On August 30 the members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Pocklington and Warter. At Pocklington Dr. A. Lex Leadman, F.S.A., spoke briefly on the history of the Church, which contains a fine series of elaborate carvings, supposed to be the work of Albert Durer. At Warter Priory the Rev. M. C. F. Morris described the excavations which had been made by Mr. St. John Hope and himself in the September of last year.



## 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.]*

RECORDS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF  
Vol. II. Edited by John Hobson Matthews.  
Cardiff: Published by order of the Corporation, and sold by Henry Sotheran and Co., London, 1900. Pp. xiii, 508. 400 copies printed.

The high praise that we gave to the first volume of these records is again merited by its successor. It includes documents of more general interest, though of less historical value, than was the case with the earlier issue. The volume opens with notes on the manors of the Cardiff district, which

have been materially revised from the account furnished by Mr. Matthews to the Royal Commissioners on Land in Wales and Monmouth, and printed in the appendix to their report. The second chapter deals with the Lords of Cardiff, from Robert FitzHamon (1093-1107) down to John Patrick, third Marquess of Bute. It is accompanied by a fine series of plates of the seals of the earlier lords. This is followed by a section of fifty pages of "Manorial Records," gathered together from scattered archives of different periods, beginning with a minister's account of Leckwith (1456), and closing with a survey of Roath Keynsham (1702).

Chapter iv. consists of memoranda of John Wood, who was Town Clerk of Cardiff from 1818 to 1825, at the interesting period when a transition was in progress from the long-sustained preponderance of Castle influence in the government of the town to the ascendancy of the people. These memoranda chiefly pertain to cases submitted to counsel respecting particular rights of the burgesses and the jurisdiction of the Constable of Cardiff Castle. Most of the points here raised have been rendered obsolete by the Municipal Reform Acts.

This is followed by a description of the long series of Calendar Rolls and Gaol Fines, extending, though with many gaps, from Henry VIII. to George IV., with copious extracts. Here we have a record of great crimes, of religious persecutions, and of terrible penalties, with amusing details about petty offenders. The coroners' inquests give details of a great variety of deaths. Perhaps the most curious of these was in 1765, when the jury found that William Bonvil died from suffocation. He was engaged in night-fishing, and in drawing the net ashore found therein "only one little flat fish called a sole, about five inches in length, and did, as usual by fishermen, in order to take the said fish out of the net, it being there entangled, take hold thereof by the head with his teeth, and afterwards inadvertently loosening his hold, the said fish slipped forwards into his mouth and throat so far that the same could only be felt by the tail."

The chantry certificates for South Wales, in 1548, are transcribed from the Public Record, and are, as is usually the case with such documents, of considerable interest. Mr. Matthews is quite right in asserting that at the time of this most iniquitous confiscation "educational and poverty-relieving organizations suffered as much as those which were purely ecclesiastical, and funds which had been given for the maintenance of schools and hospitals went the same way as moneys left to provide masses for the dead." This scandalous seizure by the Crown suppressed, for instance, in South Wales the school attached to Llandaff Cathedral, wherein twenty poor children were taught by one of the chantry priests according to the foundation of one David Mathew. We must here, however, enter our decided protest against the frequent use by Mr. Matthews, in many places throughout this volume, of the term "Catholic" when quoting from documents of Elizabeth and the Stuarts as to the treatment of the recusants. It would be fair

to term them Roman Catholics, but the word generally used in documents of that period is "Papists." With all that he says as to the severity and cruelty of their treatment we are fully in accord, and have ourselves published much that is equally stringent. But the officials of those days, whether civil or ecclesiastical, would not have been so absurd as to condemn folk for being "Catholics" when all the formularies of the reformed Church of England taught the conforming people to assert continually that they were Catholics. We have had an immense amount of recusant documents pass through our hands up and down the country, and, though we have not seen the Cardiff archives, have no hesitation in saying that the term "Catholic," as applied to the holders of the unreformed faith, will not therein be found. This being the case, it is a historical

ing of filial piety is generally so potent, that such a series as this of Messrs. Bell and Sons is likely to meet with success. If all the volumes are as sound and attractive as, to a Rugbeian, this one appears to be, that success is deserved. It is a "hand-book"; but even if more were wanted by the profound "antiquarian," he would be foolish to expect it in this series. This, however, is not to deny that, in due and wise proportion, attention has been paid by Mr. Bradby to the past of Rugby; and even if she cannot vie with the traditions of Eton and Winchester, or show buildings so reverend for their associations or age, Rugby is no *parvenue* of yesterday. In this brief notice we may be excused for dwelling on Mr. Bradby's earlier chapters, and for dismissing his account of the present work and "other interests" of the school as an accurate and thoroughly justifiable recom-



THE OLD CHAPEL, RUGBY SCHOOL.

wrong in such a work as this to thus distinguish them.

The remainder of this handsome and admirably printed volume is taken up with Corporation miscellanea and Custom-house records. There are various excellent illustrations in addition to the seals already referred to, but we could well have spared the photograph of the present Town Clerk, which forms a frontispiece to the volume. Doubtless he is a most estimable gentleman, but he is not the author of the work, and his picture at the beginning of a book of history is matter in the wrong place.

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RUGBY. By H. C. Bradby, B.A. "Handbooks to the Great Public Schools." London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1900. Crown 8vo., profusely illustrated, pp. xii, 231. Price 3s. 6d.

The multitude of "old boys" of each great public school of England is so great, and the feel-

ment of its efficiency. He naturally expresses his indebtedness to the archæological labours of Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, the owner of a name honoured among antiquaries, who entered the school in 1829 (Dr. Arnold's second year), and lived a long life in Rugby, "one of the most generous and devoted friends that the School has ever had." Mr. Bradby has well retold the tale of the founder of Rugby, Lawrence Sheriffe (1567), "citizen and grocer of London"; and especially interesting is his account of the famous "Island" in the school-close, originally an ancient British barrow of the Dobuni, and in "Tom Brown's" time the scene of compulsory gardening by the "fags" of a tyrant "Sixth." Faithful and attractive portraits are drawn of two great headmasters—"James the First," who by 1790, after reigning eleven years, had raised the number from 80 to 240; and Arnold, who succeeded "in rousing people to the fact that the aim of education was not merely to stimulate the intellectual faculties, but the moral faculties as

well; that the great object to be pursued was the formation of character." We would close by giving a special word of praise to the numerous and admirably chosen illustrations. These include a number of reduced copies of scarce plates, like those of "Radclyffe's Memorials," which are charming drawings in themselves, and valuable records of a historic past. At p. 117 is shown, for instance, the west end of the old chapel, in which Dr. Arnold preached his famous sermons; at p. 89 we see the new chapel through the "Three Trees," those kingly elms against which generations of Rugby footballers have been proud to bruise themselves, now, alas! laid low by the fury of the gales. By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to reproduce these pictures. The only quarrel we would pick is with the "sketch-map" at the end of the volume, from which several "school-build-

was established in Rotterdam, the chief trade of which was in tea, spirits, and other contraband articles, shipped for the smugglers on the north and east coasts of Scotland. Thence arose the edifying spectacle of the Lord Provost "sitting in ermine, directing against smugglers all the terrors of the law, whilst his son John supplied the malefactors with tea, spirits, etc., and lived by their contraband trade." Mr. Richardson opens his most interesting volume with a graphic picture of eighteenth-century life in old Edinburgh. A chapter on the "Parliament Close" leads to the tracing of the Coutts ancestry, and a detailed account of the life of the John Coutts who founded the bank and became Lord Provost. Subsequent chapters treat fully of the history of the banking house both in Edinburgh and in London, and of the men who shaped its fortunes. Integrity of



THE NEW CHAPEL, RUGBY SCHOOL.

ings" (e.g., swimming-bath, gymnasium, laboratories, etc.) are omitted, and which gives strangely incorrect proportions to the different boarding-houses. But the quarrel is a small one.

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COUTTS AND Co., BANKERS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON. By Ralph Richardson, F.S.A. Scot. Many portraits and illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1900. 8vo., pp. xii, 166. Price 7s. 6d.

The founder of the famous banking house of Coutts and Co. was the Right Hon. John Coutts, Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1742. His father had been a general merchant in the Scottish capital, and he himself was a dealer in corn before he commenced banker. Under the style of John Coutts and Co., his firm was the first private banking house established in Scotland. Before many years had passed a branch was opened in London, while a third firm, in which John Coutts, the second son of the Lord Provost, was a partner,

character, a fine sense of public duty, and munificent liberality have been characteristic of the Coutts family for generations, as Mr. Richardson well shows. The narrative is of singular interest, moreover, because it touches both Scottish and English family, social, and political history at many points.

Among the distinguished men and women who come under notice may be mentioned Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart., who drew from Dr. Johnson his famous dictum concerning the morality of lawyers taking up bad causes; Sir Hunter Blair of Dunskey, Bart., M.P.; Sir Robert Herries, the London banker who originated the issue of "circular notes"; Harriot Mellon, the actress, who married first Thomas Coutts, of whom a most entertaining and graphic account is given, and afterwards the Duke of St. Albans; Sir Francis Burdett, long a stormy petrel of the political world; Prince Charles Edward, Dr. Johnson, "Bozzy," Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, and many others. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of Lord

Provost Coutts, the founder of the bank, reproduced from McCardell's contemporary mezzotint, after Allan Ramsay's portrait. Among the other illustrations are portraits of Sir William Forbes of Pittsligo; Miss Mellon, Duchess of St. Albans; and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; and several good views of famous spots in old Edinburgh. Mr. Richardson has produced a valuable and most readable book, which, we are glad to say, is adequately indexed.

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UPPER WHARFEDALE. By Harry Speight. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1900. Price 7s. 6d. Large paper, 2os.

Mr. Harry Speight has issued a series of volumes on the Yorkshire dales, and this may fairly be considered his best. Commencing at Otley, where formerly there was a palace of the Archbishop of York, and where at Farnley Hall there is a fine collection of Turner's pictures, by Burley, Ilkley, the far-famed Bolton Abbey, to the source of the Wharfe above Kettlewell, Mr. Speight in the most careful manner points out all the objects of interest to the historian and antiquary in that lovely valley.

The work is well illustrated, and contains an excellent map and pedigrees of some of the principal families. When we think of the Yorkshire dales, we are reminded of the lines of Macaulay, who says of his exiled Jacobite that he "Pined by Arno for his lovelier Tees."

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The Parish Register Society has sent us a valuable contribution to bibliography in the shape of *A List of Parish Registers*, including those which have been printed and those of which MS. copies exist in public collections. The list has been prepared by Dr. George W. Marshall, Rouge Croix, whose name guarantees the thoroughness and accuracy of the work. We have also received the *Register of Fitz*, issued by the Shropshire Parish Register Society. Fitz is a tiny parish in the Diocese of Lichfield, and its registers date from 1559. In addition to the print of the registers, there is a capital, though brief, introductory sketch of the parish history and church by Mrs. Parry, and full indexes.

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The *American Antiquarian* for July and August has a "Diary of Arnold's March to Quebec" in 1775, by a soldier of the Revolution. There are also, *inter alia*, papers on "Ancient Egyptian Art in the Museums of America," "The Ethnic Variation of Myths," and "The Northern Indian Nations." Professor Starr has an illustrated article on "Shrines near Cochite, New Mexico." In the *Genealogical Magazine* for August Mr. Fox-Davies writes on "Unheraldic Charges," and Mr. Phillimore on "Irish Wills." The September number has an illustration of the arms of Cape Colony; and specially instructive papers on "The Armorial Bearings of a Lady" and "Concerning Heirs and Heirship." The other contents are varied and interesting, as usual. Local periodicals on our table include a good number (July) of the

*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*—as usual, thoroughly well printed and "got up"; *The East Anglian* for July and August; *The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal* for July, with a lecture on "The History of Wantage," the birthplace of King Alfred, by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.; and *Scottish Notes and Queries* for September. All have the usual variety of contents of both local and general interest.

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We have also received from the Trustees of the Public Library of Boston, Mass., a very valuable "Finding List of Genealogies and Town and Local Histories containing Family Records," in their splendid library; and from Herren Breslau and Meyer, of Berlin, an excellent book-catalogue, which, on account of its reproductions of old title-pages and woodcuts, and the fulness and accuracy of the descriptions of the books, has a considerable bibliographical value.



## Correspondence.

### THE LEICESTER CHARTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

It is stated (*ante*, p. 284) that "no man might go out of his parish unless he had permission to do so," and it is a comment on King John's grant to the citizens of Leicester of *free trading* throughout England. This limitation needs qualification, for no *freeman* could need permission to travel inland, apart from trade. Indeed, to whom could a *squire* of that date apply for permission? The remarks about vagrancy, stocks, and punishment could only apply to serfs, or villeins, all such being under the control of some manorial lord, or even a "squire," as noted above, the unfree being tied to the soil.

No doubt all boroughs were jealous of intrusion, each one pleading its own charters in defence of its own trading interests; so King John merely places Leicester among the privileged class, who could not be excluded from, say, London, Exeter or Winchester, and York, etc., like Chaucer's merchant who tells the tale of "January and May," or unsuited wedlock.

A. HALL.

Highbury, N.,  
September 7, 1900.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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





# The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

THE British Museum has received a wind-fall in the shape of the beautiful library of the late Mr. H. S. Ashbee. The collection includes many thousands of volumes, all handsomely bound, for their owner was not only in the happy position of being able to buy almost any volume he wanted, but he had a positive dislike to shabby bindings. The first place in the library must be awarded to the splendid collection of editions of *Don Quixote*—a collection from which he chiefly compiled the *Iconography* issued by the Bibliographical Society in 1895. Other important sections of Mr. Ashbee's books are French club books, issued in very limited numbers; the collection of books illustrated by Chodowiecki, who has been called the German Cruikshank; some rare Marat literature; several French books specially illustrated by water-colour drawings done by eminent artists to Mr. Ashbee's commission; an extra-illustrated copy of Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, extended from nine to thirty-four volumes by the addition of more than 5,000 views, portraits, etc.; and, finally, a most extensive collection of "top-shelf" books, of which he issued, under the pseudonym of *Pisanus Fraxi*, an elaborate bibliography between the years 1877 and 1885.

John Saris, seaman and trader, who died at Fulham in 1646, was the first Englishman known to have visited Japan. At any rate, Saris's was the first English mercantile voyage to the island Empire. He kept a journal of

his trip, and this journal has just been edited by Sir Ernest Satow, the new British Minister to Japan, for publication by the Hakluyt Society. John Saris, who first voyaged to the East in 1604, proceeded from Bantam to Japan in 1612-13. He mentions Xeminaseque (Simonoseki). He visited Kyoto. He describes the Japanese capital as "a city full as big as London." James I. had given him letters which he presented to the Japanese Emperor, who treated the English skipper hospitably, and who granted permission to agents of the East India Company to trade and settle in Japan. Saris was in the Company's service.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have recently purchased from the Duke of Beaufort the Tintern Abbey Estate, which comprises the famous abbey, unrivalled even among the ecclesiastical ruins of England, and 5,334 acres of land, including nearly 3,000 acres of woodland, the most picturesque portions of which are the lofty wooded hills and slopes, with a frontage of no less than eight miles to the River Wye, the most beautiful of English rivers. The famous Moss Cottage and Wyndcliff, from which seventeen counties are said to be visible, form part of the purchase. The estate is near the extensive woods of the Crown in the Forest of Dean, and will form a most valuable acquisition to that estate. At the same time, the Crown has also purchased the whole of the Duke's farms surrounding Raglan Castle, 3,169 acres in extent. It was originally proposed that the Castle should be included in the purchase, but the Duke subsequently withdrew what is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and picturesque ruins in the kingdom, which was the residence of Charles I. in his hour of misfortune, and where he was entertained by one of the most loyal of his followers, the Marquis of Worcester.

The Rev. W. Jago writes to the *Western Morning News* of October 9 to describe the progress of the exploration of the ancient cemetery at Harlyn Bay, near Padstow, the discovery of which we chronicled last month. More than 100 interments have been examined; several parallel rows of graves, running north and south, have been explored

for a length of over 100 feet, and it is found that they extend still further in both directions, and towards the west. A great mass of sand overlies those in the south and west, though hundreds of tons of overburden have been removed by those carrying on the exploration, the drifted top-sand taken away having been in some places 12 feet deep. Trinkets and implements are very scarce, but among these latter are broken flints and some well-defined flint flakes, a few stone and earthenware spindle whorls, bracelets of stone and metal, rings, a bead necklace, and two bronze brooches of elegant form. With regard to the last named finds Sir John Evans, K.C.B., writes: "I have never seen any of exactly the same form. They are allied to a class of brooches found in the north of France. They are very interesting. There is a good deal of Celtic feeling in their form. They may be of earlier date than those from the north-west of France, supposed to be of late Roman date." The fund subscribed being again nearly exhausted, the diggers and others have been paid for their work done, and further digging is suspended until more funds come in, or some arrangement can be arrived at for preserving the remainder of the cemetery as a valuable prehistoric monument for Cornwall. Donations towards the expense of continuing the present exploration may be sent to the Rev. W. Jago, 5, Western Terrace, Bodmin.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Library Association was held at Bristol. The proceedings extended over four days (September 25 to 28). An excellent discourse was given by the President, Sir Edward Fry, on the history and functions of public libraries, and many papers, mostly of local interest, were read. The most valuable, perhaps, was one on "Medieval Libraries, with special reference to Bristol and District," by Mr. J. W. Williams. Mr. C. T. Macaulay gave an interesting account of the "Literary Associations of Bath." A specialized paper of some interest was "Masonic Libraries," read by Mr. S. Smith of Sheffield. It appears that the finest masonic library in the world is to be found in the far West, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Library Committee of the City corporation has recommended the Court of Common Council to erect a bust of Chaucer in the Guildhall. The City of London will honour itself by honouring Chaucer. The poet was both a citizen and civic officer of London, and the deed still exists which entitled him to reside in the Gate of Aldgate, which he was to keep in good repair. The poet's father, John Chaucer, was a prominent City vintner, who lived in Upper Thames Street, near the foot of Dowgate Hill. Professor Skeat identifies the spot as "just where the street is now crossed by the South-Eastern Railway from Cannon Street Station."

It is curious to remember at this time when the City of London is thus joining in the celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the poet's death, that Chaucer was involved in one of the most disorderly scenes that ever attended the election of chief magistrate. This was in the year 1382, when, in face of the King's nominee, Sir Nicholas Brember, the citizens put forward John of Northampton for the office of Lord Mayor. Eventually, after much tumult, the King's favourite was installed by force of arms, Chaucer fled to the Continent, and the citizens' candidate was sent off to Corfe Castle. Three years later the poet was indiscreet enough to return to England, but the King, remembering his past behaviour, deprived him of his office of Controller of the Customs, and consigned him to the Tower, where he lingered for another three years.

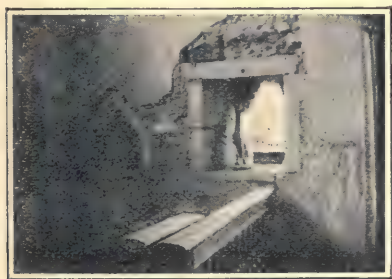
Referring to Mr. Evans's recent discoveries in Crete, a correspondent writes: "It is at present assumed that the so-called Cadmean alphabet may be clearly traced to the hieratic or cursive writing of ancient Egypt, which was a modified form of hieroglyph adapted for use on any flexible material, such as papyrus, etc.

"We now find certain *graffiti* exhumed from the eastern end of Crete, or Candia, which may be to some extent identified with certain letters of the Greek and Phœnician or old Hebrew characters, but more fully allied to the Cypriote alphabet. The question then arises, Are they original to either island? We see evidence of early maritime

communication, but not by any means anterior to reasonable expectations; nor, indeed, compared with writing itself, is the assumed date anyway marvellous; the real point remains, Were these letter-forms not rendered intelligible to us by consecutive grouping into sentences or even words, imported from the Continent as debased imitations of more perfect letters already extant but not identified by date? There is a completeness about the Cadmean alphabet of *seventeen* letters that argue for centuries of tentative working.

"Of course, it is admitted that all writing has emerged from some pictorial forms, so, wherever any such can be traced, say in Babylonia, among the Hittites, as well as in Egypt, given continuity of effort and stability of settlement, there we may look for theorizing about the origin of alphabets. The whole subject is fully treated in a compressed form by Mr. Clodd in his *Story of the Alphabet*, issued by Newnes as a marvellous shilling's worth."

Mr. F. C. E. Griffin, of Gorsty Hayes Manor House, Tettenhall, writes: "In the parish church of Somerton, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, the Rector and I came across what appears to me an unusual arrangement of two piscinæ on one wall quite near together. The enclosed photograph is the best I could procure. Both were covered with plaster



and filled with rubbish. The one near the altar appears to be earlier than the one nearer the west. The latter communicates with the south aisle through a 2 feet thick wall, and finishes on the aisle side with Early English shafts with capitals and bases which, unfortunately, have been much mutilated; and the one side (the westernmost) is sloped

as if to serve as a squint as well as piscina. Both are furnished with the usual drain. The easternmost has had part of the basin or drain projecting, but the projecting part has been hacked off. Sufficient is left to show the drain. The larger, westernmost, piscina has a fluted drain. The church is of flint, and chiefly Early English in date, but fifteenth century tracery has been inserted in the windows.

"I shall be glad to know if any other specimens of a like arrangement have come under your notice."

The revival a few weeks ago in Buckingham of the ancient custom of ringing the curfew bell is a reminder that this picturesque relic of Norman England still survives in more than thirty towns and cities throughout the country. At some of these the bell is rung at certain stated periods only. Thus, at Pershore, in Worcestershire, the curfew is only heard between November 5 and Candlemas, and at Brackley Church from Michaelmas to Lady Day only, while its original significance is, of course, entirely a thing of the past. "The knell of parting day" is—or was until recently—still tolled from Canterbury Cathedral, and from the Church of St. Nicholas, Bristol, every evening. By a code of instructions dated 1481 the suffragan of the Bristol diocese was directed "to ring curfew with one bell at IX. of the clock."

The session of the Bibliographical Society opened on Monday, October 15, when Mr. H. R. Plomer gave "Notices of English Printers in the City Records." The other meetings before Christmas will be on November 19, when a paper by Mr. A. W. Pollard, entitled "Some Notes on the History of Book Illustration in England," will be read, and on December 17, the annual meeting, to be followed by an ordinary meeting, when Mr. G. F. Barwick will discourse on "An Edition of Ptolemy bound for Mary, Queen of Scots." Mr. John Macfarlane's long-promised monograph on "Antoine Vêrad" has just been issued to members.

The sounds of bibliographical battle reach us from Scotland. The subject in dispute between Mr. George Neilson and Mr. J. T. T.

Brown is the authorship of Barbour's *Bruce*; and the discussion, whether regarded in a literary, historical, or merely philological, light, must be matter of keen interest to antiquaries—and not Scottish antiquaries only, for the work of the Aberdeen Archdeacon has occasioned much debate in England and Germany as well as in the poet's own country. The issues raised will be sufficiently broad, for Mr. J. T. T. Brown's proposition involves no less a doctrine than that *The Bruce*, as we now have it, is practically not Barbour's, but a work with all its being rearranged through editorial modification towards the close of the fifteenth century. In particular the new view will maintain that to this rehandling is due the fact of *The Bruce* incorporating hundreds of lines from a poem (in the *Bruce* metre and style) known as *The Buik of Alexander*, which, according to the colophon of the unique print of it, was written in 1438. This conclusion also bases itself on features of *The Bruce* impossible, according to Mr. Brown, for John Barbour's time. On the other hand, there are grave obstacles in the way of such a theory in respect not only of points in vocabulary and versification, but also of the numerous specific, historical references to Barbour's poem from 1376 onward. *The Bruce* itself refers unequivocally to the Alexander story told in *The Buik* and in the French *Foray of Gaderis* (*Fuerre de Gadres*), and *Vows of the Peacock* (*Vœux du Paon*), of which *The Buik* is a translation. Hence the view laid before the Philological Society in London in June last by Mr. George Neilson, that *The Buik*, from its incessant display of similarities and identities of diction, style, and verse with *The Bruce*, must have been written by Barbour himself, and that the colophon date 1438 is either an error or merely denotes the year in which the scribe copied the work. But we must wait the explicit enunciation of both views—the latter maintaining that *The Bruce* is what it has always been thought to be—a fact of 1376, in every sense historical, though undoubtedly influenced by French romance in minor respects, the former assigning it a place as an effective product largely of the late fifteenth century, and practically of no more historical worth than *The Wallace*, known as Blind Harry's. So historians and

philologists will have the question to answer with the aid of Mr. Brown's *The Wallace and the Bruce Restudied* now being published at Bonn, and issued for Britain by Messrs. Morison, of Glasgow, and Mr. Neilson's *John Barbour, Poet and Translator*, which is being brought out by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co. There can be no paltering with a question so radical. Probably the answer will be prompt, and of the two propositions one or other must pass into the limbo of paradox.



At the sale of the late Mr. Andrew Tuer's collection of horn-books last summer, Mr. Elkins Mathews, of Vigo Street, secured upwards of a hundred real horns, which he has had made up from an old Elizabethan example. This strictly limited edition will be on sale at the beginning of this month. The edition contains the usual printed matter found in horn-books, viz., the alphabet, numerals, invocation, and Lord's Prayer. The backs are of plain oak, with a hole in the handle to facilitate suspension from a girdle.



Professor Arber, whose great services to English literature and bibliography are warmly recognised by all students and scholars, is about to embark on a fresh undertaking, viz., a reproduction of the Term Catalogues for the years 1668-1709 from the rare quarterly lists issued by the booksellers of London. The work will be in two massive volumes, and will be issued by subscription. The thoroughness and accuracy of all Professor Arber's editorial work are so universally recognised, and the value of the proposed reprint will be so great to all students of our literature, that we cannot doubt that the subscription list will be speedily filled.



The Chaucer memorial window in St. Saviour's Collegiate Church, Southwark, was unveiled by the Poet Laureate on Thursday, October 25. The portrait of Chaucer appears in the upper part of the light, and below are shown "The Canterbury Pilgrims starting from the Tabard Inn in the Borough for their journey to the Shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury." Besides this window there

is another in course of preparation in memory of Cruden. Four windows will then remain to be placed in position as perpetual reminders of the connection of Goldsmith, Gower, Johnson, Sacheverell, with the church and parish.



There are many ancient customs in the City which are religiously maintained to-day, and among them is the payment of six horseshoes, sixty-one nails, and two hatchets to the Sovereign for the possession of land in Shropshire and London. On October 10 this ceremony took place at the Law Courts in the Official Referee's Court, No. 1, before the Queen's Remembrancer, Master George Pollock. On the table were two small bundles of faggots, the large, ten-nailed horseshoes, and the finely-made nails, together with a shining steel hatchet and a bill-hook, both with handles of rosewood. The Queen's Remembrancer briefly explained that the bill-hook and hatchet were the quit rent for land known as the Moors, in Shropshire, and the horseshoes and nails were for property known as the Forge in the parish of St. Clement Danes. He believed that no one knew exactly where the Moors or the Forge were really situated, but still the City went on paying.



The members of the Clifton Antiquarian Club visited the excavations at Caerwent on September 29, when Mr. Ashby explained what had recently been done. The large house known as the Central Court-house was first examined, and created considerable interest, as the plan of this building is almost unique in England. Its measurement is about 90 feet square, with an open courtyard 53 feet by 40 feet, with a stone gutter all round discharging into a stone drain. The ambulatory, 8 to 9 feet wide, surrounding this space, is paved with red tesserae, now in very good preservation, and was formerly covered by a veranda; this was evidently supported by ten columns of the usual Roman Doric order, as indicated by the dowel holes still visible, and some remains of the caps and bases, and portions of the pillars, which have been discovered. The foundations of small rooms arranged all round have been traced, as well as the hypocaust, and a latrine,

on the south side. To the north of this (House No. 5) some very important excavations are still in progress, the block of buildings being more extensive than either of those previously uncovered.



The article descriptive of the frescoes in Little Kimble Church which, by permission of the Rector, we quoted in our September number, was written by Mr. Clement O. Skilbeck.



## All Souls' Day in Italy.

BY MISS E. C. VANSITTART.

"Our dead are never dead to us till we have forgotten them."



GREY skies, short days, and cold winds unite to make November one of the gloomiest and most depressing months of our calendar, yet its opening day sounds the keynote of our Christian faith, "I believe in the communion of saints," not only the great names of martyrs, but the nameless ones of earth's children.

Pope Gregory IV., in 830, first set apart this day for the pious calling to mind "of all those saints and martyrs in whose honour no particular day is assigned." Later, in 993, at Cluny, November 2 was set apart by the Roman Church for the commemoration of the dead (All Souls' Day). Curious customs have gathered round this "day of the dead." It is interesting to note their forms and, in many cases, their origin in heathen practices prior to the Christian era, the more so as each year's advance in civilization flattens the picture by depriving it of one or more of its salient points.

In Rome, the home of picturesque traditions, the services of All Souls' Day were, till a few years ago, of the most fantastic nature. Certain churches possessed of subterranean crypts and burial-places, such as La Morte near the Ponte Sisto, S. Maria in Trastevere, and the Cappucini in the Piazza Barberini, were specially frequented by travellers from far and near. The narrow stairs leading to these charnel-houses were dimly lit by torches

of resinous odour ; below, the decorations of candelabra, bas-reliefs, altars, and ceiling were entirely composed of the bones of the dead artistically joined together, while whole skeletons were ranged against the walls, holding in their fleshless hands slips of paper, on which were inscribed fragments of Holy Writ or familiar maxims, such as "Vanitas vanitatum," "Life is short, death is sure," and others of like import. In the flickering yellow light the skeletons appeared to move, their empty eyeballs to be endowed with sight, so as to fill the beholders with horror. Gregorovius, the German historian, who passed many years in Rome, in describing these funeral services, says he received such a deep impression from them as to tremble from head to foot, and one can quite realize the awe-striking sensation of being surrounded by thousands of bones and skulls once belonging to human beings who loved, suffered, spoke, and thought like ourselves.

In the crypt of the Cappucini the scene reached the height of sensational effect, for there the skeletons of the defunct monks were clothed in the brown frocks worn in life, a lighted taper was fixed in each bony hand, and a procession of living Capuchins, with cowls drawn over their heads, carrying a crucifix, and mournfully chanting, wound slowly through the dark arches. The long file of brethren, dimly seen through the varying clouds of dark torch or white incense smoke, formed a picture worthy of the fantastic brush of a Flemish painter ; while the motionless brown-frosted figures standing against the walls seemed suddenly to resume life in the trembling light, and by their movements to be joining in the plaintive chant of the penitential psalms with their refrain, "Lord, have mercy upon us!"

Till within the last twenty years another strange relic of the past—probably a survival of the mediæval sacred drama—lingered in the portrayal of Bible scenes or of the martyrdom of popular saints, which took place on this day and in the octave following in the churches of La Morte and S. Maria in Trastevere, as well as in the cemeteries attached to the hospitals of S. Spirito in Sasso and S. Giovanni. A stage composed of boards with painted backgrounds was erected at the end of church or chapel, on

which, by means of life-size wax figures, were represented such scenes as Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, the Temptation, Fall, Flight into Egypt, Raising of Lazarus, and others, faithfully rendered down to the most trifling details, even to the gushing out of blood from the martyrs' wounds. There is on record a masterly representation of the martyrdom of S. Agnes, a popular Roman saint, given in 1853 by the Confraternity of La Morte in their church, when the figure of the girl martyr was so exquisitely modelled as to excite the deepest admiration.

The following year, however, this was outdone by Moses meeting Jethro in the Wilderness, rendered in S. Maria in Trastevere, where, Gregorovius tells us, rocks, palms, flocks of sheep, and tents were not lacking to complete the illusion.

In 1864 the cemetery of S. Giovanni was the scene of an extraordinary reproduction of an episode in the plague of 1590, and the charitable work of a holy man, named Camillo de Lellio. Groups of plague-stricken people lay on all sides : women gasping, children in dying agony, men whose faces were covered with purple spots and who were foaming at the mouth, while in their midst moved the saint, calm and serene, his face shining with divine compassion, comforting the dying, assisting the sick, imparting strength and consolation to all. On one side of the stage stood a board, on which was written : "It was a truly deplorable spectacle to see crowds of wretched sufferers dying in the streets and public piazzas ; even the dampest cellars and stables and the great ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars became the tombs of the plague-stricken."

But the height of realism attained in 1823 in the cemetery of the Hospital of S. Spirito, when a scene from the Last Judgment was enacted, has never been surpassed. On a central pedestal stood a waxen angel, holding in his hand the trumpet whose blast was to awaken the dead out of their last sleep ; the latter—the actual corpses of patients who had died in the hospital on the previous day—were placed on the edge of their open graves, as though about to rise again. The sight of these corpses awaiting burial must have been startling in the extreme, and we are not surprised to read that the public

was so impressed as to contribute largely for "Masses to be said for the liberation of their souls." The entrance from the street was decorated with tapestries and hangings, generally ragged and faded, mingled with cypress-boughs, and black banners bearing the blazon of death (a white skull and cross-bones). At the foot of the stage there always stood the *mandatore*, or head of the confraternity, enveloped in a long blue, red, white, or black robe, according to the society's colours, with his eyes only visible through two holes cut in the head-piece; his business was to rattle a tin box full of coppers, and in a plaintive tone to beg alms "per le anime sante benedette del purgatorio." Another *fratellone*, or brother, as the members of the confraternity were termed, sat at a small table, and in return for the coins thrown into a silver bowl provided for the purpose he distributed two leaflets to the contributors: one contained a description of the subject represented, and bore the signature of the "Provveditore dei Morti"; the other was an explanation thereof, and a pious meditation deduced therefrom. A crowd of beggars invariably stationed themselves round the door, the blind, lame, paralyzed and maimed displaying their infirmities by dragging themselves along on crippled limbs, waving their stumps, and rolling their sightless eyeballs, all joining in the chorus: "For the love of the poor dead, give us a trifle; we all have someone there; assist us, and the blessed souls in purgatory will keep trouble from you," thus touching the sensitive chord in every Italian heart on this day of universal mourning, and thereby reaping a rich harvest; for who could refuse to give a trifle when appealed to in the name of their beloved dead? The emotional *popolani*, thus adjured, would weep profusely, and shower coppers into the hands stretched out to receive them.

A kind of rivalry existed between the different confraternities as to which should produce the best annual representation. No expense was spared to gain this object; the most famous artists of the day were employed in modelling the figures and painting the scenery. The praises of the most successful show passed from mouth to mouth, correspondents of foreign news-sheets de-

scribed and commented on its minutest details, travellers noted down the particulars in their journals, and the triumphant confraternity prided itself upon its victory throughout the year. The people flocked in crowds to these dramas, often growing so enthusiastic and so carried away by excitement as to curse and swear at the executioner and his assistants in the scenes of martyrdom, and to appeal and pray to the saint with loud cries, as though the wax figures were living and real.

One old pagan custom still survives the decay of these sensational waxworks—that is, the eating of *fave* (beans) on November 2. The ancient Romans imagined that in some mysterious manner the souls of the departed took up their abode in the little black markings of the broad-bean blossom. This is maintained by Varro, Pliny, and others, though why the bean's fruit should be eaten in consequence no one has ever been able to explain. The traditional dried bean has now degenerated into a sweetmeat made of sugar and almonds, with which all confectioners' shops abound at this season, and which goes by the name of *fava dei morti* (bean of the dead).

Special varieties of sweets peculiar to this festival are met with in almost every part of Italy; thus, in Sardinia, they make *papassinos*, which are compounded of bruised almonds, nuts, and walnuts, mixed with sugar and grape-juice into a kind of stiff paste or pudding. On the night between All Saints and All Souls the sacristans of the different churches, having armed themselves with bells and baskets, go from door to door in their respective parishes, begging for "su mortu-mortu," and dried fruit, almonds, figs, *papassinos*, and bread, are put into their baskets. This strange harvest they faithfully divide amongst themselves, and partake of during the night while ringing the *a morte* chimes, when everyone sits down to sup off "sos maccarrones de sos mortos." A large dish of these is left on the table for the dead, who at midnight will glide in, and, having wandered round the board, depart satisfied with the mere smell of the food. This belief is universal, and it calls up the scene described by Homer in the eleventh book of the *Odyssey*, where the "spirits of the dead

that be departed, brides and youths unwed, and old men of many and evil days, and tender maidens with grief yet fresh at heart," "gathered round the trench dug by Ulysses, into which he poured a drink offering, sweet wine, and white meal."

Should no preparations have been made, the Sardinians believe the poor spirits will depart sighing. Forks are placed beside each plate, and in some places as many dishes are prepared as the family counts dead members, and the forks are laid across them; should the master of the house not take this precaution, the unseen dead would come during the night to beat him, and, in spite of his cries, his wife would be powerless to help him.

In other parts of Sardinia on All Souls' Day the wealthier class distribute to the poor *su pane ammodigadu* (small loaves made specially for the occasion with grape-juice instead of yeast), or they fill the bowls the parish beggars hand in at the door with peas stewed in bacon, in return for which alms they expect the recipients to pray for the souls of their beloved dead.

But strangest of all these superstitions is that which prevails in Sicily, and causes the night of All Saints to be looked forward to by Sicilian children almost as eagerly as our little ones look forward to Christmas, only in this case expectation is largely tempered by fear; for it is not a beneficent Santa Claus or a radiant "Christ-Kindchen" who here comes down at midnight to the children's bedsides and fills their stockings with gifts, but it is the dead who perform this office, rising from their graves for the purpose, and becoming commonplace thieves for the time being. On the vigil of All Souls their bodies quit the cemeteries, catacombs, or churches in which they sleep their last long sleep, and wander through the streets of the city, entering toy-shops and confectioners', whence they carry off sufficient spoils to reward their children, grandchildren, nephews, and nieces left in this world! The little ones firmly believe that for 364 days in the year the *morti* watch their behaviour, and on this fateful night the good will be rewarded, while the naughty will remain empty-handed, or perhaps receive orange-skins, cabbage-stalks, pebbles, or lumps of

charcoal! This belief pure and simple is shared by rich and poor alike.

On the previous day the little Sicilians devote themselves to preparing the *vessoi* (japanned iron trays), in anticipation of the nocturnal visitation; the preparations consist in covering the *vessoi* with a sheet of paper cut out as elaborately as possible. A rivalry exists as to who will produce the best work of art, though it is well known that the dead have no partiality, and that strict justice will be meted out to each little one. Scarcely does the neighbouring church ring out the nine strokes of *Ave Maria* than a feeling of awe steals over the children, and they gather more closely round mother or grandmother, who improves the occasion by remarking:

"Now, you must be quiet; we are going to recite the rosary for the poor dead."

"Will they come to-night?"

"Be quiet; how can I tell? I advise you, at any rate, to go to sleep as fast as you can; if they should find you awake, you will get no presents, and they will tickle your feet with their cold hands."

A shiver of terror thrills the children while the recitation of the rosary goes on. Outside the rain falls, the wind sighs mournfully, and the darkness is from time to time lit up by flashes of lightning—for this is usually the season of the autumn storms—and all tends to enhance the horror of the thought of the dead leaving their damp subterranean dwellings on such a night. Meanwhile, out in the street boys are heard shouting: "*Biati i morti! stasira c'i mittemre arreti i porti!*" ("Blessed are the dead! to-night we'll put them behind the door!"); this refers to a primitive and uncouth custom. During the afternoon these same boys scour the country, cutting down stalks of the Indian fig; these they tie to a cord and drag through the streets of the city in the early evening, and late at night fasten them securely against the doors of the houses, to the indignation of the housewives, who in the morning find their entrance encumbered by a pile of bedraggled, muddy rubbish. The monotonous murmur of the religious-minded ceases; the children go to sleep and dream of white phantoms passing through the window-chinks, their arms full of gifts; no fear of their not trying to sleep more soundly than usual to-night,



for who would keep his eyes open to call down the touch of cold spirit hands? While the little ones sleep the parents watch, and are busy placing the coveted gifts in the baskets or trays set ready by each bedside. At dawn the tired parents sleep, but the children wake. All cause for fear has vanished in the blessed light of day, and each white-robed figure leaps gaily out of bed to take possession of the tokens left by their nocturnal visitors. Thus, on the morning of All Souls there is rejoicing wherever a child's heart beats throughout the length and breadth of the island.

The so-called *morti* which crowd the confectioners' tables on November 2 consist of sweetmeats in varied forms and qualities, made in the semblance of crossbones, skulls, whole skeletons, souls in the flames of purgatory, angels' heads, coffins, etc., exquisite dainties worthy of an epicure's attention, composed of pine-seeds, almonds, honey, eggs, and butter. Rich and poor alike indulge as far as their means permit in this traditional fare, and gaily feast off the emblems of death. At the same time, they do not omit ere retiring to rest to spread a table for the dead, with lamps or candles burning in the centre. No living soul may partake of the viands here displayed; they are reserved for the dead, who on this night will revisit their former homes—surely a continuance of the old Latin *silicernium*, or funeral banquet given by the survivors in honour of the departed? Earlier still in the world's history we have the Egyptians and Assyrians laying out plates of eatables for their dead.

Mysticism, however, required something deeper and more spiritual. Not even the regulation Masses *pro defunctis* were sufficient to satisfy this want; something more personal, more individual, was required, and hence sprang the *novena*, another characteristic of the Sicilian commemoration of the departed. This special form of devotion, repeated during nine consecutive days (whence its name), is very common, from the Christmas *novena*, with its ancient *cornamusa*, to the every-day *novena*, accompanied by violins, harps, guitars, and the *azzarino* (a steel triangle struck by an iron rod). To all these was added that for the dead, and this has become a popular

institution. Few are those who have not a *novena* sung for the souls of their beloved ones, for which they pay the annual sum of twenty-five *centesimi* (2½d.)—not much indeed, but always something. The *novenari* are blind, as a rule, though able-bodied youths are often tempted to take up the profession, finding it easier to gain a living by singing and playing than by settling to more laborious, even if more lucrative, work. This class of *novenari* has rather spoilt the classical, old-world *novena*, which used to be based on a few melancholy notes.

In the large towns most of these primitive customs have been swept away in the great flowing tide of advancing civilization, which bears off much of past darkness and superstition, but also much of poetry and childlike faith. One universal custom, however, survives in full force, and is never likely to die out among the warm-hearted children of the South, and that is the pilgrimage made by rich and poor alike to the Campo Santo on All Saints' and All Souls' Day. From early morning to sunset a continuous stream of carriages, public and private, and endless files of pedestrians crowd the usually deserted roads leading to the cemetery, lending an unwonted animation to these generally silent byways. So great is the throng on these days that special regulations are laid down by the municipality, and announced previously in the papers, limiting the ordinary traffic to certain roads which do not interfere with this stream of pilgrims. There is no one "so young or so poor in the great wealth of souls" who has not accompanied a dear one to the Campo Santo some time or other, and who does not return there to-day carrying flowers or a few drops of oil to feed the little lamp-wick which flickers throughout the night on the humble grave. The mists of November have caused the last roses to drop their leaves, and have paled the brilliant colours of the chrysanthemums, those sad "passional" flowers which diffuse their pungent perfume on the still air; a pearly-gray sky looks down on the great necropolis, whose silence, usually so profound amid the tall cypresses, with pointed tips swaying gently in the breeze, is to-day strangely broken by the murmur of voices and the shuffling of many feet, for on this *festa dei morti* all strive

to pay a visit to the sod which covers the handful of dust once a living, sentient being dear to the mourner. Some go as a pious duty, others to be seen, yet more because it is the thing to do on that day; but once in the crowd, the atmosphere of the place acts beneficently on the proud and hard-hearted, as they remember one or another who has had a softening influence on their past.

The rich arrive in their carriages, bringing exquisite wreaths and floral tributes, the poor on foot; and most touching it is to see the latter: men bowed down under the weight of a heavy iron cross, borne on their shoulders from the distant quarters of the Prati or Tistaccio; women carrying pots of flowers carefully tended, candles, or little oil-lamps, whose cost has been laid aside, sold by soldo, at the price of self-denial. There is something pathetic in watching these toil-worn sons and daughters of the people moving straight to the lowly mounds where they have laid their dear ones; kneeling down, they pray long and fervently, hot tears dropping on their hard brown hands, which smooth the earth with such tender touches. To weep for the dead is sad, but sadder still would it be to find no tears to shed on their graves. On this day it is the dead who irresistibly attract the living; for the festival of *Tutti Morti* wakens slumbering pain to life again; memories well-nigh effaced grow green once more by virtue of this general commemoration, the bond of common impulse unites the vast black-robed crowds assembled here; high and low, prince and pauper, all have tender memories, hallowed associations, connected with this spot. Each modest hillock has its wreath or cross of fresh flowers, laid there by loving hands; the graves disappear beneath their bulk, and from afar those scattered blossoms produce the effect of an immense perfumed garden.

As daylight wanes we turn our backs with the crowds on the narrow paths and numerous monuments, where the black shadows of guardian cypresses fall dark and heavy, blotting out the forms of wreath and cross, their sweet odour mingling with the dank smell of rotting vegetation, and the little twinkling lamps lit on each grave burn brighter by contrast, till, as the night wears

on, they too gradually go out, and God's acre is left to another year of silence and isolation.



## Notes on some Kentish Churches.

By J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

### ST. MARY CRAY.



THE church at St. Mary Cray is externally quite killed by its surroundings; its neighbours — factories and railways — unpleasant and commonplace at all times, are doubly so when compared with the quiet time-stained building which for centuries has raised its upward-pointing head in the once peaceful valley of the Cray. Within its walls reigns an almost unbroken stillness; the rumble of passing trains is strangely hushed, like the first low murmurings of some great unseen organ, and one listens in a state of expectancy for the opening bars of a celestial music. But in vain; the rumble dies away and merges imperceptibly into the silence of the place, and nothing strikes the ear save those occasional eerie creaks and groans to be heard in every ancient church throughout the land.

In the village itself things are entirely different. No quietness is to be found here; the enormous quantities of fruit grown in the district attract to the place hordes of uncleanly pickers who satisfactorily dispose of any simplicity the village might otherwise have had. In the High Street the houses are huddled together in not unpicturesque groups, at the back of which the River Cray finds for itself a winding and uncared-for channel. This river, which gives name to the several villages collectively known as the "Crays," has of late years considerably diminished in volume, and the days of its existence would seem to be numbered. It is only fair to add, however, that what it has lost in volume it has amply made up for in general offensiveness, and locally the "purification of the Cray" is a burning question, and one crying aloud for speedy solution.

The church at the extreme end of the village, and only just standing in the parish, has the common dedication of St. Mary. Architecturally its style is Early English,

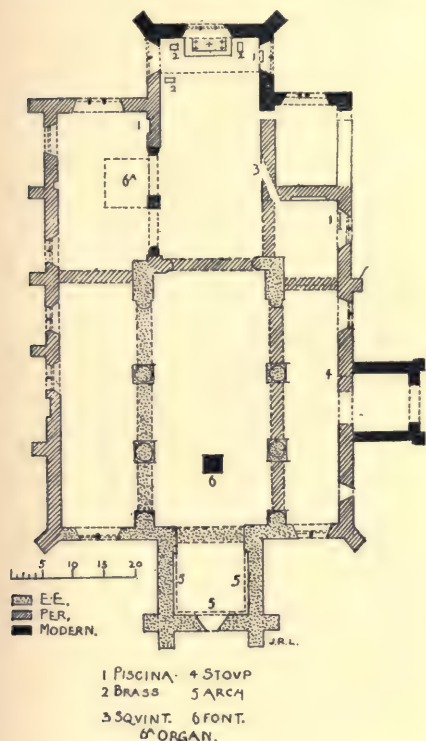


FIG. 1.

and Perpendicular, with less than usual of modern restoration. A reference to the plan, Fig. 1, will show the arrangement and styles of the building.

The chancel is very uninteresting, and with the exception of a plain and large pointed piscina in the south wall, nothing of the original work remains. The two brasses shown in the plan have but little interest, being late in the sixteenth century, and the only fair brass in the church is that shown at Fig. 2 to Richard Avem and his three wives. Its inscription is:

Of yō charitie pray for ye soulis of Richard Avem and Olive, Agnes | and Elynor his wyff ye which deceased ye xxv day of July ye yer | of o' lord M<sup>v</sup>CVIII on whose soulis ihū have mcy Amen.

Near the chancel arch are two brasses with effigies, one to Richard Greenwood, dated 1773—the latest known engraved brass. As might be expected, it shows all the vulgar taste usually associated with the eighteenth century, and the skull and cross-bones are displayed with evident satisfaction, notwithstanding that such emblems are as un-Christianlike as they are hideous. The inscription sets forth the varied virtues of the deceased in such pompous and affected language, that one turns with a positive sense of relief to the simple inscription of the Avem brass.

Considerable alteration was made in the church during Perpendicular times, the chancel arch being all of that period, and remarkably good in general effect. During the latter part of the fifteenth century, too, the south chapel was either entirely reconstructed, or added, and in modern times this portion of the church has been further lengthened by the erection of a vestry. Its east window is well calculated to raise a smile, if one can forget that here, at all events, every known canon of architectural taste has been ruthlessly outraged. In the east wall of the chapel remains the outline of a two-light Perpendicular window, but it is now partially obscured by a good seventeenth-century alabaster tomb to a Margaret Crewes. On the lower shield the original tinctures of the arms still remain: argent, a chevron gules



FIG. 2.

between nine cloves (?) azure three, three and three.

A squint of Perpendicular date bears from this chapel to the high altar. In the south

wall of the chapel, which has now no altar, is a trefoil-headed Perpendicular piscina with a much-damaged basin.

The view of the church from this point is distinctly good, and an idea of its real beauty is conveyed by Fig. 3. The pier seen in the sketch is very massive, and curiously enough, the high-pitched roof of the south aisle ends at this point. From this it may be just possible that the chapel roof was carried up to a pointed termination.



FIG. 3.

The pier, as will be seen by the trefoil-headed chamfer, has been considerably mutilated. On the west the chapel is divided from the south aisle by a very good oak screen, some detail of which is shown at Fig. 4. The uncommon arrangement of the cusps of the door-head is very pleasing, and on the ground produces a light and artistic effect. Unfortunately, the work has been given a coat of sickly-brown paint, with most disastrous results.

Crossing to the north, through the two modern arches shown in the sketch plan, the Lady Chapel is reached, but beyond



FIG. 4.

the Perpendicular piscina shown at Fig. 5 it has little interest. This is one of the best remaining Perpendicular specimens in the district, and it is significant that more care was spent on its construction than on the piscina near the high altar. The chapel has two ancient oak beams resting on plain stone corbels, evidently showing the original and lower spring of the roof.

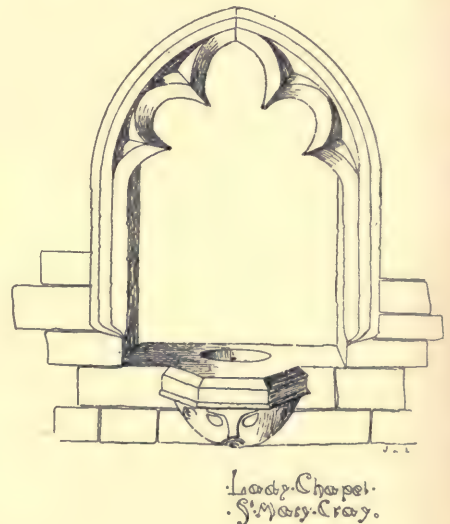


FIG. 5.

Coming to the nave, which, with the exception of the windows and font, is practically unrestored, it will be found that the

north arcade of three bays is Early English, and a very simple example of that style. The section of the arch is shown at Fig. 6, letter A, and the work is very similar to the Early English portions of the chancel at St. Paul's Cray illustrated in a former paper of this series.

At the west end of the north aisle is the only early window in the church, and even

arcades are good examples of Early English ring-moulding.

The nave and west walls are at present covered with very doubtful modern frescoes, and these the Vicar, with commendable energy, proposes to remove, and so expose to view the plain masonry beneath; a thing very much to be desired, as nothing so mars the interior dignity of any building as indifferently executed fresco work, even when in the last stage of obliteration, as at St. Mary Cray.

In passing, it may be noticed that the north and south aisles of the church vary in width. The north, of 11 feet, would appear to be the width originally intended, as at its west end is the only early window in the church.

A somewhat pleasing effect is produced by the unequal span of the nave arches, two of 10 feet and one of 7 feet.

Of the small western tower little need be said, except to note the deeply splayed lancet and the outline of an arch on each of its three walls.

I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. E. Ball for permission to publish the following extracts from the parish registers :

The Register booke of Saint marre Cray in the countie of Kent. Provided by Nicholas Birdoft and John Tonbridge churchwardens for the year of our Lord 1602 and in the four and fortitie of her Majesty's most happie reign September 29. John Manninge Clarke.

Here follow a few undecipherable entries from an earlier register :

1755.—A poor strolling woman name unknown. December 6th. Total burials 21.

1757.—A beggar's little boy name unknown. May 9. Total burials 18.

1779.—An unknown vagrant woman said to be Scotch and brought from Hockenden.

1781.—Age 50. John Mills from the Red Lion Reynell cut his own throat.

1782.—Age 26. John Waghorn hung himself in London and bro<sup>t</sup> here because he had lived here and his wife was still here.

Apparently these burials were made in consecrated ground, but how they are to be reconciled with the Rubric of the Office one is at a loss to understand.

1784. 4th month.—William of Capt. Hall and Millicent his wife, a fit under inoculation but the small pox had not broke out.

1785.—Ralph West being ill, was brought here for the air; he survived about a fortnight.

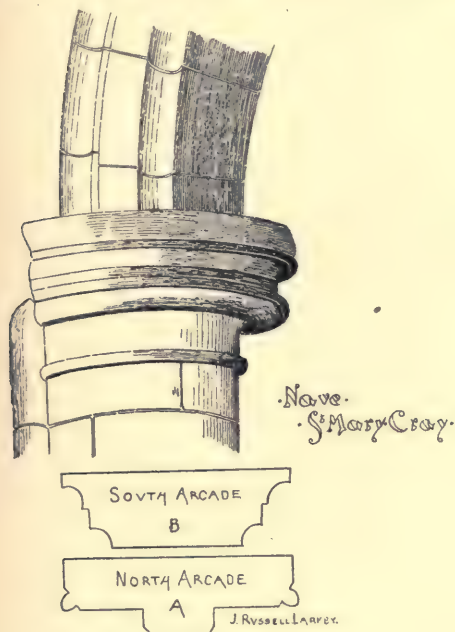


FIG. 6.

this is very imperfect. The arch is acutely pointed, and the interior boldly filleted hood mould terminates in human heads. It is probably Early English, but the modern mullions give no idea as to the original form of the tracery.

To the south arcade a little attention must be given, especially to the arch moulds, which differ very materially from the north. This, it will be seen by the section on Fig. 6, letter B, is quite devoid of any Early English feeling, being, in fact, more like Perpendicular work; and to this period, in the absence of any documentary evidence it must be confessed, I am inclined to assign it.

The capitals of both north and south

Those who know St. Mary Cray will appreciate the subtle humour of this entry.

At the end of the register is written the following :

THE ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM SYAMON, CHURCHWDN.  
THE 20 AUG. 1633.

	£	s.	d.
Due to William Syamon for last years account ... ..	09	14	08
Pd Thomas Collins his bill with other things as may appear ... ..	09	13	09
Pd Roger Caridy as per bill ... ..	01	11	08
Pd the Smythes bill ... ..	00	15	04
Pd for bell ropes ... ..	00	09	06
Pd for three ffox heads ... ..	00	03	00
Pd Martin bill ... ..	01	06	06
Some of payments ... ..	23	14	05
Received on account (?) ... ..	17	06	04
Amount due to William Syamon, Churchwarden ... ..	06	08	01



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

NO. XXXII.



XCAVATION has flourished exceedingly during the past summer. Our archæologists, like our soldiers, have been demonstrating more clearly than usual the importance of trenches and the value of the spade, and very interesting results have been thereby secured in many parts of England. I have visited nearly all these excavations. In some I have taken active part, and I believe that I am able to give as complete an account of them as the purpose of these Quarterly Notes demand. On the other hand, I have few chance discoveries to record, and I fear that many such are passing unregistered or are waiting unduly long for publication. With the results of the excavations to describe, my material is, however, abundant, and I propose to divide my account of the summer's work into two articles, as I did last year.

THE SOUTH.—I commence, as usual, south of the Thames, and I may first state that the inscribed fragment from Dorchester mentioned

in my last article has been definitely identified by Mr. C. H. Read as English, and not Roman.

At Worthing, in Sussex, part of a hypocaust and some Roman pottery were found in June while Chapel Road, between the Public Library and Stoke Abbot Road, was being widened. The hypocaust plainly indicates a "villa" or house of some sort. I have not heard whether any more of it has been unearthed, or the discovery in any way followed up. Roman burials have been found on several occasions in Worthing.

RICHBOROUGH.—The trustees of the Roman fort at Richborough, the ancient Rutupiaë, instituted last July the first section of the complete excavation of that important site. The work was entrusted to Mr. J. Garstang, and comprised an examination of the walls and gateways and a re-examination of the unique platform of concrete in the centre of the fort. The results obtained were of great interest, particularly in respect to the concrete platform. This platform, with its curious cruciform top, has caused much wonder and been explained in many ways. It used to be considered a Christian church. More recently an old guess that it formed the foundation to a "pharos," has come into favour. Mr. Garstang has shown that it was not well enough known before. He has discovered marble fragments overlooked largely by previous explorers, and has thrown light, even if he has not yet illumined all obscurities. It appears that the outer edge of the platform on its four sides was occupied by an open cloister or colonnade, faced in white marble and enclosing the basement of some edifice of which the platform was the foundation. What this structure was is still doubtful. The great size and strength of the concrete platform suggests a lofty and ponderous tower. But if this tower was of concrete or masonry, we should expect its fragments to cover the ground at its base, and of this there is no indication whatever. And if it was a wooden structure, with a beacon-fire at the top, we should expect some marks in the concrete where the wooden beams were fixed; and of this again there is no indication whatsoever. There is, therefore, some plausibility in a theory tentatively advanced by Mr. Garstang, that the platform marks an intention of building which was

never completed. Some further investigation is needed to settle some still doubtful points, and, till that has been made, theories are best held back. Two small inscribed objects were found. One is a bit of marble with the letters AVIT, apparently the end of an inscription, and the end perhaps of some such phrase as *opus consummavit*. If the rest of the inscription could be found, it would probably solve the whole puzzle of the platform. The other is a silver ingot, in weight about one pound (Roman), shaped like the head of a double-bladed axe, and inscribed,

EXOFFI  
ISATIS ;

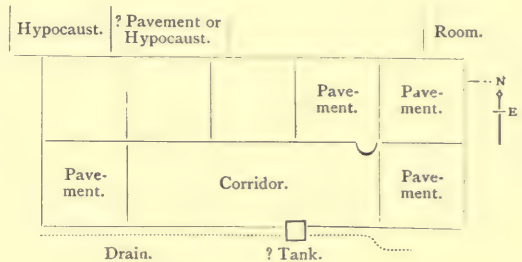
that is, *ex officina Isatis*. The name may be the genitive of Isas, which occurs once or twice in Gaul, or perhaps of Isaac. At least we know of a fourth-century personage whose name in the nominative seems to have been Isaac, and in the genitive Isatis. The ingot closely resembles several others of similar weight and metal found in various parts of the Empire, and all referable to the fourth century. There are several references in the literature and laws of that period to payments in "pounds of silver," and I imagine that these ingots are specimens of such "pounds." Whether the moneyer was a private dealer or a Government official, I will not pronounce. Altogether the Richborough excavations have been most successful, and archæologists owe many thanks to the trustees and to their skilful excavator, Mr. Garstang. It is to be hoped that the work thus well begun may be equally well continued. I may here express my thanks to Canon Routledge, one of the trustees, for allowing me a sight of the interesting ingot. With commendable rapidity, Mr. Garstang has already passed through the press a brief illustrated report of his work (*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiv.).

SILCHESTER.—The excavations at Silchester have been directed this year to the examination of that part of the Romano-British town which is near the North Gateway. Several houses have been found which show in general the ordinary features of corridor or courtyard. Among individual objects the most noteworthy is a hoard of iron tools, including several field anvils, some large and interesting padlocks, a cobbler's "last" (if

that be the correct term), some javelin-heads, etc. These were discovered along with two unbroken jars, and a steelyard weight in the shape of a Bacchante's head, scattered through the filling of a well for a stratum of about 5 feet. Why they were put in and how they came to be in so scattered a position I do not know. Another find of much interest is part of a wooden ladder which had been used in some well (as it would seem) and buried there by a fall of earth. At the moment of writing the excavations are still in progress.

LONDON.—Some search has been made under the old City Wall at Cripplegate, to determine whether any traces remained of a Roman bastion under the existing medieval bastion. The result is said to have been to reveal 7 feet of pure Roman bastion.

BRISTOL.—At Brislington, near Bristol, the remains of the Roman villa mentioned in my last article have been further examined. The plan appears to have been somewhat of the kind shown in the annexed figure, which I give, not as authoritative, but as the best I can procure. It is obviously incomplete, but



seems to show a corridor house of an ordinary type. Parts of two mosaic pavements have been taken up and removed to the Bristol Museum. The finds in the house are of the usual kinds, but are said not to include "Samian." The coins range, as in many other villas, from *circa* A.D. 260-360. A short account of the "villa," without a plan, has been issued by Mr. W. R. Barker, of Redland, Bristol.

I may mention here that the articles—coins, pottery, etc.—found in 1899 at Sea Mills have been purchased by the Bristol Museum, and described by Mr. J. E. Pritchard in the "Proceedings" of the Clifton Antiquarian

Club, iv. 260. The coins are one each of Augustus, Trajan, Allectus (all bronze), and a "Consular" denarius.

CAERWENT.—At Caerwent the excavations commenced last year have been duly continued this season, principally under the charge of Mr. Thomas Ashby. The building with a central peristyle—it is not a "courtyard" house of the Romano-British type—has been more fully explored, and other buildings examined in whole or part. Many features in these are puzzling, especially the variations in level, which suggest that what is now a fairly flat hill-top must in Roman times have been very diversified. Among the smaller finds are two tiny fragments of inscriptions, much pottery, some coins, wall-plaster, etc., and some iron slag, supposed to indicate some kind of working in that metal. The excavations will, I hear, be continued next year, and certainly they deserve to be continued.

Further west, at Cardiff Castle, the removal of the great earthen rampart on the east and north sides of the Outer Ward has revealed plain traces of a Roman fort, and indeed probably of two forts. The work has been proceeding for three years, and has now reached, not perhaps its archæological conclusion, but at any rate a very interesting position. I must, however, keep these and similar discoveries at Gelligaer till my next article.

CHRIST CHURCH,  
October 15, 1900.



## Neolithic Man : His Ideas and their Evidences.

By REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.



THE subject embraced by our title is a vast one, and has been in its totality fully and ably dealt with, as regards neolithic man in Europe, in the exhaustive works of Lord Avebury, Sir John Evans, Professor Boyd-Dawkins, Dr. Munro, Dr. Montelius, Windle, Joly, and other antiquaries; and as regards his modern representatives, by all writers on

present-day savage life, of whom we may specially mention the late Miss Kingsley for the negroes of West Africa, and Messrs. Spencer and Gillen, whose recently-published volume on "The Native Tribes of Central Australia" is most valuable for the flood of light it throws on the conditions of human life in neolithic times, irrespective of the particular race or races comprised in that designation.

Within the limits of a paper the writer can naturally only deal with the subject in its general outlines, referring the reader for details to the works of the authors specified. Our endeavour will be, within the limits prescribed, to give a conspectus of what we may reasonably suppose to have been the condition of neolithic man in Europe, especially in our islands, from the evidences furnished by his remains, and from a comparison with those races, particularly the Australians, which are now in, or are just emerging from, the neolithic stage of culture. We shall at the same time ask the reader to dispense on this occasion with detailed proofs and references, and to believe that no conclusion is arrived at without a due consideration of all the facts involved, and by so doing we shall be enabled to render our picture more graphic and life-like than it might otherwise be.

What, then, was neolithic man like in his social arrangements, his home and family life, his method of conducting war and the chase? Had he any ideas that reached beyond the mere endeavour to maintain this present earthly existence, any that can be called in the lowest and most rudimentary sense religious? In treating of the subject we shall not be able to keep these several departments altogether distinct; they unavoidably intermingle and overlap one with another.

When we speak of the "Neolithic Age," we mean that stage in man's evolutionary progress from savagery and barbarism to civilization, which is marked by the fabrication and use of polished stone implements, tools, and weapons. The three stages, omitting subdivisions, have been thus co-ordinated by a writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition: "The Stone Age is that of savagery, the Bronze Age is that of barbarism, the Iron Age is that of civilization."



Of these, the first two are prehistoric ; with the third history begins.

Leaving on one side the Eolithic and Palæolithic divisions of the Stone Age, which go back to a time when the habitable surface of the globe and the human race itself were very differently constituted to anything subsequently seen, we may affirm that all the existing races of men have at one time or another passed through the neolithic stage, which in some quarters reaches back at the very least more than 20,000 years, while in others we find it still existing to-day. No particular race, so far as our evidences go, emerged from it save by contact with some other race which had attained to the use of metals—first copper, then bronze, then iron. It stands to reason, however, that there must have been some one or more race or races who passed from the age of stone to the age of metal, so to say, *proprio motu*, in all probability from the accidental discovery of metallic ores near the surface of the soil or in the beds of rivers, after which the discovery of some rude method of separating the metal from the ore, and so utilizing it, would not be long in following. These various rude and primitive methods of smelting were learnedly discussed in a recent paper by Mr. W. Gowland, F.S.A., in *Archæologia*, vol. lvi., pp. 267-322.

This discovery would most probably take place in the uplands of Asia, or in the valleys of the Nile and Euphrates, but there is no recorded history of it. Hebrew legend makes Tubal Cain the "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron," and Greek and Roman mythology make the primeval smith Hephæstus, or Vulcan (the latter name being, according to some philologists, derived from the tradition of Tubal Cain), a son of the gods. But this is a digression.

Egyptians and Babylonians, Greeks and Romans, had left this age far behind in the earliest dawn of history. Its memory survived only in mythology and folklore, and in the use of stone tools in certain religious ceremonies, long after the meaning of the use had been forgotten. For example, in Egypt stone tools were employed in the embalming of the dead, and in certain sacrifices at Rome the priests were accustomed to use stone knives throughout the

pagan period. A relic of this ceremonial use of tools sanctioned by immemorial custom is to be found in the story of Moses—*e.g.*, when Zipporah circumcised her sons, it is stated that she employed a stone knife for the purpose ; again, it is recorded that when Joshua caused the people to be circumcised, "knives of flint" or "stone knives" were employed ; and, indeed, a stone knife was for long the correct ceremonial instrument to use in circumcision among the Israelites.

In Northern and Central Europe the age of stone passed away through the invasion of the Celtic races, about 1500 B.C. ; while in Gaul and Britain, whither the neolithic peoples were driven, it lingered on for fully 500 years more, and in out-lying localities longer still. In these countries it passed away when the Celtic races were in their turn pressed westwards by the advancing hosts of Teutons, who steadily invaded Europe during the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. These Celtic invaders reached Gaul and Britain in two great streams : first, the Goidhels, the ancestors of the Gaelic and Erse branch of the race ; second, the Cymri, the ancestors of the Bretons and Welsh. These, pressed from behind, steadily drove the neolithic peoples before them. Thus, the oldest strata of the population of Europe are to be sought in the North and West. This is strikingly exemplified in our own islands. The palæolithic inhabitants in all probability died out. In their day the continent of Europe extended far to the West, and the climate and conditions of life were totally different to that of any subsequent period. But from the commencement of the Neolithic Age the condition of things as regards configuration of land and sea, climate, etc.—allowance being made for the natural wear and tear of centuries, the improvements brought about by the draining of the huge morasses, and the disappearance to a large extent of the great forests—was almost as we find it to-day.

Bearing this law in mind, we shall find that just as the Teutonic invaders of later times drove the Romanized Britons of the Cymric branch into Wales, Cornwall, and Strathclyde, so the Cymri had previously driven the Gaels of the Goidhelic branch into the mountain fastnesses of the Highlands

and Western Islands of Scotland, and the Gaels had likewise driven the neolithic people northward and westward before them. These latter were in Europe of Ugrian or Finnish stock; the Lapps and Finns of Sweden, and the Basques or Iberians of Spain and France, are their present-day descendants on the Continent; while in our islands their racial type largely survives, unswamped by the Celtic and Teutonic floods. It may be best seen in the southern parts of Wales and the bordering counties (the home of the Silures of Tacitus), and in the western districts of Scotland, and may be clearly distinguished in the physique of many a so-called Welshman and Highlander, whose short, squat figure, long head, and dark hair and eyes betray his descent from neolithic—*i.e.*, Iberian—ancestors.

Flint and other stone implements belonging to the Neolithic Age are found the wide world over, and in days before comparative anthropology was understood were regarded with much superstitious reverence. Sometimes they were supposed to be "thunder-stones," sometimes relics of the fairies, who themselves, under the name of the "little people," are the survivals in folklore and popular legend of the dim recollection of the neolithic peoples by the races who succeeded them, and who, by the superiority which the knowledge of metals gave them, drove the wielders of stone weapons before them and possessed their lands; hence the horror which the "little people" have of iron or any metal, and the hanging up of a horseshoe before the door of a house to secure good luck, and as the sure averter of the wiles and machinations of the fairies. In Scotland flint arrow-heads are known to this day among the people as "elfin shots" or "fairy darts," and in Sweden and other countries they have been supposed to possess medicinal virtue, especially in the case of sick cattle. Their use as amulets is also universal.

The question before us is this, What were these neolithic people like in their ideas and modes of life? and the answer is found not only in the study of their remains, but may to a very large extent be assisted by a comparison of these remains with the customs and habits of peoples still existing in the

same or a very similar stage of culture, for, as the late General Pitt-Rivers—whose loss will ever be felt in the regions of comparative archaeology and anthropology—was wont to remark, "the modern savage presents us with a traditional portrait of primeval man, rather than with a photograph." It will be our endeavour to pursue this line of inquiry in the remainder of this paper, and in so doing we shall be carrying the subject a little further than it has been carried yet by Professor Boyd-Dawkins and other investigators.

The remains of neolithic man in Europe, apart from polished flint and other stone implements discovered in various scattered localities, are to be found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, the crannogs of Scotland and Ireland (premising that both these modes of habitation survived into the Bronze and Iron Ages, and we have only to do with the *earlier* as distinguished from the *later* examples), the galleried graves of Scandinavia, the kitchen-middens of Denmark and Northern Europe, and the long barrows, dolmens, and caves of Derbyshire and other localities.

(To be concluded.)



## Fishwick's "History of Preston."\*



OLONEL FISHWICK long ago won his spurs as a Lancashire historian. This fine volume on Preston will well sustain his reputation. A good deal has been already printed about the town of Preston, and particularly about its gilds, but it remained for Colonel Fishwick to be the first to give any true account of the great parish of Preston, which includes within its limits the townships and hamlets (all of at least Saxon

\* *The History of the Parish of Preston, etc.* By Lieut.-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A. Many illustrations. Rochdale: James Clegg; and London: Elliot Stock, 1900. Demy 4to., pp. 484. Price 27s. 6d. 300 copies.

age) of Ashton, Barton, Broughton, Brockholes, Cottam, Elston, Fishwick, Grimsargh, Haighton, Ingol, Lea, Preston, and Ribbles-ton, and covers an area of upwards of 16,000 acres.

In the twenty-fifth volume of the *Antiquary* (June, 1892) we reviewed Mr. Tom C. Smith's *Records of the Parish Church of Preston*, and on that occasion gave an illustration of the remarkable and rudely executed brass of Alderman Bushell (1623), a great

church was most unhappily completely demolished, and a successor erected in 1853-55. It is therefore of special interest to find in these pages a good reproduction of a view of the former church, which was drawn about ten years before its destruction.

The best part of this handsome volume, inasmuch as so much has been already written about the town and church of Preston proper, is the account of the subsidiary churches or chapels, and of the old families, and the



PRESTON CHURCH, 1845.

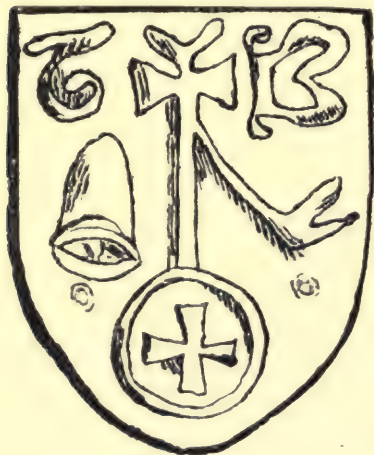
benefactor to the parish. It was lamentable to have to record that this brass was sold in three pieces during the rebuilding in 1854 as old metal to a local dealer at 8½d. each. Two of these brasses had then been recovered, and were in "private hands." We made a strong protest against their being retained by any individuals, and urged the vicar and churchwardens to see to their recovery. It is pleasant to learn from the appendix to Colonel Fishwick's volume that they have now been restored to the church, and are affixed to the west wall. The old

houses they inhabited in the outskirts of the great parish.

The most important of these was the chapel of Broughton, which in wills of the end of the sixteenth century was described (though erroneously) as "the parish church of Broughton." The old church, which was of considerable size, with nave, side aisles, chancel, north chancel chapel, south transept and south porch, was demolished in 1826 to make room for a successor. The old tower was, however, left undisturbed, and therein swung three old bells, the treble of pre-

Reformation date, inscribed "Sce. Petre. O.P.N." The founder's mark on this bell is almost unique. A drawing is given of it, which we are able to reproduce. The centre of the shield is charged with a staff issuing from a cross patée in a circle, and surmounted by another cross patée. On the dexter side of the cross is a bell, and on the other side is a double streamer attached to the staff.

the one that used to hang in Broughton tower. It was, alas! recast in 1884. We are now able almost certainly to solve the difficulty as to this hitherto unknown founder. One Thomas Bett was Mayor of Leicester in 1529. In the mayoral roll he is described as "bell-founder of All Saints, and ancestor of the Newcombs." By his will (1538) he left the bell-foundry to his son-in-law, Robert



BROUGHTON FONT.

In chief are the initials T. B. Colonel Fishwick says that he has failed to identify this founder's mark, but that there is another early bell with the same mark at the church of Monyash, Derbyshire. Somewhat curiously the writer of this notice was the first to note and describe the Monyash bell, about a quarter of a century ago, and up to the present time knows no other instance but

Newcombe, whose three sons were all associated with the foundry business. There are various early Newcombe bells throughout the Midlands, and their founder's mark is remarkably like the Monyash and Broughton shield, save for the initials and a variant of three bells at the base of the lower cross patée.

The old font was turned out when the

church was rebuilt in 1826, and a mere basin of alabaster substituted. The present vicar discovered it at Barton Cottage in 1889, and has had it replaced. It is a somewhat rude example of a plain Norman font, and is made from a sandstone boulder. "There was an old tradition about the Broughton font," says Colonel Fishwick, "to the effect that there

Brockholes. In early days there was only one demesne house on the manor of Brockholes, inhabited for many generations by a family who took their name from the manor. In the latter part of the sixteenth century the property became subdivided, and a new house was built, termed Lower Brockholes, the original manor-house being distinguished as



LOWER BROCKHOLES.

was a miraculous periodical overflow of the water left in it, and people came from the surrounding districts to be cured of king's evil by its application. The apparent supernatural phenomenon was explained by the fact that the waste water was carried into a bed of gravel."

Two of the most interesting of the old houses within the confines of the original parish of Preston are Upper and Lower

Higher Brockholes. Both are now occupied as farmhouses, but retain old features.

An interesting and picturesque portion of Higher Brockholes is unused, and we have much fear that, unless carefully looked after, it may soon disappear. "This part is of considerable age, and is a fine example of the black-and-white style of architecture." Colonel Fishwick is cautious in not hazarding a date, but we believe it to be *circa* 1400.

The rest of the building is a good example of a superior yeoman's residence of the seventeenth century.

Lower Brockholes is a picturesque building. The black-and-white work that remains seems to be of Tudor date. A stone over the front door bears the initials and date "E 1634 B." It was at that time owned by Edmund Breres.



HIGHER BROCKHOLES.

This volume will be of considerable value to the genealogist of the district. It contains a variety of detailed pedigrees, and other special information, relative to upwards of fifty families, such as the Arkwrights, Blundells, Grimshaws, Sudells, and Winckleys of Preston; the Ashleys and Fishwicks of Fishwick; the Brockholes, Elstons, and Singletons of Brockholes; the Faringtons and Sherbornes of Ribbleton; the Gerards of Haighton; and the Hoghtons of Grim-sargh Hall.



## Diary of Journeys in England, and between Ireland and England in 1761 and 1762.

BY MR. GEORGE BOWLES.

(Continued from p. 206.)

LEAVING this fine place we came to Knightsbridge, & from thence came in to London about seven o'clock in the Evening, & put up at the Bell at the back of new Church on the Strand, without any further accident, thank God. Sunday morning was agreeably surprised with the ringing of Bells, firing the Park & Tower Guns and other demonstrations of Joy on the agreeable news of the Queens landing at Harwich the Sixth inst. at five in the evening after a ten days' voyage. My friend & I dressed and went to St. Martin's Church & afterwards walked in the Park, saw a vast crowd of Nobility & Gentry at St. James going to pay their Comp<sup>ts</sup> on the intended Queens arrival. The rem<sup>t</sup> of this & the next day spent in search of Col<sup>o</sup> Græme but without success, on Tuesday morning found out Mr. Gosling who lived on Tower Hill & is agent to the Col<sup>o</sup>, was informed that the Col<sup>o</sup> soon after his arrival had taken a country seat at a place called Isleworth about 9 miles from Town & directed me to Col. Alex<sup>r</sup> Harvie who had married Mrs. Græme's sister for further acc<sup>ts</sup> of him & lived at Red Lyon Square.

"Thither I immediately went and to my great Joy found my Cousin and family there, having come to town the night before. My Cousin on reading my Aunt's letter & thereby knowing who I was, very affectionately bid me welcome, & politely presented me to the Company as his dear Cousin, & insisted on removing immediately from my former lodging to this house. Here was greatly entertained for a week, was carried by the Col<sup>o</sup> to see the curiosities in & about this great City, & went that night to Drury Lane Playhouse, where I saw Mr. Garrick act the part of Richard the Third.

"This evening about 3 o'clock our intended Queen arrived at St. James, where she was received by the Duke of Devonshire as Lord

Chamberlain, then by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who handed her up the steps, & was met by his Majesty half way, the Princess made an offer of Kneeling on his Majesty's approach, but he prevented her by catching her in his arms, & carried her upstairs kissing her hand all the way. He then presented her to his Mother & brothers & sisters who all congratulated her on her happy arrival. Their Majesties then withdrew, & about 9 o'Clock that Evening the Princess, preceded by 120 Ladies in extreme rich dresses, was handed to the Chapel royal by the Duke of York, attended by Six Young Ladies, daughters of Dukes as her bride maids, & her train supported by Six Ladies, daughters of Earls. The ceremony was performed by the Arch Bishop of Canterbury & the Duke of Cumberland gave her hand to his Majesty.

"After the Ceremony there was a public drawing room & the evening concluded with the greatest illuminations & all other demonstrations of joy.

"Spent the remainder of this week at Mr. Harvies; went to Covent Garden Playhouse to see *Romeo & Juliet*, went the next night to Vauxhall where we saw a vast number of company dressed most richly, heard several fine pieces of music.

"14 Sept. saw the grand procession of the Lord Mayor Aldermen &c. going to Court to pay their compliments of congratulation on the happy nuptials; the cavalcade consisted of 300 Coaches.

"19th being Sunday the Col<sup>o</sup> carried me to Court where I saw their Majesties & the rest of the Royal Family at Chapel. His Majesty was dressed in a suit of Gold brocade, a tall genteel Person, his face much disfigured with a Scorbutic disorder. Her Majesty was dressed in white and Silver and a Crosslet of Jewels on her head; low of Stature, extremely pale, and in my opinion ordinary. Duke of York much lower than the King, of a fair Complexion round-faced and good features. Lady Augusta, the King's Eldest Sister, tall & majestic, a good face something like the Duke of York, but running greatly into flesh. Her dress was white & silver adorned with a number of Jewells. The rest of the young Princes & Princesses very like each other & in general a very handsome set.

"Her Majesty came just after the King & was handed by Her Chamberlayne the Duke of Manchester. After Prayers there was a most brilliant Court & their Majesties retired at three. Saw this day at Court Mons<sup>r</sup> Bussy the French ambassador the Morrocco & Tripoly ambassadors dressed in their Country fashion. Most of this week spent in Company with the Col<sup>os</sup> family in viewing the public places. They, not having seen them before, saw the curiosities of the Tower, the Mansion House, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument reckoned 750 steps to the top, & taking boat at London Bridge was carried to Westminster Abbey, where saw the monuments of our late Kings, & other persons whose memory deserved to be recorded to Posterity; sat in St. Edward the Confessors Chair & was obliged to pay the fine, sat in the Chairs the King & Queen were to be crowned in, was prevented from seeing the rest by the number of workmen who were here employed erecting seats for the Nobility & others for the Coronation which is fixed for the 22nd inst.

"Went from hence to buy seats to see that magnificent sight, & after trying several places at last procured tickets for the Abbey for the Col<sup>os</sup> & Mrs. Harvie's families at the low rate of 120 guineas. Nothing can exceed the infatuation of the people to see that ceremony; strangers flocking from all parts, which makes the Tickets bear a high price. Mem<sup>o</sup> Sir Alexander Grant a Scottish Bart. & relation of the Col<sup>os</sup> wife gave 100 Guineas for a room in New Palace Yard to see the procession, therefore have my choice, being complimented by S<sup>r</sup> Alex. either to see the Coronation or the procession, but chuse the former. 17th inst. went with the Col<sup>o</sup> & family to his seat at Isleworth, a magnificent house & furnished in the newest taste, pleasantly seated on the River Thames, & having a pleasant view of Richmond Gardens which are on the other side the Thames. Spent our time very pleasantly here till the 21st, the day before the Coronation. Having seen while here Richmond a Royal seat of the Kings & remarkable for its fine walks & gardens not to be equalled in Europe. Kew the residence of His Majesty when Prince of Wales, & Kensington, another seat belonging to his Majesty & much admired for its fine walks & neighbourhood to London. 21 Sept. came

to town in Comp<sup>y</sup> with the Col<sup>o</sup> & his family & was obliged to go that night to Westminster Hall, being obliged to that inconvenience on acc<sup>t</sup> of the number of spectators which would make it difficult for us to get to our places in the morning. At twelve got to our seats & was extremely diverted with the chat of several very agreeable Ladies with whom we diverted ourselves till morning. Day light breaking in discovered as agreeable a sight as I ever before beheld; the galleries filled with Ladies and Gents: dressed in the utmost taste. About nine o'clock their Majesties came privately in Chairs from St. James to the hall. The King went into a room which they call the court of wards & the Queen into that belonging to the Gent: usher of the Black Rod. The Nobility & others who were to walk in the procession were mustered & ranged by the officers of Arms in the Court of request, Painted Chamber, & house of Lords, from whence the whole cavalcade was conducted into Westminster hall. Their Majesties being robed came into the hall and took their seats at the upper end under magnificent Canopies of Crimson Velvet. Her Majesty Chair was on the left hand of his Majesties."

[A very full account of the Coronation ceremonies follows; but as it is practically identical with the account given in the *Annual Register* for 1761, we have not thought it necessary to print it.—ED.]

"The Coronation hurry being now over, went with the family to Isleworth where I stayed till the 28 inst. Having that day received an account from Dublin, that it would yet be a considerable time ere I could procure my Ensigns Commission, by the Joint advice of my friends here thought it best to purchase in this Kingdom; therefore wrote to Mr. Ross a Commission broker to procure me one. Having an answer immediately to my satisfaction that an Ensigncy was to be sold for 300 Guineas in the 100 Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot called the Queens Volunteers hunters, imparted the news to my Cous<sup>n</sup> who immediately accounted with me for 500 Barbados Currency which in England came but to 325£ stg there being 35 p<sup>r</sup> Cent. Exchange. As the Colonel remitted me from Barbados in Sept. 1759 a bill for 185£ consequently there remained no more due to me than

140£ but that kind relation gave me bills on his banker for 300 Guineas, thereby making me a present of 175 Pounds English Money, 100 P<sup>s</sup> of which I have made a promise to myself of advancing to my Sister Anne the day of her Marriage, & which promise I made known to my Cous<sup>n</sup> who was generously pleased to applaud me for. As my presence in London was now absolutely necessary to compleat my Commission I that Evening took leave of my Dr<sup>r</sup> Cous<sup>n</sup> & his family and in Company with Capt. Middleton of the Emerald set out in my Cousins Chariot for London.

"Driving on pretty Smartly, we had not got above a mile from Hammersmith, when we were stopt by two men, one on horse back the Other on foot, & were soon made sensible of their buisness by the footman coming up to the Chariot with a Cockt Pistoll & demanded our Money, while the Horseman with his Kept the Coachman from proceeding. Capt Middleton pretended to feel his pockets but instead of money drew out a small Pistol, fired & brought him down. The horse man seeing the fate of his Comrade rode up, fired his Pistol into the Chariot & rode off. The ball grazed my left shoulder & lodged in the back of the Chariot. We secured the Wounded Man, who seemed to be very much hurt, & had him conveyed to Kensington, where leaving him, we pursued our Journey and arrived in London without any further accident.

"28th of Sept. having lodged my Money the notification was made out for an Ensigncy in the 100 Reg<sup>t</sup> & was introduced to Lieut. Col. Commandant Colin Campbell & got orders to Join the Regiment at York. Col<sup>o</sup> Campbell was pleased to approve of me & spoke to the Secretary at War The Hon. Mr. Townshend in my favour. That Gent: understanding my case with regard to Lord Halifax, put me upon applying to his Lordship for a vacant Lieutenantcy then in our Reg<sup>t</sup> & generously offered me his interest. I accordingly set forth my case to his Lordship in a letter, and having repeated orders to Join my Regiment, set out by way of the Stage the next morning for York. At that City I arrived the third day, & was introduced & had the pleasure of treating my Brother



officers at the Tavern. Capt. Nightingale to whose Company I belonged was particularly civil, instructing me in the dutys of my office &c. & have commenced a friendship which it shall be always my chief Study to cultivate, the most of Our Officers agreeable men, most of them Scotch, & in general excessively proud.

"The 18th of this Month (October) was most agreeably surprised at an acct. I rec<sup>d</sup> from London by a Letter from Mr. Ross of my being appointed a first Lieutenant, the 13th inst., in the same Reg<sup>t</sup> in the room of my Worthy Friend Capt. Nightingales Brother being appointed a Capt. in the 66th Regiment. As this sudden promotion was owing to the Lord Lieuts. influence I immediately wrote his Lordship a letter of thanks which was forwarded to him in Ireland, and my sudden rise was attended with the admiration & envy of some especially the Younger Officers of my Corps. About this time I rec<sup>d</sup> orders to recruit for the Reg<sup>t</sup> in the North of England, & on my application to the Secretary at War obtained his leave to go for Ireland on that service, having first recruited in Lancashire the Bishoprick of Durham & Cheshire, & was cautioned to be circumspect in raising men in Ireland, as it was disagreeable to the Lord Lieutenant, & the Government there.

"Having got my beating orders I set out from York the 22nd with one Serjant, one Corporal & one Drum, which men I have orders to leave at Chester there to receive any men I may recruit in Ireland, & have a power granted me to make any one I please a Serjant to assist me in Ireland. This day the 31st I arrived at Lancaster with indifferent success, having attested but three, & there met with an old acquaintance, Mr Irwin from Corke, who intends going from hence to Chester in his way to Ireland the 2nd Nov. & have agreed to go in his Company.

"Rec<sup>d</sup> this day a most unwelcome order from the War Office to repair to Southampton there to embark with draughts from our Reg<sup>t</sup> to reinforce the Garrison of Jersey. With a heavy heart instead of going for Ireland was obliged the next day to set out for Southampton, where I arrived the 3rd., & found there Capt. Nightingale, who commands our Detachment, three Lieutenants &

four Ensigns of our Reg<sup>t</sup> with 200 of our best men.

"Having this day embarked them on board the Royal William Transport, sailed for Jersey with the Wind at North West under convoy of the Unicorn Man of War, Capt. Philips, and this day at 4 in the evening anchored in Port St. Hilary in this Island.

"Jersey is a small Island about 12 miles long & 30 in Circumference lying in the Mouth of the British Channel, about 15 miles from Normandy in France which country we could plainly see. Pretty well inhabited, having most necessaries of life, the inhabitants having the politeness of their Neighbours the French & sincerity of their Masters the English. This & the Isle of Guernsey are the only remains of our former possessions in France.

"Having disembarked our men & delivered them up to Col<sup>o</sup> Campbell in whose reg<sup>t</sup> they are to be incorporated, for the Ten days we remained here we spent very agreeably, the inhabitants, especially the fair sex, being fond of strangers. I met here with a Country Man a Brother of Dr. Powers of Tallow, a Gent: who treated me civilly & carries on very extensive trade being a Wine merchant & in good circumstances.

"The 15th was obliged to leave this place with regret, and according to instructions sailed in the Royal William Transport for England, but meeting very bad weather was four days before we made the land; and came to an anchor in Southampton the 19th. & the next day in Company with our Officers, except Lieut. Piers & Ensign Williams arrived in London.

"This day was informed by my worthy friend Mr. Ross of his having procured a change of Commissions between Sir Robt. Laurie of Gen<sup>l</sup> Mostyns Dragoons and me upon my paying him down two hundred Guineas having got the Secretary at Wars permission & who thought it a very fine thing for me. Our Reg<sup>t</sup> being under orders to go to Guadaloupe, & being advised to it in the most strenuous manner by all my friends here, gave Sr. Robt. a bill on Mr. Clarke in Dublin for 200 Guin<sup>s</sup>. and having our several notifications made out at the War Office commence pay this day the 20th November, & am now in the Seventh Reg<sup>t</sup> of

Dragoons called the Queens Own Reg<sup>t</sup>. & commanded by Lieut.-Gen<sup>l</sup> Mostyn, having a Cornets Commission with the rank of Lieutenant and the daily pay of 8.6. English.

"As I am determined to see Ireland this winter, the first visit paid my new Col<sup>o</sup> at his house in Dover Street, begged his interest, who was pleased to grant me leave of absence to the 1st of February, 1762, but recommended it to me first to join the Light troop at Epsom in Surry, 15 miles from London, which I have promised to do, and intend setting out for that place to-morrow. The gen<sup>l</sup> was pleased to invite me to Dinner the first time I came to Town.

"22nd arrived at Epsom and produced my Credentials to the Commanding Officer, Capt. Ball, who behaves very politely & is also an Irishman, a native of Wexford. All agree they never heard of a Cheaper purchase as my new Commission is worth One Thousand Guineas or Pounds at least, & find Sir Robt. would be obliged to lay down his Commission if he had not met with a purchaser so soon, as by his late behaviour he was very obnoxious to the Gen<sup>l</sup> & the officers in general—a most lucky circumstance for me.

"Our Regiment is really a fine body consisting of Seven Troops, one of which is light & contains 130 effective men, which clothed in the Hussar fashion make a fine appearance. I find the great difference of this service from the Foot and am now sure of standing, this Regiment being one of the oldest in the Kings Service, whereas the late Reg<sup>t</sup>. I belonged to is one of the Youngest.

"Having received a beating order to recruit for the Queens Dragoons & liberty to be absent till the 1st of February, hired a Post Chaise for Chester which cost me Five guineas, and in Company with Lieut. Rowan of our Regiment set out from the Axe Inn in Aldermanbury at 4 o'clock Wednesday Evening the\* of November & arrived at 8 at night at a small town in Middlesex called Kitstown distance from London 13 miles; supped and lay there (bill 7. 0.) At six o'clock Thursday morning set out from Kits Town and arrived at Redbourne in Hertfordshire 12 miles, breakfasted (bill 2. 0.) and passing through St Albans, Dunstable, &c. a

\* Blank in MS.—ED.

mean town in Bedfordshire, arrived at a small town called Hockley in the hole in Northamptonshire & distanced from Redbourne 13 miles; having baited here (bill 2. 6.) set out from hence and arrived after night at a small town on the borders of Northampton & Warwickshire called Stony Stratford 14 miles from Hockley. Here we supped & lay all night (bill 7. 9.) Set out at Six fryday morning and at nine arrived at a Village in Warwickshire called Fosters booth, breakfasted (bill here 2. 0/-) distanced from Stony Stratford 12 miles; at 2 arrived at Daventry a small town distance from Fosters booth 8 miles, baited here, and at night fall arrived at a small village 9 miles from hence called Dunchurch. Here we supped & lay (bill 5. 0/-) and setting out from hence at Six on Saturday morning arrived at about 9 at the famous City of Coventry, the Capital of Warwickshire, and remarkable for its extensive trade in Silken Manufactures. Here we breakfasted (bill 2. 0.) & distanced from Dunchurch 12 miles, and setting out from this handsome City arrived at a Village called Meridan about Six miles from Coventry, baited here and arrived at a small town called Coleshill, 6 miles distance, dined here (bill 3. 6.) and about night arrived at the City of Litchfield in Staffordshire, a handsome large & populous town. Here we supped & lay (bill 6. 0.) 15 miles from Coleshill."

(To be continued.)



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE ANTIQUITY OF TOOLS.—"There was a time, not so very long ago, when it was generally believed that the gigantic buildings and stone structures of prehistoric times, and even many of the great monuments of the most remote historical times, were erected in some mysterious way, totally differing from modern methods, since but few tools had been discovered, and no record had been left of the *modus operandi*. It is strange, however, that there is such a reluctance on

the part of our contemporaries to admit the much more natural explanation that, even though proofs were wanting, the same results at all times are obtained by the same or similar means. However much people nowadays may feel inclined to grant that the ancients had reached high stages of civilization—much higher even than our own in one or the other regard, as, for instance, the plastic art, philosophy, government, etc.—it is odd that not one in a hundred will readily agree that there ever has been a race equal to ourselves in scientific knowledge and the practical application of science. Gradually, however, the truth is gaining the upper hand, and we learn that the men of the past availed themselves of instruments very much resembling our own in performing the work that we perform, and consequently there results the corollary that when they excelled our work, most likely their method and means excelled our own. It is only quite recently that the discovery has been made that the ancient Egyptians used for their stone-cutting circular saws set with diamonds, a kind of saw that even in modern times has not been manufactured in a satisfactory way, owing to the difficulty of fastening the diamonds so firmly as to prevent their flying off when the saw is working, and it would not be astonishing at all to learn in the near future that the tools with which the ancient Egyptians or Assyrians built their gigantic masonry structures were superior to those that we possess. A great deal has been discovered of late by archaeologists to confirm this view, and nobody perhaps deserves greater credit for causing a change of opinion among us than Dr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., of University College, London, who has recently returned from Egypt, and whose successful excavations in that country are described in a lecture to the Royal Artillery Institution, which is printed in its *Proceedings*. Amongst many other highly interesting objects, he found at Thebes instruments dating from the time of the Assyrian invasion of Egypt—*i.e.*, about 670 B.C., being probably the stock of an Assyrian armourer, and made of iron worked in the highlands of Assyria. They include a chisel very well formed, with a wood stop upon it to prevent it from being driven into the handle; a file somewhat resembling a very thick knife, but with the whole surface

scratched across like a saw-file; a scoop bit for scooping its way into wood; a rasp, exactly like a modern rasp, with teeth punched up all over the face of it; a small chisel of the mortice chisel form, very deep, with a ferrule and a little pointed tool for punching; three saws, with the teeth pointing rather towards the handle, showing that it was a tool for pulling and not for pushing, but otherwise not unlike our modern saws; and various other implements which any modern workman would be quite ready to use. Dr. Petrie, moreover, found a great number of products of manual skill which show a high development of technical knowledge, and anyone reading his very interesting lecture will come to the conclusion that, even as regards applied science and technical skill, there is probably nothing new under the sun, and that even in remote historical times much of our nineteenth-century work has been equalled, if not surpassed. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that this great scientific age may have had one or more prototypes, of which not even a trace has been left, since those who witnessed it were swept out of existence by some catastrophe that changed our globe so as to destroy man's work entirely, and to leave virgin ground for a new development from barbarism toward civilization."—*Fielden's Magazine* for October, 1900.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

AN interesting series of articles is at present appearing in the *Genealogical Magazine*, on the "Royal Descents," and in the recent numbers an attempt has been made to trace out the whole of the living descendants of Mary, Queen Consort of France, and Duchess of Suffolk, the younger daughter of King Henry VII. Royal Descents in this country are not uncommon, but nearly all well-known ones are traced from one or other of the Plantagenet Kings, and a descent from the Princess Mary is but seldom put forward. Patience and care, however, amply demonstrate that the descendants of this Princess must be numbered by hundreds. Already No. 300 has been passed, although little more than one-twentieth part of the various lines of descent have been followed up. Amongst those whose names have been included up to the present are, Baroness Kinloss, the heir of line and first in

seniority, Earl Temple, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Dalkeith, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the Marchioness of Lothian, Lord Jedburgh, Lady Cameron of Lochiel, Lady Mary Trefusis, the Earl of Courtown, Lord Stopford, Lady Mary Shelley, Lady Grace Bridges, Lady Lily Conyngham Greene, Colonel J. F. Cust, Lady Hampson, the Earl of Romney, Lady Florence Hare, and many other well-known people.

The *Athenæum* of October 6 reports that the workmen engaged upon the construction of the new bridge at Nisch, in Servia (the ancient Naissus, the birthplace of Constantine), unearthed the head of a bronze statue, which showed traces of gilding, together with a gold pin and a star in which jewels had been set. The bronze bust was immediately sent to the Servian National Museum at Belgrade, where the Servian archaeologist, Dr. Wittowic, declared it to represent the Emperor Trajan.

Seven volumes of Mr. Nutt's excellent series of "Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folk-Lore" have already appeared. The eighth, entitled *Cuchullain, the Irish Achilles*, written by Mr. Alfred Nutt, will appear this month; as also Mr. E. V. Arnold's on the Vedas and Vedic Mythology, and Miss Jessie L. Weston's "The Romance Cycle of Charlemagne and his Peers."

Under the title of *The Romance of a Hundred Years*, Mr. Alfred Kingston, F.R.Hist.S., author of *East Anglia and the Great Civil War*, is writing for publication at the end of the present year a series of chapters on the romantic side of social and public life during the nineteenth century. The sketches are appearing in serial form in the columns of the *East Anglian Daily Times*.

A biography in stone, written by a man who lived in the third century B.C., has been discovered on the island of Paros. It is an inscription embodying the remnant of a biographical account of the famous Parian poet Archilochos. The author calls himself Demeas, a person hitherto quite unknown to scholars. The sources used by Demeas are the works of the poet, and a list of the Parian Archontes. The fact that the text of this "biography" by Demeas is engraven in stone seems to indicate that the inscription was erected upon a spot dedicated to the poet Archilochos, where the visitors might find summary information concerning the life and works of the great Parian poet. Unfortunately, the stone is terribly damaged, so that only a few words remain of the passages cited from the poet's verses.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received the new volume, xxv., issued by the Birmingham Archæological Society, which contains the *Transactions* for the year 1899. It testifies to the vitality of this young and vigorous society. The first paper is on "Shenstone and the Leasowes," by Mr. W. Doubleday. This is fol-

lowed by a good study of the "Two Sister Churches, Crick and Astley," by Mr. W. J. Churchill. Astley is George Eliot's Knebley, where Mr. Gilfil officiated "in a wonderful little church with a chequered pavement which had once rung to the iron tread of military monks, with coats of arms in clusters on the lofty roof, marble warriors and their wives without noses occupying a large proportion of the area, and the twelve Apostles with their heads very much on one side holding didactic ribbons painted in frescos on the walls." On both Astley and Crick churches Mr. Churchill has much of interest to say, with some excellent illustrations. The third paper, which has many illustrations, is by Mr. Jethro A. Cossins, on "Architectural Remains in Warwickshire of a Date earlier than the Thirteenth Century." He remarks that although Warwickshire has a very fair share of prehistoric and later earthworks, there is not, he believes, a fragment of Roman masonry visible in the county. There are, indeed, but few examples of pre-Norman architecture to be seen in Warwickshire. Mr. Cossins refers to the presence of herringbone masonry in one or two places as indicating early date. The best example in the county is the curtain wall which crosses the moat, and carries on its top the only approach to Tamworth Castle. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Society's secretary for the opportunity of reproducing a capital illustration of this wall, which, whether it is, as supposed, a part of the work due to the great Ethelfleda or not, is at least, as Mr. Cossins remarks, "an extremely interesting and valuable example of very early herringbone masonry." The remaining papers are "On Some Early Roads of Warwickshire and Worcestershire," by Dr. Bertram Windle, F.S.A., and "The MSS. Records of Coventry," by Miss M. D. Harris.

The annual number of the *Bradford Antiquary* has reached us. Few societies do better work than the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, and this new part of their *Journal* is quite up to the level of its predecessors. Among the contents may be first mentioned the documents. Mr. Herbert E. Wroot sends the first instalment of an annotated transcription of the Bradford Parish Churchwardens' Accounts, beginning with 1667. The Accounts for this year are given in full; in those for later years only the more interesting items are transcribed. The entries, as usual, throw much light on the social and ecclesiastical history of the time. A further instalment of the "Burial Register of Bradford Parish Church," transcribed by the late Mr. T. T. Empsall, is given; and Mr. C. A. Federer continues his abstract of ancient documents under the title of the "West Riding Cartulary." The remaining contents of the part include a very good paper by the Rev. Bryan Dale on "Non-Parochial Registers in Yorkshire." These number no less than 740 Register Books connected with 438 congregations, and date from 1640 to 1837. Mrs. Tempest sends a well-illustrated account of the "Tempest Family at Bowling Hall," and Mr. R. T. Gaskin finds an out-of-the-way subject in "Whitby in Morocco," with a plan of the mole at Tangier.

## PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The members and friends of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion on the afternoon of September 22 to Waverley Abbey. The party drove from Farnham Station, and on their arrival at the site of the excavations, Mr. Harold Brakspear spoke briefly on the history of the Abbey, which was founded in 1128 by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, who introduced the Cistercian Order into England; and he also described the plan on which the buildings of the Order were

which the south wall of the original church stood. The next point visited was the chapter-house, and Mr. Brakspear pointed out where the monks used to sit, the pedestal of the lectern, and what was supposed to be the burial-place of one of the abbots, probably at the end of the thirteenth century. The Rev. T. Cape, F.S.A., dug down into the grave the other day, and came across a coffin. In nearly all monasteries, both Benedictine and Cistercian, the monks' dormitory ran from the south transept right away southward; and generally, instead of coming down into the cold cloister



CURTAIN WALL, TAMWORTH CASTLE.

usually arranged. Mr. Brakspear then led the visitors round the site, pointing out some remains of the original 1128 church, as well as a remnant of the south transept of the later thirteenth-century church, which was about the only piece of untouched wall they would see anywhere. As a rule, the freestone had been removed—for the purpose, he supposed, of building cottages in the neighbourhood. Passing on, the lecturer drew attention to the piers of the church—those which the excavations had exposed to view—and to the remains of the cloister-court, also indicating the position in

to attend their nightly services, they had a staircase direct from the dormitory and the church. But in that case they had no connection between the dormitory and the church, and they always had to come into the cloister first. That led the society to consider what was the arrangement of that particular dormitory, and they now believed that they had there an extraordinary case of a dormitory on the ground-level. This was doubly extraordinary, by reason of the fact that the spot had always been subject to floods, and why that arrangement should have been made he was at a

loss to understand. They were quite convinced, however, that the dormitory was on the ground-floor. In connection with the chapter-house, he directed notice to two floor-levels, one of which, he said, was the original level, and the other, several feet higher, the level to which the floor was raised in the fifteenth century; also to some very good specimens of thirteenth-century tiles, and a mortar from which the pestle had gone. Adjoining the chapter-house was a space set apart for the monks to speak in; they were not allowed to speak anywhere else. Pointing to some steps, he said that the dormitory must have been on a level with them, and must have run right away to the three lancet-windows, which could still be seen in the distance. The tour of the premises concluded with a visit to the crypt, which is in a capital condition of preservation. It is constructed in the pointed style of architecture, and the columns, with octagonal capitals, from which spring the ribs of groined arches, were much admired. It should be added that the object of the excavations is to arrive at the original ground-plan. Financial assistance is required to facilitate the work.

THE annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY extended over the first two days of October. On October 1 the party visited Howden Church, and were received by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Hutchinson, who gave an outline of the history of the church, remarking that, according to White's *History of Peterborough*, the manor and church of Howden originally belonged to the Abbey of Peterborough, but previous to the Conquest they had been wrested from that monastery on account of its inability or neglect to pay the tax called Danegelt. The church and manor, therefore, being in the King's hands during the reign of Edward the Confessor, came with the crown to William the Conqueror, who gave them to William de Carlepho, Bishop of Durham, who, having obtained a confirmation of the grant from Pope Gregory VII., conferred the church and its appurtenances on the monks of Durham, but retained the manor, which still belonged to that see.—Mr. Bilson followed with an able and interesting address on the architecture of the church.

In the evening papers were read by Mr. J. R. Mortimer on "Subsequent Excavations at Danes' Graves," and by Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., on "Place Names."

The second day was occupied by excursions. The party drove to Hemingbrough, where Mr. Boyle pointed out the chief architectural features of the parish church, and to Wressle, whose amous castle, and the history connected with the structure, received attention from Mr. Bilson, who exhibited a ground-plan of the original building, which was erected in 1345 by Sir Thomas Percy, brother of the first Earl of Northumberland. With regard to the history of the place, it may be stated that Wilhelm de Percy was Lord of Wressle in 1316. Sir Thomas Percy, who erected the castle, led an active life, being a Commander of the Fleet, and Vice-Chamberlain and Justice in Wales in 1390. In 1393 he was Lord Steward again, and undertook a mission to France. In 1399 he became

Earl of Worcester. In 1402 he retired from Court, and was dragged rather unwillingly into the Percy Rebellion. In the Civil War the castle was garrisoned for the Parliamentary forces, and in 1650 the order for its demolition was signed by Philip Saltmarsh, whose descendant now resides near Howden.

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE held on September 27 the following papers were read: "Tynemouth Priory to the Dissolution," by Horatio A. Adamson; "Remarks on the Ogle Tomb and Oratory in Hexham Priory Church," by Sir Henry A. Ogle, Bart.; "A Brief Notice of the Family of Dartigue-nowe, sometime Residing at Ilderton," by J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.; "Note on the Name of Arthur's Hill, Newcastle," by T. Arthur.



## 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.]

SCOTTISH MARKET CROSSES. By John W. Small, F.S.A. Scot. Stirling: *Æneas Mackay*, 1900. Folio. 118 plates. Price 50s. net. 500 copies.

There is always an enjoyment about anything which is thoroughly done, and in this great handsome volume we at once recognise thoroughness and ability. Mr. Small is already well known to architects and antiquaries by his fine works on "Old Stirling," "Ancient and Modern Furniture," "Scottish Woodwork of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," and more especially by his "Scottish Architectural Details"; but this last great achievement ought to appeal even more strongly for general and public approval. At all events, Mr. Small will have the satisfaction of knowing that by producing this work he has done much to arouse interest in this extensive series of valuable memorials, and to secure their future preservation.

The volume consists of 118 folio plates, with brief description of each cross, whilst Mr. Alexander Hutchenson has contributed a remarkably good introductory chapter on the general subject.

The market crosses of Scotland are exceptionally numerous, but have hitherto received scant attention. The late Mr. James Drummond issued a thin quarto volume dealing with a few of the most remarkable in 1861; but since then, with the exception of correspondence in *Scottish Notes and Queries* and the *Scotsman*, nothing has occurred of any moment. Many of the most interesting of these civic memorials have, alas! perished within the present generation. The eighteenth century was a singularly fateful period; the grand and elaborate crosses of Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth, with large ornamental

understructures, were swept away as valueless, whilst scores disappeared in towns and villages of less mark. It is interesting, however, to find from Mr. Small's notes that a true spirit of preservation has set in during the past few years. There can, of course, be no doubt that the market-cross had its origin in the cross ecclesiastical, and that it was erected in the centre of traffic with the idea of imparting a Christian tone to all sale and barter. Afterwards it was found to serve purposes of utility as well as of religion. It was naturally convenient to have some given centre for the open market. The steps around the cross were useful as seats for market-women or wayfarers, whilst in the larger boroughs the market-cross became not only the centre of market legal administration, but in the substructures that rose beneath it were kept the stamped market weights and measures and other important matters pertaining to civic administration.

The reformation that raged so furiously and heedlessly in Scotland against inanimate objects whilst destructive of the cross ecclesiastical, or any special development of it in connection with a market centre, recognised the general utility of the idea, so that for a time a development rather than a hindrance of the market-cross (without the cross proper) was the result.

The earliest recorded reference to the Scottish market-cross that historians have discovered is during the time of William the Lyon, 1165-1214. In the fortieth assize of that reign it is provided that "all merchandises salbe presentit at the mercat and mercat croce of burghis." Subsequent Scottish history yields numerous illustrations of the uses to which the steps of the cross, and, in the larger towns, the platform of its understructure were put. Here orders of the Court of Chancery were announced, bailies chosen, magistrates' edicts promulgated, and every kind of royal proclamation formally announced. In some cases the pillory was actually attached to the cross itself, and in all cases every kind of corporal punishment down to actual execution was inflicted in its vicinity. Market crosses were gilded or otherwise ornamented at the times of royal visits; fountains or conduits were often attached to them, and on such occasions they literally for a time ran with wine. An extravagant and special way of testifying exuberant loyalty or patriotic fervour seems to have been peculiar to Scotland. This was the habit of drinking wine at the market-cross, and then throwing the glass at its head. The Stirling borough records under date July 29, 1708, record a vote of "five pounds, five shillings paid by the Treasurer for glasses thrown up at the cross at the solemnity upon account of the Confederates' victory over the French near Audenard." As Mr. Hutchenson dryly remarks, "Surely a rather hilarious 'solemnity'!" If this was a fair indication of how the Bailies of Stirling behaved when they wanted to be solemn, one may wonder what their rejoicings were like. It is not surprising that public solemnities were popular in Stirling.

Of the type of crosses having large and handsome understructures with internal stairs giving access to the platform, only two examples remain, namely,

Preston (Haddingtonshire) and Aberdeen, of which the former appears to be the only one unaltered since its first erection. They both date from the beginning of the seventeenth century. The crosses of this character at Edinburgh and Elgin have recently been replaced after the old fashion.

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OLDE LEEKE: HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, ANECDOTAL, AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL. Second series. Edited by M. H. Miller. Illustrated. Leek: Times Office, 1900. 8vo., pp. xvi, 324. Price not stated.

This is an *omnium gatherum* of short notes, reprinted from the most part from the columns of the *Leek Times*. There is a bewildering variety of subjects. An interesting account of "The Mark" is sandwiched between an extract from the poet's corner and a dialect paragraph; a facsimile of a broadside of 1679—"A True Relation of Two Bloody Murders"—is preceded by a short note on the Staffordshire Yeomanry, raised first in 1794, and is followed by a sketch of the history of the Joliffe family. At pp. 259-265 is a valuable note by Mr. C. Lynam, F.S.A., on "A Pre-Norman Cross," revealed accidentally by the fall in 1896 of a part of the south wall of St. Edward's churchyard at Leek. Surnames, coaching, inn-signs, the stocks, centenarianism, fires, the window-tax, old funeral expenses, funeral feasts, wakes, and many other topics are all illustrated by notes of varying length and importance. The following note of the sale of Horton Church on September 25, 1612, is curious: "Thomas Rudyerd, Esq., sells to Richard Edge and William Hulme, gents., the church and chappell of Horton, and chancell adjoining, and churchyard there, and ye gleabe lands, tythes, etc., subject to a payment of £1 7s. 6d. yearly to Sir C. Hatton and Frs. Needham, and £5 6s. 8d. to Horton; and for 5d. paid to said Rudyerd." The volume contains much fine, confused feeding, and is of more than local interest. It is adequately indexed.

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We have received No. 1 (October) of the *Northern Counties Magazine* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Andrew Reid and Co.; London: Elliot Stock)—a very welcome addition to the growing list of local periodicals. In the case of this newcomer, however, the field covered is so wide—it embraces the six northern counties—that the contents are of more than local interest. The number opens with some stirring stanzas on Northumberland by Mr. Swinburne. This is followed by the first part, illustrated, of an historical account of the famous Elswick Works, and of their growth and development during the last fifty-three years. Sir William Eden writes briefly on "Aspects of Modern Art," and is bold enough to name four living artists whose names, he thinks, will live for ever, and among the four he generously includes the name of Whistler. One of the best things in the number is an illustrated article by Mr. W. G. Collingwood on "The Story of Bewcastle Cross." "An Antiquary's Letter Chest" contains a characteristic epistle from John Hall-Stevenson, the author of *Crazy Tales*, to Laurence Sterne. The remaining contents include a "London Literary Letter," by Mr. E. V. Lucas;

the beginning of a sketch of "The Last Hermit of Warkworth," by Miss M. E. Coleridge; and a story by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe. Altogether the *Northern Counties Magazine*, which is well got up, and is priced 6d. net, makes an excellent start, and should have a prosperous career.

\* \* \*

The fourth part (September) of the first volume of *Devon Notes and Queries* has also reached us. It contains notes on a variety of subjects relating to the West Country, signed, in many cases, by familiar names. Among the illustrations is a plate showing plans and details of the very beautiful carved oak screen of St. John's Church, Lustleigh, which is probably a post-Reformation structure. An appendix to the number contains the fourth part of "Carew's Scroll of Arms." The *Architectural Review* for September is before us. It is as well and as fully illustrated as usual. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's elaborate study of the "Life and Work of Robert Adam," and the Rev. J. M. Lambert's valuable articles on "Early English Craft Guilds" are both brought to a conclusion in this number. The other contents include the second part of Mr. R. Phené Spiers's study of the "Great Mosque of the Omeiyades, Damascus"; "The Survival of Gothic Architecture in the Island of Cyprus," by Mr. George Jeffery; and "A Domestic Museum," by Mr. G. L. Apperson.

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The October number of the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon. Archaeological Journal*, edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, contains the first instalment of an index to Berkshire Marriage Registers, prepared by Mrs. Cope, who has transcribed a large number of parish registers. This index will be of great service to genealogists. Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., also contributes an illustrated article on "Norman Doorways in Bucks and Oxon." Mr. Tudor Sherwood is publishing in this journal "Early Berkshire Wills" from the P.C.C., ante 1558, and Mr. Hone a list of "Oxfordshire Church Goods" in Pre-reformation times.



## Correspondence.

LATTON HILL-MOUND, NEAR HARLOW,  
ESSEX.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the *Antiquary* of October, p. 316, referring to the meeting of the Essex and East Herts Archæological Societies, mention is made of a Roman camp at Harlow.

Any statement in the *Antiquary* becomes of a permanent character; it is well, therefore, to note that there is no earthwork evidence of a Roman camp at Harlow.

I claimed, on the occasion referred to in your report, that there were recorded "finds" which indicated occupation in Roman times of this singular little hill.

Whether or no there are indications of artificial work of an interesting later period is an open and disputed question, one which will not be settled without careful examination and the use of pick and shovel.

Till that time at least the hill will remain as for a hundred years past, a "mound of mystery" to those who live in the locality.

I. C. GOULD.

October 9, 1900.

### THE ROMAN "MARK."

TO THE EDITOR.

Your paragraph concerning the Roman "limes," reported from Leek, in Staffordshire, is calculated to reopen the vexed question about "Trisantonam," arising from a disputed passage in Tacitus (see his *Annals*, Book XII., chapter xxxi.) where he describes the proceedings of Ostorius to separate what we may call "Britannia Prima" from the district afterwards called "Flavia Cesæriensis," later on occupied by the Mercians. The received text runs, "detrahere arma suspectis, cunctaque castris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere." It is clear that he meant to run a boundary between two rivers, one being the Severn, so cutting Staffordshire in halves. The general consensus of opinion is that the second river is put for the Trent; indeed, we must accept this conclusion, remembering that England has always been so divided into cis-Trent and ultra-Trent; thus we have a Norroy and a Clarendieux kings-of-arms for the north and south divisions; we have had Justices in Eyre for England beyond Trent. The whole subject is fully discussed by Mortimer, Hotspur, and Owen Glendower in *Henry IV.*, part I., thus:

England, from Trent and Severn hitherto,  
By south and east is to my part assigned.

It will be very interesting to get details of the direction taken by the "limes," which appears to be described as early Roman work, confirmed by Dion Cassius, circa 230 A.D., long before Hengist and Horsa. Tacitus does not say that Ostorius did perfect this work, but he laid out a plan certainly, completed by his successors. We shall probably gain the assistance of some German experts in this investigation.

A. HALL.

Highbury,  
October, 1900.

**NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.**—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

**TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.**—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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





# The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1900.

## Notes of the Month.

WE heartily congratulate Mr. George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., on his appointment to the clerkship of the London County Council. Mr. Gomme is well known in the archæological world. He has been editor of the *Antiquary*, of the *Archæological Review*, and of the *Folk-Lore Journal*. Nearly twenty-three years ago he founded the Folk-Lore Society, and among his published works are books on *Primitive Folk-Moots*, *The Village Community*, and the *History of London in the Victorian Era*.

A curious old custom obtains in Madrid on All Saints' Day, and was duly observed this year. The people, after visiting the cemeteries, where the scene is rather gay and festive than funereal, proceed to witness Zorrilla's drama of "Don Juan Tenorio," which is played at the different theatres in the afternoon and evening. According to an old Spanish law, the theatres had to be closed on All Saints' Day; but when Zorrilla's drama was produced, it was pointed out that this was the story of a sinful life inclined to penitence, and was therefore particularly suitable for such a day, whereupon permission was given for its representation, to the exclusion of all other plays. The law was abrogated in 1868, but the custom of performing "Don Juan" on All Saints' Day continues.

Very few "finds" of any interest or value have been brought to light in the course of

excavating the King Street site at Westminster, on which the new Government Offices are to be erected. Among the best, however, was a gold "laurel" of the time of James I., and a bronze card counter struck in Nuremberg, and dated 1580. On the Carrington House site in Whitehall, whereon the future—and reformed—War Office is to rear its head, there have been discovered the remnants of several pewter vessels, some elm piles—forming part, no doubt, of an old pier or jetty—a number of coins—including one bearing the figure of a horse, and the words "Sanguine Britannico"—some glass bottles, a spur, and a human skeleton and other mortal remains. The site of the new Admiralty buildings in Spring Gardens was even more productive still, a quantity of ancient pottery and glass and other relics having been dug up on this historic ground.

M. Pourquery de Boisserin, Mayor and Deputy of Avignon, seems to be a vandal of the first water. His hand is heavy upon the gates in the famous walls of the ancient town of Avignon. There are only seven gateways in all. Some time ago the Porte Limbert, on the Marseilles road, disappeared in the night. Now, says a newspaper correspondent, it is the turn of the Porte de l'Oulle, at the other side of the town. The first demolition was carried out in defiance of the prohibition of the Commission of Historic Monuments. In the second case M. Leygues, Minister of Beaux-Arts, was weak, or inconsiderate, enough to give his consent. If he had not, the result would probably have been the same, for M. Pourquery de Boisserin, in spite of his name, appears to be unable to respect anything mediæval. The pretext is that the gateways are too narrow for the traffic. Doubtless M. Pourquery de Boisserin will one day discover that the walls are too narrow for the town, and raze the whole girdle of ramparts with the ground.\* It is quite certain that the ingress and egress of traffic might have been facilitated without touching the ancient gates, but to do so a little constructive ingenuity would have been called for. Visitors to Avignon are astonished to see the Palace of the Popes used as a

\* As we go to press we hear that the demolition of the ancient walls has actually been begun.

barrack, though in this the municipality is not wholly to blame. But for the destruction of the ramparts the town, and not the Government, is responsible, and unless the citizens take their Mayor in hand Avignon will soon cease to be Avignon. Close by the last gateway demolished there is a street called the Rue Victor Hugo. It might be worth while presenting M. Pourquery de Boisserin with a copy of the poet's "Guerre aux Démolisseurs."

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Mr. Cyril Davenport, writing in the *Library*, describes an embroidered Bible, printed in London in 1629, and once the property of Charles I. It was given by the King to Patrick Young, library-keeper to His Majesty, and in time was inherited by his granddaughter, Sarah Attwood, who presented it to the church at Broomfield, in Essex, where Mr. Young lived after he left the King's service, and where he was buried. It is of rich purple velvet, and measures 12 inches by 8 inches. The ornamentation is the same on both sides. The design consists of the royal coat-of-arms within a garter, crowned, and having two supporters; at each side of the crown is a large ornamental letter "C" and "R." It has a large and bold effect on the velvet, and is carried out in gold and silver thread, and coloured silks, with inlays of coloured satin. Much of the work is padded out in relief.

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Mr. W. B. Redfern, J.P., D.L., of Cambridge, writes to say that an iron lamp similar to that figured in our October "Notes" (p. 290) was recently in use in Scotland. In the *Cambridge Graphic* of October 27, Mr. Redfern had an interesting article on ancient lamps, illustrated from specimens in his own collection. He described several of the kind referred to, known in Gaelic as "cruisgeans": "The cruisegean consisted of two triangular saucers of beaten iron, placed one above the other, and connected by a flat slip or band of iron, with a small projection on which to hang the upper lamp, and which was provided at the top with a hook or a pin by means of which it could be either suspended from or fixed to the wall." By the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Cambridge Graphic* we are able to give illustrations of two of

these Highland lamps. Fig. 1 is from a cruisegean in Mr. Redfern's collection. Fig. 2 is from one lent by Lieutenant Colonel Menzies, of Glasgow, who says: "Personally, as far as I can mind, in my father's house

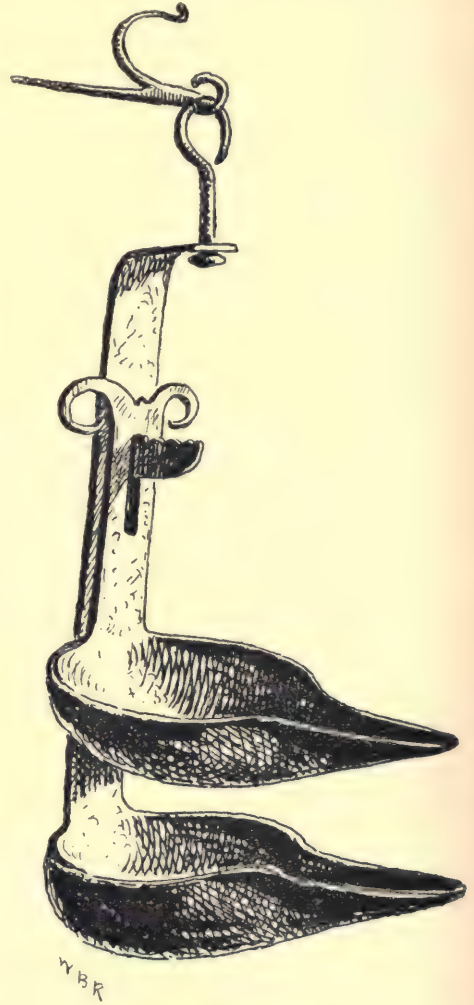


FIG. 1.

we used several of them; the upper almost always rested on the lower saucer, which was for the purpose of catching the unburned oil which passed out at the spout of the upper, so much so, indeed, that I have seen

our servants, towards the end of the evening, when the light began to burn low, empty the

dated B.C. 121, and to learn that tax-collectors sent in their notices for even sums of four drachmæ in B.C. 124. The fragment of a letter of the Emperor Hadrian might be either a genuine one or merely a school exercise; but, at all events, it excited great regret that the document had not been preserved in more complete form. The series of letters from Gemellus to his son were very instructive. The passage, "Ask the hunch-backed tanner for the hide of the calf that was sacrificed; make Sissio, the carpenter, pay up," had within it what made the whole world kin. Professor Flinders Petrie also spoke on recent Egyptian discoveries.

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Mr. H. Philibert Feasey writes to ask for information on the labyrinth in the porches or naves of churches, its history, and its purpose. "Some regard it," he says, "as an equivalent devotion to a pilgrimage to Rome. I shall be glad to know also where particulars and representations of the labyrinths formerly at Sens, St. Quentin, Amiens, Reims, Poitiers, St. Omer, and the Chapter House at Bayeux are to be found. Are they peculiar to France?"

✿   ✿   ✿

In the show-cases devoted to exhibits of early printing from Japan and China the British Museum authorities have recently placed an interesting addition—a Chinese banknote, issued during the reign of the Emperor Hung-Wu, A.D. 1368-99. This is the earliest specimen of a banknote known to exist in any country, and is 300 years earlier than the establishment at Stockholm of the first European bank which issued notes. About 18 inches in length, and half that in width, it is a curious-looking document.

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Mr. Arthur Evans and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, the Director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens, have circulated an appeal for funds towards continuing the wonderfully interesting work of exploration in Crete. They describe the discoveries at Knossos, and justly emphasize their importance. With regard to the marvellous Palace at Knossos, unknown for over 3,000 years, we read that at but a very slight depth below the surface of the ground the spade has uncovered great courts and corridors, propylæa, a long succes-

2 Y 2



FIG. 2.

oil from the lower back to the top one to increase the flame."

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At the annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, held on November 7, Sir John Evans remarked that during the year the papyri which had been discovered included some fragments of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and the First Book of Euclid. The greater part, however, consisted of official documents, some of which dated from the second century before the Christian era. It spoke well for Egyptian civilization to find bankers' receipts

sion of magazines containing gigantic stone jars that might have hidden the Forty Thieves, and a multiplicity of chambers, pre-eminent among which is the actual Throne Room and Council Chamber of Homeric Kings. It reads like a fairy-tale. There is a throne of alabaster, "wholly unique in ancient art," and there are fresco paintings which excel any known examples of the art in Mycenaean Greece. Monuments, paintings, vases, lamps of porphyry, statues, and miniatures are said to be of unsurpassable beauty and excellence. The Palace seems to have been a sanctuary of the Cretan God of the Double Axe, as well as a dwelling-place of prehistoric kings. "There can be little remaining doubt that this huge building, with its maze of corridors and tortuous passages, its medley of small chambers, its long succession of magazines with their blind endings, was, in fact, the 'labyrinth' of later tradition which supplied a local habitation for the Minotaur of grisly fame."



The list of wonders does not end here. Clay tablets were discovered in the magazines of the Palace which carry back the existence of written documents in the Hellenic lands some seven centuries beyond the first known monuments of the historic Greek writing. Over a thousand inscriptions were collected. Nor is this all. Exploratory digging to the south and west of the Palace revealed, we are told, a veritable Pompeii of houses of the same early period, which yielded, among other things, by far the finest series yet found of vases of the singular primitive Cretan polychrome style, unrepresented in European museums. One remarkably well preserved block of buildings appears to be a group of shrines devoted to a Pillar worship. Finally, in the early heats, the clearing of the Cave of Psychro, notorious for years for its rich votive deposits, was carried out. "This cave is no other than the holy Dictæan Cavern, in which Hesiod and Virgil state that the Supreme God was cradled. There took place the legendary union of Zeus with Europa, and therefrom, as from another Sinai, Minos brought down the law after communion with the God."



Referring to our note on the excavations at Caerwent (*ante*, p. 325), a correspondent

writes: "An examination of the so-called 'Central Court-house' suggests a site for the public baths at Caerwent, formerly 'Venta Silurum'; it was once a port on the Severn, and a roadway junction with Bath and London for South Wales and Chester, also taking Gloucester, Cirencester, Leicester, etc. The remains are totally eclipsed by Caer Leon, once Isca Silurum, a legionary headquarters; the area is of small dimensions, and it is this fact, as compared with Wroxeter or Uriconium, that suggests the explanation here given, for excavations at the latter-named site reveal the existence of public baths adjoining a central official site, what we might call a public market. These baths had a public latrine attached, quite uncalled for in a private establishment, yet defined in your paragraph at p. 325."



We regret to record the deaths of three antiquaries of something more than local repute. Mr. W. F. Wakeman, who died at Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, on October 14, wrote on many subjects. Among his publications were *Handbook of Irish Antiquities*, *Guide to Lough Erne*, *Graves and Monuments of Illustrious Irishmen*, *Old Dublin*, and a valuable account of the Island of Innismurray, Co. Sligo. On October 20 died Mr. Richard H. H. Holmes, of Pontefract, who had published various works dealing with the history of that town, and especially with the charters and records of the Pontefract Corporation. The Rev. Father Raymund Palmer, D.D., died at Haverstock Hill on October 27. His works include *The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth*, *The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth*, and *The History of the Baronial Family of Marmion, Lords of the Castle of Tamworth*. He also edited several reproductions of valuable parish registers, and wrote many articles in antiquarian publications, mostly dealing with the history of the Dominican Order in England.



The latest discovery in the Roman forum is of no small importance. It is no less than the rostra of the Republican period from which orators delivered their discourses. The discovery demolishes the theory held for centuries and duly impressed upon generations of tourists that the rostra found under

the arch of Septimus Severus belonged to the period of the Roman Republic. It is now beyond dispute that they date only from the Empire, being the prows of ships captured from the Vandals in some obscure sea-fight. The Republican rostra were unearthed near the Græcostasis at the foot of the Palatine Hill. They correspond exactly with the representation of them on a coin struck in 45 B.C., are in excellent preservation, and stand in the middle of the arches of a graceful portico.



Some interesting things have been brought to light in St. Oswald's Parish Church, Methley, Yorkshire, which is now undergoing repair. The remains of the stairway to the rood-screen have been found on the north side of the nave just outside the chancel arch. The recess for the holy water stoup has been discovered under the plaster near the south door. Traces of an Old English window, built in the fifteenth century, and prior to the introduction of Decorated windows, has been found, and an old monumental slab with a trefoil fourteenth-century cross carved on it has been unearthed several inches below the floor, and obviously out of its proper place. During some excavations outside the foundations of the old Saxon church were discovered. In removing the plaster from the chancel arch traces of some curious figures and an inscription were distinctly visible; but when the walls of the church were plastered in the seventeenth century, it is assumed that the plasterers, in order to obtain a key for their plaster, carefully removed the whitewashed surface on which the paintings were executed, and the merest traces of the mediæval decoration remain.



An addition has been made to the museum of antiquarian relics which has been established by the London County Council at the central offices in Spring Gardens, in the shape of the old wooden sign of the Half-Moon, about which so much has been written since it became known that the house in Holywell Street, where it has been a familiar object for many years past, was to be demolished. The building in question is now closed, and the emblem, which retains much of its original

gilding, has been removed to Spring Gardens, where it will be deposited with a number of other relics of bygone London, with a brief inscription setting forth the circumstances under which it was placed there. Holywell Street was sufficiently far outside Temple Bar to prevent the City authorities from laying claim to this interesting relic, of which there are several of a similar kind in the museum beneath the Guildhall. These include the Three Magi, from Bucklersbury; the Goose and Gridiron, from St. Paul's Churchyard; the Ape and Apple, formerly in Philip Lane; the Three Crowns, from Lambeth Hill; the Cock and Bottle, from Cannon Street, and the Bull and Mouth, from Aldersgate Street.



An important archaeological discovery is reported from Boscoreale, on the east side of Mount Vesuvius, on the estate of Signor de Prisco, a Neapolitan deputy. Signor de Prisco had been making excavations in different parts of his property in consequence of the discovery of some valuable Roman silver ware a few years ago, and has now been rewarded for his labours by a far more precious find. It is the remains of a Roman villa of twenty-four rooms, the walls of which are decorated with a series of frescoes in the Pompeian style. They are over seventy in number, and are attributed to the last years of the Roman Republic, one of the best periods of Pompeian art. They are in an excellent state of preservation and peculiarly brilliant in colouring—quite as fine, in fact, as anything in Pompeii itself.



At the London Institution, on November 1, Lord Avebury lectured on the "History of Money." Going back to early times, he expressed surprise that those who erected the Pyramids and sculptured the Sphinx should have been ignorant of coins, and explained that the banking schemes of ancient Egypt were in copper, circulated by weight, which had been taken from Mount Sinai. By use of the screen, Lord Avebury portrayed the earliest of all true coinage, that of the Lydians, which was probably struck B.C. 700, and explained the many developments that had brought us to our present artistic standard. Yet in the distant past, B.C. 412, they were able to produce a token which to-day is re-

garded as a most beautiful specimen. Other noteworthy examples included that coined by Cleopatra in celebration of her marriage to Marcus Antonius (which does not flatter the siren's beauty), that struck by Pontius Pilate in the year of the Crucifixion, the early British, a penny of Alfred, made in London, and one of Canute's coins.



It is saddening to read of the destruction and irreparable damage to Chinese literary antiquities wrought in the course of the operations in Peking. The Rev. Arthur H. Smith, the author of *Chinese Characteristics*, who was an inmate of the British Legation during the siege, describes in the pages of the New York *Outlook*, some of the scenes of destruction. The Chinese themselves set fire to the ancient and famous Han Lin University in the hope of roasting to death the occupants of the British Legation. Only two halls out of twenty or twenty-five were saved. "The principal literary monument of the most ancient people in the world," says Mr. Smith, "was obliterated in an afternoon, and the wooden stereotype plates of the most valuable works became a prey to the flames, or were used in building barricades, or as kindling by the British Marines. Priceless literary treasures were tumbled into the lotus-ponds, wet with the floods of water used to extinguish the fires, and later buried after they had begun to rot, to diminish the disagreeable odour. Expensive camphor-wood cases containing the rare and unique *Encyclopædia of Yung-Lê* (a lexicographical work resembling the *Century Dictionary*, but probably many hundred times as extensive) were filled with earth to form a part of the ramparts for defence, while the innumerable volumes comprising this great thesaurus were dispersed in every direction, probably to every library in Europe, as well as to innumerable private collections, not a few of the volumes being thrown into the common heap to mould and to be buried like the rest. Thousands of Han-Lin essays lay about the premises, the sport of every breeze, serving as firewood for the troops. Odd volumes of choice works furnished the waste paper of the entire Legation for nearly two months, and were found in the kitchens, used by the coolies as pads for carrying bricks on their shoulders, and

lay in piles in the outer streets and were ground into tatters under the wheels of passing carts when traffic was once more resumed."



The Rhind Lectures for 1900 were delivered at Edinburgh in November by Mr. Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Scot., who took for his subject "The Edwards in Scotland." Under the Gifford Trust, Professor Sayce, LL.D., has been giving a course of lectures on "The Conception of the Divine among the Ancient Egyptians" in Marischal College, Aberdeen.



## Neolithic Man: His Ideas and their Evidences.

BY REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.

(Concluded from p. 338.)



HE remains found in these dwellings and graves exhibit undoubted proofs that although the men of that age were in a savage condition, as are their modern representatives, yet they were not without intellectual ability, and were possessed of the rudiments of art and religion. Their social arrangements were very primitive, and hardly advanced beyond the stage in which one or more families would unite for the purpose of defence or mutual support, the ties of relationship which bound them being probably, as we shall see later on, *totemistic*. Tribal organization was practically unknown, though the families living in one locality would have a common totem or totems, by which they would be distinguished from their neighbours. According to circumstances, they lived in clearings in the primeval forests, making their abode in pits hollowed out of the earth and covered with rude wattles and branches, the whole settlement being surrounded with a rough earthwork or rampart to serve as a defence against marauding animals, such as bears and wolves, and human enemies; or on the sea-shore in galleried chambers hollowed out in the shingle, and protected by a stone rampart; or by the lake- or river-side in pile-dwellings, whence they would sally forth on their expe-

ditions for war or fishing in great canoes 30 or 40 feet in length, dug out by hacking and fire from solid oak trunks; or in hill-forts; or, as in Derbyshire, in the natural caves of the mountains. They maintained a precarious livelihood by the produce of the chase, supplemented by very primitive methods of agriculture when the soil was favourable. The numbers of flint and other stone and bone arrowheads and spearheads found in their settlements would be more used in the chase than for any other purpose—wild oxen, including the *Bos primigenius*, and deer of various kinds abounding everywhere, besides the smaller animals and birds, whose value as articles of food man would not be long in discovering—but on occasions they would also be useful in settling the various disputes that must from time to time have arisen between families and groups of families and neighbours. Stone axes, adzes, saws, and celts, employed in cutting timber and in fashioning their dwellings and household utensils, testify to considerable skill in workmanship, the care with which the piles and flooring and other parts of the buildings in lake-dwellings and crannogs are wrought being very remarkable considering the rudeness of the tools.

While the men were absent on hunting and fishing expeditions the agriculture of the primitive settlement was carried on by the women, who roughly scraped the ground in the clearing with stone picks and sowed the seed, which, after it was harvested, they ground with roller-stones in a sort of semi-circular pestle, or in rude mills similar to the querns of later days.

In some cases a very rough kind of pottery (moulded by hand only) was manufactured, but in most instances pottery, like metals, was unknown to the neolithic peoples. In the case of the Australian natives, notwithstanding their skill in many other respects, no fragment of pottery has ever been found in any part of the huge continent.

Of clothing they had probably very little. For the most part it would consist of the skins of animals roughly prepared, and scraped with implements ground to a circular edge. In some localities the art of weaving linen garments from flax, or flannel from the wool of the sheep and goat (already,

like the dog, tamed and domesticated), was not unknown. What clothing they had, however, would be, as in the case of the Australian, more for adornment than for warmth or from any notion of modesty. The climate in those days was probably not so liable to extremes of cold as it has since become, while the body was more inured to exposure. It is noticeable how the modern Highlander, whose tartan plaid, filibeg, and sporran are in all probability the modern representatives of the cloak of skin or coarse wool and the pubic tassel of neolithic days, will go about in the coldest weather with bare legs, and clad generally in a way which would soon consign the less hardy Lowlander to the grave.

During the intervals of hunting, fishing, and fighting their spare time was employed in the fashioning of ornaments for personal use, or in decorating stones, shells, or rocks with quaint designs, which have long been noted, but which recent investigation and a comparison with modern Australian and other examples have shown to have an undoubted magical or religious significance.

The ornaments were fashioned out of whatever material was most handy, and consisted of such things as beads of larger and smaller size made up into chains and necklaces, besides armlets, bracelets, and anklets; these, as well as the beads, were made of jet, cannel coal, kimmeridge coal, and amber, according to the locality, and were often adorned with the curious markings alluded to above. Ornaments made of bone, of the teeth of cows and other animals, and even roundlets of the human skull pierced for suspension, along with bone pins, needles, awls, and other useful articles, are to be found in most localities where the remains of neolithic man exist. These roundlets of the human skull, taken in conjunction with the small stones and shells adorned with cup-and-ring markings, or with straight lines diverging from a common centre, which is itself hollowed into a cup, and terminating in cups and spirals, together with the rock-drawings, in which ornamentation of a precisely similar kind is displayed, go further than the idea of mere ornament—*i.e.*, of art (if we may use the term) for art's sake—and enter the region of, at the least, rudimentary

religious ideas. In this connection we must notice also the discovery in one or two localities of little figures made of cannel coal or whalebone, and fashioned into a rude resemblance to the human countenance. In one or two instances the mouth is very large, and pierced right through, forming an orifice by which the figure may be suspended. These latter are very similar to the small idols or fetishes of the African and Polynesian natives; while the roundlets of human skulls and the small stones and shells were in all probability amulets, or it may be that the small stones bore a similar meaning to the stone *churinga* of the Australians. As regards the roundlets of the human skull, M. Broca, the distinguished French anthropologist, makes the following remarks: "Such amulets have been found in French dolmens, with grooves or holes for the attachment of a cord, and each preserves on one of its borders a part of the cicatrized edge of the original opening as evidence of its genuineness. The most valuable of these amulets, curiously enough, have been met in the interior of the skulls of persons who have suffered posthumous trephining. What was the meaning? This: the precious amulet was a *viaticum*, a talisman, which the deceased carried away with him into another life to bring him luck and to protect him from the influence of the evil spirits who had tormented his childhood. The study of prehistoric trephining and the attendant ceremonies prove, therefore, incontrovertibly that the men of the Neolithic Age believed in a future life, in which the dead retained their individuality. This," he continues, "is the earliest epoch to which we can attribute this belief."

Combined with this belief in individual immortality—testified to by the roundlet—the other amulets and fetishes point to a belief in spirits (alluded to by M. Broca), probably evil, whose machinations could be averted by the agency of the charm. These evil spirits abounded everywhere; they filled earth, and air, and sky. But above them, greater than they, man recognised, even in neolithic days, a great spirit, who was the ruler of them and him, and whose favour it was well to enjoy. As in Australia at the present day, the black storm-cloud was his

chariot, the howl of the tempest and the roar of the thunder were his voices, the flash of the lightning was the shooting forth of his arrows; and as primitive man contemplated these marvels of Nature, first wonder, then fear, then awe filled his soul, and he felt compelled to worship the mighty being whose manifestations were so mysterious and so wholly beyond him. But although this is undoubtedly true, yet we must entirely discard from our minds any idea that the religious notions of neolithic man were in any way fixed, or that there were any such things as temples for organized worship. Society in those days was too primitive, too disorganized for anything of this kind to have been possible, and to call Avebury, or Carnac, or Arbor Lowe, or any such remains, "neolithic temples" is utterly to misconceive the condition of things in that period even down to the close of it. These barrows, dolmens, earthworks, and long monolithic galleries are burial-places; they were fashioned in a perfect likeness to the dwelling-places of the living; the care bestowed upon them, the lavish way in which tools, weapons, ornaments, and provisions are interred with the corpse, are further testimonies to the belief that the spirit of the deceased has departed on a journey to a distant shore, where the spirit counterparts of his earthly possessions will be found useful. The very method of disposing of the dead in a sitting posture gives the idea that he is supposed to be only taking a temporary rest preparatory to rising and continuing his career elsewhere; but these resting-places of the dead were never temples for sacrifice, or for ancestor or any other worship. In the days when these great monolithic remains were erected, towards the end of the period, tribal arrangements may have largely taken the place of the earlier and simpler family associations, and they may therefore very probably form the funeral monuments of tribal chieftains, whose memories would be honoured and perpetuated thereby. The chief's wives and sometimes his children accompanied him, as also one or two faithful followers to act as his companions on the untried road, and the presence of cows' teeth, and rats' bones (which always mark the earlier interments), and the bones of sheep and dogs (which mark the later ones),



point to the fact that propitiation of some sort was in that way offered either to the manes of the departed, or to the malignant spirits of the underworld. But while no definite ideas of worship can be postulated, it is abundantly evident that in those early times all nature was regarded as akin, and in all its multiform variety of manifestation, was looked upon as animated, and each several variety of manifestation was interchangeable with every other. It is sometimes said that neolithic man believed in metempsychosis or the transmigration of souls, and popular folk-lore is adduced to prove the point. For example, in Yorkshire the country people call night-flying white moths "souls"; in Devonshire, in the Oxenham family, their souls are supposed at death to enter into a bird; while in Lincolnshire the soul of a sleeping comrade is supposed to take up its temporary abode in a bee. Similar examples might be multiplied, and all plainly exhibit their origin in the ideas of the old neolithic savages; but those ideas were wider than popular folklore has remembered. Rocks, and stones, and trees, and birds, and beasts, and men were all conceived of as equally alive, and were all interchangeable the one with the other. This is the real origin of totemism, and it was as much the foundation of the religious and social ideas of primitive man in Europe as it was of the Red Indians when they were first discovered, or of the early Semites, who set up sacred stones and trees as the abode of the gods whose life they shared, and with whom they had communion, of which there are numerous examples, as late survivals, in Hebrew story—*e.g.*, the story of Jacob at Bethel—and as it is of the Australians at the present day.

The Australian believes himself to be descended from plant or animal ancestors, who lived in the *Alcheringa* times, the furthest to which his imagination extends, and the particular plant or animal from which he is descended is his totem. Men and women of the same totem must not intermarry, and no intercourse between them is lawful except during the ceremonies that precede marriage for a few days. Each *Alcheringa* ancestor is supposed either to

have gone down into the ground or to have gone up into the sky, as the case may be, but, whichever it was, he or she deposited a *churinga* at their departure, which contained their spirit part. This spirit part is supposed to be re-embodied in the living Australian, to each of whom the proper *churinga* belongs. These *churingas* are both sacred and secret. They are kept in carefully concealed depositories known only to the elders, in gaps or gullies, the rocks and caves near by being covered with mysterious and symbolical drawings. No woman is ever permitted to see them, and no man until he has passed through the ceremonies of initiation which make him a full member of the totem class to which he belongs.

It will be asked, What are these *churingas*? They are small oblong stones decorated with cup-and-ring markings in a variety of patterns, and these patterns reappear in the rock and cave drawings. They represent in a conventional fashion the various totems: one the witchetty grub totem, another the plum-tree, another the kangaroo, and so on; and in some cases footprints appear on the rocks, which are said to represent the tracks of *Alcheringa* ancestors.

Why have we dwelt thus fully upon this? Because every one of these things are found among the remains of neolithic man in Europe. Rocks covered with cup-and-ring markings have long been among the commonplaces and the puzzles of archæology. They abound everywhere, and have been associated—and perhaps in some cases rightly—with that phallic worship which was at one time world-wide; but we think that the explanation drawn from our Australian parallel is the simpler and the more primitive. Moreover, recent discoveries have made this conclusion more certain, for not only have small oblong stones, exactly corresponding with the Australian *churinga* and decorated in the same way, been found near Dumbarton in Scotland, but in the same neighbourhood where these were found the rocks are covered with the same cup-and-ring markings, and in one instance *footprints* are depicted in precisely the same position in the picture as in the Australian examples. This evidence of the rocks is incontrovertible, and it points

conclusively to the fact that in the Neolithic Age in Europe man, like his Australian brother to-day, had not advanced beyond the totemistic stage in framing his philosophy of nature.

There are many other points upon which we might dwell in our picture of neolithic man, if space permitted, but we trust the reader will find in what we have written an interesting as it is an accurate description of the mode of life and the habits of thought of our neolithic predecessors.

To sum up, we may be allowed to adapt words which we have used in a similar connection elsewhere. Like his brother in Australia to-day, the man of the later Stone Age in Europe was a savage, and, like him, he possessed rudimentary religious ideas; like him, he was superstitious, and trusted to the potent agency of charms and amulets to protect him from evil spirits, while he was beginning to have some faint notions of worship, and a dim, but plainly manifest, perception or hope of individual immortality in a future life; although some of his amulets and fetishes were hideous, he adorned the rocks amid which he dwelt, as well as his weapons and many of the ornaments of his daily life, with mysterious marks, which were designed with considerable artistic skill, and which, to judge from analogy, were intended to convey the ideas of his totem relationships and descent; but, unlike the Australian, he was not a wanderer. He lived in settled abodes, whether in beehive dwellings situated in a forest clearing, and surrounded with a rough earthwork and palisade, exactly like the Kaffirs to-day; or in stone huts in a hill-fort; or in pile-dwellings, easily defensible in the river or lake, whence he could sally forth in his great canoes for war or fishing. He understood also something of agriculture, and was a good artificer, as far as the rudeness of his tools permitted. On the whole, we think that the modern Briton need not be ashamed of his neolithic ancestor.



## The Manor-Lords of Hurstmonceaux.

By S. BEACH CHESTER.



IN the county of Sussex, two leagues from the spot where William the Conqueror landed, sheltered by the downs from the coast winds, stands the ruined castle of Hurstmonceaux. The site occupied by the castle was once a part of the manor of Hurst, granted by the Conqueror to his kinsman Robert, Count of Eu.\* Not, however, until 1440 did the castle begin to make its appearance. By that time the estate had passed through several families. In turn a Hurst, a Monceaux (of Monceaux, in Normandy) and a Fienes had been the possessor. And it is to a Fienes, Sir Roger de Fienes, that we owe what we see to-day. This Fienes, or, as he spelt it, Fynes, was a distinguished cavalier, who had accompanied Henry V. to Agincourt in 1415. Subsequently, in 1445, he received the appointment of Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI.; and even arranged for that monarch's marriage with Margaret of Anjou.

To build the castle Flemish workmen were employed, for the fabric was to be of brick, then a novelty in England. The cost of the undertaking amounted to £3,800; in addition to which expense the estate had to be enlarged by 600 acres, the land improved, and the manor freed from the services hitherto paid to the Honour of Hastings.

The knightly builder died, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard Fienes, who married Joane Dacre, grand-daughter of Thomas, sixth Baron Dacre.† At the decease of this nobleman in 1457, the Barony of Dacre devolved upon Joane, her father having predeceased his father. And, in consequence of this, Sir Richard was

\* It may not be uninteresting to note that there is a Comte d'Eu even at this late period, in the person of H. R. H. Prince Louis-Philippe-Marie-Ferdinand-Gaston, of Orleans.

† This Lord Dacre was Chief Forester of Inglewood, in Cumberland. He married Philippa, daughter of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland—a kinsman of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, commonly called "The King-maker."

summoned to Parliament—in right of his wife—as Lord Dacre in 1459. The castle now became a baronial possession.

The new Lord and Lady Dacre did not attain their honours without protest from other members of the family. For Sir Humphrey Dacre, son of the late peer, very

death of the fifth Baron, though it may be added that the Earl of Carlisle now possesses that Barony through a creation of 1661.

In 1484, after having been Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Consort of Edward IV., and a Privy Councillor, Sir Richard Fienes, Baron



HURSTMONCEAUX CASTLE, SUSSEX.

*Copyright Photo. by Frith, Ltd.*

rightly claimed priority over his niece. However, after lengthy litigation, matters were peacefully settled by Edward IV., who created Sir Humphrey Lord Dacre of Gillesland, at the same time confirming the title of Lord Dacre on Sir Richard and his issue. Sir Humphrey's title, "Dacre of the North," became abeyant in 1569 on the

Dacre, died. He was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, a son of Sir Thomas Fienes, and his wife Alice, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh. This grandson, the eighth Baron, was only twelve years of age at the time of his succession. When Henry, second son of King Henry VII., was created Duke of York, Lord Dacre was made

a Knight of the Bath. Although appointed Constable of Calais, his conduct was far from virtuous. In 1525 he was found guilty of harbouring rogues and felons, and of divers other misdoings, which necessitated his consignment to the Fleet prison. This



THE CARVED BANNER OF ROGER DE FYNES, DISPLAYED ABOVE THE ARCH ON THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE CASTLE.

misguided nobleman, an ancestor of the present writer, died in 1534, and was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, another minor.

The young Baron was no better than his predecessor; indeed, his ending was distinctly worse. However, with some semblance of success, he began by catering to the Court and its whims. In 1539 he was one of the noblemen who went to Rochester to welcome Anne of Cleves, then newly arrived in England. His share of the

reception was quite successful, and the character of his retinue excellent. But he was not destined to a brilliant future; ruin was rapidly approaching him. And this is the form it came to take:

Some five miles to the west of Hurstmonceaux Castle, and not far from the present highway to Lewes, there stands a mansion, within sight of Hellingly Church: it is known by the name of Horselunges. A field on the Broad Farm, separated by the Cuckmere from this edifice, formed, in Lord Dacre's time, a portion of a deer-park belonging to one Sir Nicholas Pelham,\* of Laughton, a place a few miles further west. On the eve of May Day 1541, there went to this park Lord Dacre and a band of chosen comrades. Their intentions were not of the purest, as may be gleaned from the fact that ten days before they "bound themselves by oaths to stand against all the lieges of the King, and to kill any of the King's lieges who might oppose them." Such was the nature of their resolution, which does not appear to be in unison with the result.

At a spot called Pyke-hay, situated in the environment described, one of the parties, into which the raiding band had been divided, fell in with three foresters. A fray ensued, and a forester, named John Busbrige, was mortally wounded; he died



DACRE KNOT AND BADGE.†

within three days. This catastrophe formed the nucleus of Lord Dacre's misfortune.

\* He was M.P. for the county of Sussex; he died in 1560. And it may be added that the present Earl of Chichester descends directly from him.

† The knot is entwined about the Dacre escallop and the "ragged staff" of Beauchamp and Neville. An excellent example of the "ragged staff" appears in the seal of Sir Richard de Beauchamp, K.G., fifth Earl of Warwick, who died A.D. 1439.

Though he himself chanced to be one of the party which *did not* come into contact with the foresters, he was, nevertheless, found guilty of murder by the jury soon after assembled at Maresfield. Three of his companions likewise were found guilty.

In consequence of this finding, Lord Dacre took his stand before a committee of the House of Peers, at Westminster, in the closing days of June. He pleaded "not guilty"; he said that he had intended no harm. He was very sorry for the forester's death, but it had been caused in an accidental struggle. A verdict of acquittal, or any verdict short of murder, seemed impossible. Therefore the Lords persuaded him to withdraw his plea, and trust to the King's clemency. This he consented to do, and they immediately repaired to the Court to intercede in his favour.



ARMS OF DACRE.

The King, however, remained true to his principia. That is to say, he was obdurate in a case where discretion should have ruled. But then it must be remembered that the King was Henry VIII., and decency could not well be expected of such a monarch. The frequency of crimes of violence, His Majesty\* considered, required extraordinary measures of repression; if a peasant was to be sent to the gallows for an act into which he might have been tempted by poverty, thoughtlessness could not be admitted as an adequate excuse because the offender was a peer.

The sequence of this argument, if it may be so termed, is discovered in Lord Dacre's execution at Tyburn, on St. Peter's Day. The three other victims of Henry VIII.—Mantel, Frowds, and Roydon—were hung on the same day at St. Thomas Waterings, in

\* The title of "Majesty" was introduced by Henry VIII. in preference to "Sovereign Lord Highness," as previous monarchs had been styled.

earlier times a halting-place of pilgrims to Canterbury; it is situated close to the second milestone on the Old Kent Road.

The Baron's title had become forfeited at the time of his attainder, although it may be mentioned that his second son, Gregory,\* was restored to all honours by Elizabeth in 1562. In 1573 he, Gregory, was summoned to Parliament; he died in 1594, leaving a widow,† but no issue. Therefore, his sister Margaret, wife of Sampson Lennard, Esq., claimed the Barony, and was allowed it by Commission of James I. in 1604.

Baroness Dacre and her husband acquired some repute on account of the excellence of their cuisine. . . . During their régime they considerably improved the structure of the castle. . . . The Baroness died in 1611, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Henry Lennard, as twelfth Baron. He married Chrisogona Baker, daughter of Sir Richard Baker, of Sissenhurst, Kent, by whom he had an only son, Richard. This son, on his father's death in 1616, came into the title and estate. From him they passed, in 1630, to his eldest son, Francis. This nobleman, during the Civil Wars, took the side of Parliament, but opposed the proceedings against the King personally. On the decease of Ranulph Dacre, last heir male of the Lords Dacre of the North, he, Francis, Lord Dacre of the South, laid claim to Gillesland and the rest of the ancient estates in Cumberland. He finally consented, however, to compromise with the Howard family, then in possession. Through this action he recovered Dacre, situated five miles from Penrith, and divers other manors in Cumberland and Westmoreland. He died in 1662, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, as fifteenth Baron.

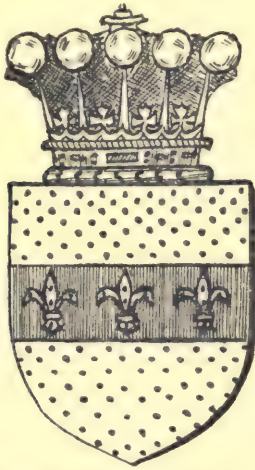
On October 5, 1674, Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacre, was created Earl of Sussex.‡

\* His mother was Mary, daughter of Sir George Nevil, third Baron Bergavenny. Lord Bergavenny was created a Knight of the Bath in the reign of Edward V. He obtained the Garter from Henry VIII., in whose reign he was summoned to Parliament as "George Nevyle de Bergavenny, Chivaler." The present Marquess of Abergavenny is his descendant.

† She founded the Emmanuel Hospital at Westminster.

‡ He died in 1715 without male issue, when the earldom ceased, while the Barony of Dacre fell

He married Lady Anne Palmer, daughter of Charles II., by Barbara, Countess of Castlemaine, Duchess of Cleveland. Through extravagance, he was obliged, in 1708, to dispose of Hurstmonceaux Castle,\* then one of the finest seats in England. The purchaser was George Naylor, Esq., whose sister was the wife of Dr. Hare, chaplain to the forces under Marlborough. In 1740 the castle came into the possession of Francis, son of Dr. Hare, who had, on his return from the wars, been elevated to several dignities in the Church.



ARMS OF THOMAS LENNARD, EARL OF SUSSEX.

Robert, the half-brother of Francis, in 1775 became the next Lord of the Manor. He was also the Rector of Hurstmonceaux, and Canon of Winchester. His wife, a woman evidently devoid of intellect, had the castle ruthlessly gutted, it being reduced to a mere shell. This was to ensure its loss to her step-sons, Francis and Robert. She succeeded only too well in her criminal desire, as anyone may perceive who visits Hurstmonceaux, now the property of an appreciative antiquary.

into abeyance between his two daughters and co-heirs. The younger of these, Lady Anne Lennard, eventually became Baroness Dacre. But the Dacre connection with Hurstmonceaux having ended, there is nothing more to be said of that family, excepting, perhaps, that the title is now borne by Viscount Hampden, he being twenty-fourth Baron Dacre.

\* It realized the sum of £38,215.

## Diary of Journeys in England, and between Ireland and England in 1761 and 1762.

BY MR. GEORGE BOWLES.

(Concluded from p. 346.)

[We omit the rest of the journey to Chester. It is simply a record of distances and charges, as shown in the concluding part of the last section printed.—Ed.]

“**S**PENT the next day in viewing every thing curious in this ancient city [Chester], and finding it very precarious to wait for a ship at Park gate bound to Dublin, hired horses here for Holyhead in the Isle of Anglesea, distance from Chester 91 miles. By great difficulty hired five horses for ourselves, Guide & baggage, & in company with Lieut. Abbott of the marines who here joined us set out from Chester at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. Bill at Chester at the Coach & Horses £1 : 1 : 0, & paid 17 shillings apiece for every horse. At 11 o'clock arrived at Holywell a pretty large Town in Flintshire in North Wales, distance from Chester 20 miles; breakfasted here, bill 5. 0, and arrived at night at a small town in Denbighshire called Rudland, 15 miles from Holywell, a bad road almost impassable.

“Supped at this miserable place & at 11 o'clock having passed over a dangerous ferry arrived at Conway, a walled [town] & formerly a place of great Strength, but now falling to decay. [It] is a seaport town distance from Rudland 16 miles, and is the capital of Carnarvon shire, breakfasted here (bill 4. 4.) & arrived in the evening at Bangor, a bishops see, distance from Conway 20 miles, a very dangerous road over steep and craggy mountains whose summits seem to touch the clouds, and fords where the tide coming in always with vast rapidity makes them often prove fatal to the unhappy passengers.

“Crossing over the channell which at Bangor divides Wales from the Isle of Anglesea we this night arrived at Portwithis in this Island. Here we supped & lay (bill 9. 0) and at 12 Fryday morn: arrived at the half way house 12 miles & a half distance from

Portwithis. Breakfasted here (bill 2. 6.) and at four the evening arrived at Holyhead 12 miles and a half distance from the half way house & 91 measured miles from Chester. Lay here this night & at four o'Clock Saturday evening embarked on board the Besborough packet boat, Capt. Richd. Taylor, and immediately weighing anchor stood out to sea. At 12 o'clock at night having a fine gale of wind at North east saw the light house on the hill of Howth, and at 3 o'Clock on Sunday morning came to an anchor in Pool Beg in Dublin harbour, distance from Holyhead 20 leagues.

"Stayed in Dublin with the Worthy Major Cane who introduced me at the Castle &c. & seldom ever parted from me till I set out from thence which was Thursday Morning at Seven o'Clock.

"Thursday the 10th of December set out in the Kilkenny Stage from the Robin Hood in Dame Street, paid 14 Shillings for the run to Kilkenny, & 5. 8. for baggage; breakfasted this morning at the Black Horse in Johnstown (bill 1. 6.) distance from Dublin 12½ miles, rid through Naas, baited at Kilcullen bridge 20 miles from Dublin & proceeded to Timolin a small town in the County of Kildare where I lay (bill 5. 5.). Fryday morn at Seven set out from Timolin and going thro Carlow Town, Castledermot &c. arrived about 12 at noon at a small town in the County of Carlow called Leighlinbridge, distance from Dublin 44 miles; breakfasted here (bill 1. 5.) & about six in the evening arrived at the City of Kilkenny, distance from Dublin 56 miles. Having staid with Mr. Charters for two days who treated me with great affection, set out from Kilkenny on Monday morning, lay that night at Clonmell, and Tuesday evening the 15th day of December 1761 at 3 o'Clock arrived in Youghal, being absent from this Town just Three Months and 16 days, which concludes this part of my Journal.

"*Sit Gloria Deo.*"

## PART II.

"On Fryday Morning, the 19th day of February, 1762, I set out from Tallow and arrived at Callen, a small town in the County of Kilkenny, on my way to England, having rec<sup>d</sup> an Order from the War Office to join

my Regiment without delay, now at winter Quarters in Burgholtshannon in the Prussian Country of Ravensberghe.

"Saturday Morning I came to Kilkenny and by the desire of Major Cane of the Royal Dragoons, went on Monday morning to Donaghmore, a small Town in the Queen's County, there to treat with Cornet Kirwan of the same reg<sup>t</sup> about an Exch<sup>e</sup> of Commissions which he had signified a desire of some time before to the Major & had actually come to Kilkenny the Sunday before in order to meet me. Staid this night & most of the following at the Barracks and have made the Exch<sup>e</sup> on Conditional Terms, viz., having a Month allowed me to retract should it not be agreeable to my Friends in England, or that I am out of danger of being broke on a Peace by getting the Seniority of two of our cornets, or that I am obliged to join the Corps in Germany. These being the Conditional articles of our Agree<sup>t</sup> which is immediately to take place, should the above be otherwise than here expressed.

"Having compleated this affair to our Mutual Satisfaction & imparted it to my Worthy Friend the Major, on acc<sup>t</sup> of whom I was inclined to an Exch<sup>e</sup> & taking a tender farewell both of him, & my worthy Relations Mr. and Mrs. Charters, Mr. Jos. Delehay, &c. both of whom kindly accompanied me so far on my Journey, & having from thence wrote to my Brother to join me in London with my Baggage &c, without delay left Kilkenny on Thursday Morn, & baiting at the Royal Oaks, dining at Carlow, lying at Timolin this night in the County of Kildare distanced from Kilkenny 31 miles.

"Fryday Morning, set out from Timolin & breakfasting at Johnstown arrived in Dublin at four this Evening.

"Saturday Morning waited on Lord Grandison at his house in Suffolk Street. His Lords<sup>sh</sup> received me very politely, & has promised me his interest and protection, & desires me never to use any ceremony when I think he can be of service to me, & recommends my continuing for some time on the English Establishment, & desires I may wait on the L<sup>d</sup> Lieut. when he arrives in London which will be in April, his Lordship taking it upon him to excuse my non attendance on his Excellency, as I have left

my Regimentals behind me. Went to see Mr. Hunt, who proposed an Exch<sup>e</sup> with an Officer in the 8th Reg<sup>t</sup> who I believe is his son, but which I rejected.

“On Monday at one in the Morning came on board the Besborough Pacquett boat, Capt. Richd. Taylor, lying at Pool Beg in Dublin Harbour, it being the first day of March 1762. At half after One we weighed, sailed with the Wind at North west, & had at four run above half our passage; but the Wind at that time coming about to the East, & blowing very hard drove us back to the Hill of Howth where we were in danger of being stranded, and was obliged all this day to tack it but with very little success. At Night the Wind changing a little to the Northward and still to blow almost a Storm, drove us a great way to the Southward, having found ourselves in the morning over-nigh the high lands of Dungarvan, where we were obliged to beat the Seas this day & the following night. The next morning at ten made the Welch shore which proved to be part of Caernarvon Shire, & could now plainly see the Welch & Wicklow Mountains both covered with Snow, & seeming to vie with each other. The storm still continuing and our provisions sensibly diminishing obliged the Captain to endeavour to land at a small town in this Shire called Portaelune, but was beat off after having (three times in vain) attempted it. This & the prospect of still continuing at Sea where nothing could be got not a little alarmed the passengers who were many in number as well as the Ships Company, the oldest of whom never remembered to be so long on their passage before. But it pleased God this night, that the Wind changed entirely in our favour, so that at five o’Clock on Thursday Morning we came to an anchor in the harbour of Holyhead, after a most tedious passage of 75 hours.

“Having immediately landed I set up at the principal inn in this small town, a place of no trade, but a great thoroughfare for Gent: going to or from Ireland on acc<sup>t</sup> of its neighbourhood to Dublin, the distance from land to land being but 20 leagues. . . .

“Having staid but a short time here barely to refresh me, & write a few letters to my friends advising them of my arrival, hired

horses at this place for Chester, distanced from hence 91 miles; and setting out from thence about nine, arrived at one at the Ferry, which divides this Island from Wales, called by the natives Portwithis; which having passed over tho’ not without some danger (the boat being small & the Weather tempestuous) we arrived at the Town of Bangor at two o’Clock. Bangor is a small Town in Caernarvon Shire distanced from Holyhead 26 miles, nothing remarkable but its being a Bishops See and has a handsome Cathedral.

“Having baited our horses here set out, & in about two hours having first passed a most dangerous ford, we arrived at the Foot of that Mountain called by the Natives, Penmaenmawr, whose summit seemed to pierce the Clouds; and the thought of ascending which made us shudder. I could not but notice an inscription on the sign of a paltry alehouse just before you ascend; said to be wrote by Dean Swift in one of his peregrinations to or from Ireland, viz,

“Before this Mountain you do Pass,  
Step in & take a chearful Glass  
Or down the precipice you may fall  
And then you are gone for good & all.

And indeed the Dean gave the Public good advice to render them insensible of the imminent danger they are in while passing. Nothing can certainly outdo this Mountain for height and danger, a Wall indeed supports you from falling down the precipice, but the continual dread you are in least the jagged points of the Mountain, they lying in a tottering condition above you, should fall & crush you to pieces, the dread of which renders this part of your Journey not very entertaining. Having at last surmounted this Alps of Wales, we rid for almost an hour on a fine Strand, and turning a little more east, crossing a most wretched country, we got into a small spot surrounded on all sides by inaccessible Mountains, save a narrow defile by which we passed thro’, the wretched aspect of which induced us to christen it the Vally of Despair: which having at last passed thro’ heartily Jaded, hungry and tired with the adventures of this troublesome [journey] my fellow travellers & I came into the little town of Conway about an hour after Sunset.



“Conway, a place formerly of great Strength & one of the Strongholds of Owen Glendowr, Prince of North Wales, is a small walled town on the extremity of Caernarvon Shire the river here dividing it from Denbigh Shire, is a place of no trade tho' on acct. of its neighbourhood to the Sea vastly convenient. Ships of 200 Tons burthen could anchor within a Pistol Shot of the Walls. In this place we took up our quarters for this night, and never saw so much beauty blended with innocence as in the Daughter of our hostess, scarcely seventeen and beautifull as an Angel, her name Kitty Jones. As soon as morning dawned we left this town & our Welch Beauty who by her sweet deportment had captivated us all, with regret, & passing the river in a large boat was landed in Denbighshire, and rid Sixteen Miles over an ugly causeway till we came to a small town in this shire called Rhydland, where having breakfasted & diverted ourselves for some time with a Welch Harper, we arrived at Noon at Holywell in Flyntshire distanced from Rhydland 9 miles. Holywell is the largest & best built Town I have seen in North Wales; remarkable over England on acct. of its medicinal Wells dedicated to St. Winifred. . . . The Well is well worth a Traveller's curiosity to see. You descend into it by twelve stone steps, adjacent to which is a bason that holds about two hundred tuns of water; above it is built a fine dome in which are hung up the crutches &c. of those who have recd benefit by drinking or bathing. The quantity of water it throws up is prodigious, being One hundred Tuns in the space of a Minute, which turns three Mills just by besides several others adjacent, & seems like a great Chaldron of boiling water, always in motion; the water is of it self of a soft nature neither hot nor cold, & is very pleasant to drink; and if our Guide tells truth has performed several very surprising cures.

“The Well where you bath is floored with stone surrounded with pillars on which stands a neat Chapel dedicated to St. Winifred but now turned into a Protestant School.

“However to supply the loss of this Chapel, the Roman Catholics have chapells erected almost in every inn for the devotion of the Pilgrims that flock thither from all

the popish parts of England. In every inn here you meet with a Priest habited like Country Gent: & very good Companions. At the inn I dined there was one who had been marked out to me, & to whom I was particularly civil at dinner; but finding by my conversation I was not one of his set, he drank & swore like a Dragoon on purpose as I imagined to disguise himself.

“In North Wales they speak nothing but Welsh & if a stranger should lose his way in this country, its ten to one if he meets with one that hath English enough to set him right; if you ask them a question their answer is Dime Salsenach, or I cannot speak Saxon or English. Their bibles are all printed in Welsh in our character so that you can read but not understand them. They retain several of the popish customs; for on Sunday after morning service the whole parish go to football till the afternoon service begins & then they go to the Alehouse & play at all manner of games; which Alehouse is often kept by the Parson for their livings are very small. They have also offerings at funerals which is one of the greatest perquisites the parson hath. When the body is deposited in the church, during the burial service every person invited to the funeral lays a piece of money upon the altar to defray the dead persons charges to the Other World, which after the ceremony is over the Parson puts in his Pockett.

“Having set out from Holywell after dinner, I arrived at the City of Chester at nightfall distanced from Holywell 20 miles thro' a Country appearing the more pleasant the nearer you approach England. . . .

“Being obliged to wait here two days for the conveniency of going to London in the Machine, I amused myself Fryday night at the Assembly which is held here once a week & frequently by many people of fashion. I had the pleasure of dancing with a very agreeable Young Lady till Twelve o'Clock & who by the oddest accident in the world I the Sunday following found to be a namesake & perhaps a relation. The next day being Saturday & market day, I was particularly pleased to see the Welsh Ladies come into market in their laced hats, their hair hanging round their Shouldiers, and blue and scarlet clokes many of them with a Grey-

hound in a string in their hands. This evening I went to the playhouse (a large commodious building) where I saw Tamerlane performed by a set of Strollers. The next day being Sunday, went to the Cathedral, where by mere chance I happened to be shewed by the Sexton into the same pew in which my late charming partner sat, where having renewed our acquaintance & she politely accomodating me with her prayer-book, I found the name of Mary Bowles wrote in it, which proved to be her name. And I confessing mine our acquaintance was converted into a relationship & a nearer tye of friendship. I had the pleasure of spending the remainder of this day with her at her fathers, a Gent: of good fortune near the town, & it was with regret I parted with them at eleven at night, not before I assured them, should fortune bring me once more to these parts, not to fail visiting them.

"This night at twelve we set out for London in the Machine, and at four arrived at Whitchurch where is a very fine Church, as I was informed built by the Earl of Bridge Water; breakfasting here we arrived about two at Stafford the Capital of Stafford shire, nothing here remarkable, and in two hours came into the famous City of Litchfield. . . .

"Having dined here & got a fresh relay of horses we set out from hence and in half an hours ride arrived at a pleasant seat belonging to Mr. Hacket of the founder of which I was told a pleasant story. This Gent: (who was at that time Dean of Litchfield) upon a Vacancy of the Bishoprick which happened in King Charles the Second's reign, went up to London with many other Candidates to put in for the Bishoprick. He applied to the Dutchess of Portsmouth, who told him that his pretensions were so good, that he could not miss of it. 'Madam,' says he, 'I'll lay Your Grace a 1000 Guineas I shan't get it for all that.' She came into it, & went & told the King of her Wager, who answered, 'God's fish! I did not at all think of him for it; but however you must not lose your wager,' by which means he succeeded to it & purchasing this Estate built this fine seat which is well worth of being seen. In two hours from hence we got to Coleshill a fine Village lying on the ascent of a hill from whence you have a delicious prospect of the adjacent country, in which you see several

fine Seats; and a little farther on we got to Meridan famous over England for its fine Ale. Here is an Inn the finest I saw in England built in the Modern taste like a Nobleman's Seat. In six miles more we arrived late at night at Coventry having this day travelled just 91 miles. Coventry is a very large, but ill built dirty City, consisting mostly of old buildings; the Market place is spacious & its Cross in the Middle the finest in England; it is adorned with the Statues of most of the English Kings as big as the life. There are several good Churches in it. The Cathedral is large but not handsome, the Spires are very high built of freestone & are a great ornament to the City: there are as many Malting houses as Churches & the dissenters of this place make a good figure. Their trade consists in weaving silk, great quantities of which they weekly send up to London. The greatest piece of Curiosity in Coventry is the figure of a Taylor looking out of a Window; he is dressed in a blue Coat trimmed with Silver, a black que wig, & a great laced hat, the occasion of which as recorded is this."

[The diarist here relates the Godiva legend.]

"The Coachman allowing us but a very little time to refresh after our long Journey, we set out from hence at two in the Morning; at eight we reached the town of Towcester in Warwickshire, & passing thro Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, &c. arrived at three o'clock at the town of St. Albans in Hertfordshire, where we dined, & passing over Finchly Common by daylight came into London at seven o'clock in the evening, Tuesday the 19th March, 1762, & put up at the George Inn, Aldermanbury, being just 18 days on my Journey."



## An Indian Child's Burial in Assiniboia.

By A. H. BALL, B.A.,  
of Maple Creek, Assiniboia.



AST Easter I was stopping with a friend at Medicine Hat, a town of some three or four thousand inhabitants, situated in the centre of a great ranching district, some 2,100

miles west of Montreal, and about 800 east of Vancouver. On the Good Friday morning my friend S—— and I wheeled over the hills that form the slope to the great Saskatchewan River, at this point a quarter of a mile wide, and out over the rolling prairie for some five or six miles. On our return we noticed in the distance a hill-top—the highest in the neighbourhood—covered with human beings. We were puzzled to account for such a gathering on such a spot, and determined to try to find out the meaning of the assembly. So we stacked our bicycles a short distance from the trail, and made for the hill. It was a piece of rough climbing, much like what our soldiers in South Africa have been obliged to go through—"over kopjes and through dongas," jumping, climbing, scrambling, till we reached the summit and quickly drew near the company there gathered together.

They were Indians, who formed the advance party of an Indian funeral. When we approached they motioned us to go away, and I was quite willing to go, but S—— meant to see the thing out. The other side of the hill, by the way, was a precipice, falling sheer into a creek several hundred feet down.

I felt a little sensitive about staying when I saw the sad faces of the "nichés" (Indian "braves"), and realized their desire for our absence; but when we offered a twenty-five cent piece to the spokesman of the party, he pocketed the money and swallowed his pride.

Presently round a ravine and up the hill-side the funeral procession slowly wound its way. The hearse was a shaky old buckboard drawn by a shakier, older Indian pony, and steadied by the shakiest, oldest Indian chief I ever saw. There followed the father and mother of the dead child, stripped of all the gaudy finery an Indian loves so well. Behind them came a couple who seemed to be the aunt and uncle of the child. As they approached the grave—a square hole, 2 feet deep, on the highest point of the hill—the other "nichés" drew back.

The papoose was taken from the buckboard and placed on the sloping ground near the grave. It was wrapped in the best the Indians had—bright blankets and beaded cloth. Then one of the men drew the

blanket aside from the face of the child, and the father and mother and aunt came forward and in turn kissed it, the mother passionately stroking and hugging the unresponsive limbs, and all wailing terribly. It was heart-sickening to listen to them. An Indian wail is never forgotten. It is pitiful—of the tone of the human and the demonic together—*weird*, but pitiful.

While this was happening, two or three "nichés" gathered a particular kind of dry grass from the hill-side, and sprinkled it over the bottom of the grave; next a blanket was spread over the mouth of it, and pegged down at four corners. The child, all wrapped up again, was placed in this, the pegs were taken out, the body lowered, and the blanket folded over. Then by the side of the child they placed most tenderly its little playthings—a little tin cart, an iron dish, a few blocks—just as loving hands once did for the dead children of ancient Greece and Rome, and world-old Egypt. All this was done by big, strong Indian fellows under the eye of their chief, all dressed in sombre clothing, and all too proud to accept the treaty-money of the Canadian Government, preferring to the reserved lands a roving life of poverty, hunger, and disease.

They next placed poles lengthwise over the corpse, a foot above it—thus leaving it in a vault—and spread a new blanket over the whole, fastening it with twenty-four pegs, and then threw on the earth which had been taken out of the grave.

Not a word had been spoken. While the burial was progressing a mild-faced "niché" moved over to the father, and stroked him on the forehead and cheeks. Another put a well-lighted pipe of tobacco to his lips. The father ceased wailing, and began smoking quickly. No attention was paid to the mother, who sat with her head buried in her hands sobbing most piteously.

When the earth was heaped up over the grave, we descended the hill-side, the funeral party going away in the buckboard and a waggon, and my friend and I some time later bringing up the rear with our bicycles.

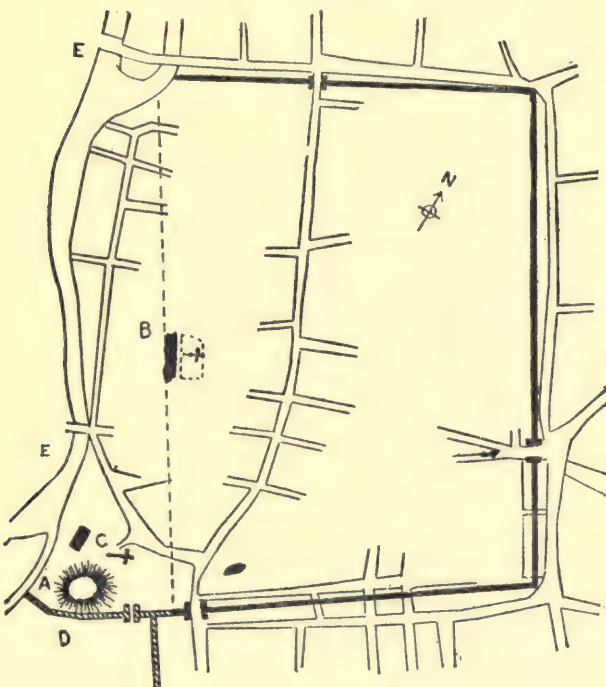


## The Burh at Leicester.

BY I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

A. 918. In this year, with God's aid, in the early part of the year, she got into her power, by treaty, the burh at Leicester.—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

**T**HIS extract refers to one of the exploits of that remarkable woman Ethelfled, "Lady of the Mercians," who, in her continued contest with the Danish army, contributed largely to the success of her brother Edward, the King. The



The hatched line indicates Norman or later walls.  
A, Castle mound; B, Jewry wall; C, Castle  
Bailey; D, part of outer Bailey, known as the  
Newarke; E, the river Soar.

*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* tells of her victories and mentions numerous places at which she built castles; but in one respect this entry is unique—the word *gesibsumlice* is used; this word Thorpe\* translates "peacefully," other translators say "by treaty."

\* *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 1861, vol. ii., p. 81.

Were it not that *burh* is sometimes used in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* to signify a fortified town as well as a fortress, the use of the word *gesibsumlice* would help materially to answer the question, By what people was the castle-mound at Leicester raised?

Fully recognising that the information upon which an opinion can be based leaves room for divergence of opinion, we may yet venture to attempt an answer to the question.

For those who are not familiar with Leicester it may be well to give a plan.

The dark line shows the generally admitted course of the Roman Walls of *Rata*. Stukeley\* and some others considered the wall on the south was continued to the water-side, no western wall being constructed; but the general opinion of modern investigators is, that a west wall existed, that it followed the course indicated by the dotted line, and that the fragment, now happily preserved, known as the Jewry wall formed part thereof, being probably a portion of the western gateway.

Presuming this west wall to have existed, as seems to be the case,† it will be seen that the mound-fortress was just outside the town wall, a position which at once negatives the theory that the mound is pre-Roman, and destroys the picturesque legend which associated it with the mystical King Lear, a legend which perhaps arose from the British name of the river—the Leir.

We cannot imagine the Roman military authorities, masters of the art of castrametation, leaving a height of this description to dominate their defences.

Dismissing the theory that the mound-fortress was in existence during the Roman period, we have to ask which of three peoples may have constructed it—the Saxon, the Danish, or the Norman?

The *early Saxons*‡ are not likely to have had part in such a work; their method apparently was to sweep away the fighting men, those who perished not by the sword being driven westward and northward, leaving few inhabitants within the ruined Roman

\* See plan of Leicester in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 1776.

† See *Leicestershire Arch. Trans.*, vol. i., p. 303.

‡ The name Saxon is used in a general sense, comprehending Jutes, Saxons, Angles, etc.

walls of the towns, which were left to be occupied by the conquerors as at Leicester, or slighted by them as at *Uriconium*; thus no necessity arose for early Saxons to create a dominating fort to overawe the inhabitants.

We find scarce anything relating to castle-making in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* till we arrive at the terrible struggles between Saxons and Danes in the ninth and tenth centuries; then we have abundant references to the working of fortresses.

The Danes got possession of Leicester about A.D. 874, when they drove the Mercian King, Burhred, over sea, and subdued his land, but we are not led to suppose they massacred or exiled the inhabitants.

Did they erect this water-side fort to enable them to take and dominate Leicester?

The Danes came by inland water-ways, pushing up the rivers from the coast, rivers not confined to their narrow beds as they mostly are now, but stretching over the valleys, forming shallow lagoons and reaches over which the light-draught Danish war-vessels could pass; and as they came the warriors seem to have thrown up earthen forts, sometimes forts of mere rampart and ditch, as their work at Shoebury on the Thames, sometimes of mounds with or without base courts, as at Rochester, Lincoln, Stamford, Derby and elsewhere, often beside rivers which, like the Soar at Leicester, find their way to the east of England.

The settlement of the Danish conquerors in a Saxon town necessitated a fortress for their protection from hostile neighbours, and a castle of some description is found to have existed at nearly every town which they are recorded to have conquered. If they had none at Leicester, the case would be remarkable.

In all Leicester there is no trace of earthen ramparts or work indicative of an early fort, save on the site under consideration, nor (apart from the Roman town walls) is there tradition, or record, or chronicle evidence of any other early work.

It is the fond belief of some good Leicester folk that Ethelfled erected the castle-mound when in 918 she got possession of the place after its forty-four years of Danish occupation; this belief it is difficult

to reconcile with the necessity for a castle's existence previously, and we suggest that the *burh* of our text must be taken to refer to the mound-fortress.

One may imagine that if Ethelfled added other works to the Danish mound, she made a timber-defended bailey on the north, within which was afterwards situated the first church of St. Mary, referred to as being *intra castrum*.

A Norman origin is claimed and probably rightly so, for many of the moated forts of the "mound and base-court" type, but, though occupied and enlarged by them, we can find no evidence that they threw up this fortress.

Had Norman military architects chosen the position for the castle, they would assuredly not have selected a position down by the river if the primary object was to keep the Saxon inhabitants in subjection, nor was the river Soar at that late period likely to prove a water way for the approach of an enemy to be guarded against.

The mound apparently was not furnished with a stone-walled base-court, or bailey, till the Normans had appropriated the place; then we find them at some period making a walled inclosure or bailey, following, perhaps, the course of older timber-defended lines on the north to be succeeded by the Newarke on the south in the fourteenth century; meanwhile the old timber defences of the high mound had been removed and a stone tower in the form of a shell-keep substituted.

Some have doubted whether the mound was ever furnished with a stone keep, as the principal portion of the Norman castle seems to have been built in the bailey, where a little yet remains; but there seems to have been masonry on the mound which would be more in evidence now but that the summit was reduced by twenty or thirty feet and the area levelled in the eighteenth century.\*

Included in the area of the castle bailey is the church of St. Mary de Castro. Viewing its beautiful twelfth-century architecture, one cannot but regret the vandalism which has deprived us from seeing the castle architecture of the same period.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to say more to show that a castle existed prior to Norman

\* Thompson, *Account of Leicester Castle*, 1859.

days, but we may mention Leland's statement :\*

There was afore the Conquest a Collegiate Chirch of Prebends *intra castrum*. . . . a new Chirch of the Residew of the old Prebendes was erectid withoute the castelle, and dedicate to *S. Marie* as the olde was.

We may, we believe, safely say that the castle existed prior to Norman William's advent, that Ethelfled had little to do with it, and that it is to the Danish army we owe the mound—all that remains of the fortress referred to in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as the *burh at Legraceastre*.



## Prisoners of War in England a Century Ago.

BY THE REV. G. N. GODWIN, B.D.

(Continued from p. 246.)

**I**N the year 1800 bread was excessively dear, and the large quantity required for the prisoners still farther raised the price. In December, 1799, there were 25,646 prisoners thus thrown upon our hands, whilst in France there were 1,470 English prisoners, and 890 Russians captured in Holland, for whom our Governments provided for a whole year. During the year 1800 England spent half a million upon the maintenance of healthy prisoners, and £90,000 upon those that were sick, besides releasing hosts of broken-down men without exchange. Bonaparte refused to clothe the French prisoners, despite a long correspondence, and the great misery and many deaths which ensued cannot justly be laid to the charge of England. She in the meantime clothed all her own prisoners in France. At Christmas, 1800, there was an extreme want of clothing amongst all the prisoners throughout England, and little less than £2,000,000 was due from France for their support. The King "ordered one of the Commissioners for Prisoners of War to visit all depots and

prison ships, so as to clothe them before the rigours of the season shall come on." In 1804 it was reported that "the Frenchmen at Plymouth have plenty of bread, beef and beer." During the same year it was ordered that the Spanish prisoners should be supplied with warm clothing, fresh provisions, and vegetables of every kind, and that the Spanish officers should receive their pay until the conclusion of peace.

Dartmoor Prison was originally built for prisoners of war. Those imprisoned there were exceptionally healthy, and received a daily ration of 1½ lbs. of bread, ½ lb. of boiled beef, the same weight of cabbage, with a proportion of soup and small beer. Work from sunrise to sunset was voluntary at Dartmoor, and paid for at the rate of from 4d. to 6d. per diem. In May, 1814, 100 head of cattle were required weekly for the 21,000 prisoners near Portsmouth.

Much as Napoleon railed at and complained of our treatment of these men, yet it was he who persistently resisted every proposal for an exchange of prisoners on anything like fair terms, yet never remitted a farthing for their maintenance. He thus left the whole helpless multitude to starve or to be a burden on the British Government, which, on the contrary, regularly remitted the whole cost of the support of the English captives in France to the Imperial authorities. The prisoners were sometimes surprisingly healthy, though oftentimes sickly. At one time there were only 321 in hospital out of 45,939 in confinement, whilst out of 2,710 on parole, no less than 165 were on the sick-list.

A committee was appointed by the prisoners by a majority of votes for the promulgation of any general or private regulations which unforeseen circumstances might render necessary, and also for the settlement of any differences between the prisoners. But in serious questions, such as those of murder or theft, all that the committee could do was to convene a general assembly, the culprit being tried by the whole body of his comrades. Sentences were for the most part severe, and as no one possessed the right of pardon, they were always carried out to the letter. Sometimes there was a good deal of savagery displayed. In November, 1796,

\* Hearne's Leland. *Itinerary*, i. 16.

the prisoners "on board the *Hero* prison ship, lying off Gillingham, detected a thief in their midst. They tied him down to a ring, and flogged him most unmercifully. Then they trampled upon him, and the man absolutely expired under their barbarous treatment." Duels were of constant occurrence. No fewer than 130 were fought at Stapleton Prison, near Bristol, within three years amongst an average of not more than 5,500 prisoners. A subscription could always be got up to hire weapons for a deadly duel. The good and venerable Bishop of Moulins, who acted as voluntary chaplain at Norman Cross Prison, near Peterborough, did much to check duelling and cruelty among his flock. Two officers on parole at Reading, being only able to procure one fowling-piece, took alternate shots at one another at about 50 yards until one of them was seriously wounded, when the other carried him upon his back to his lodgings. One evening at Stapleton a naval and military officer quarrelled over a game of marbles. They fought next morning in the chapel with pieces of iron fastened on the points of wooden foils. The aggressor was killed, the survivor being tried for murder and acquitted. Duels were often fought with two scissor-blades fastened to sticks about a yard long. In fact, any lethal weapon which could be procured was made to serve their purpose. A Danish Captain gave up a prisoner who in escaping had taken refuge on board his vessel, which was then lying in Portsmouth Harbour. A few years afterwards he himself was sent as a prisoner on board one of the hulks at Portsmouth. He was recognised by the man whom he had surrendered, and the whole body of prisoners made his life so unendurable that he committed suicide by taking verdigris.

Some of the prisoners were accomplished forgers of £1 Bank of England and local notes. The imitations were neatly executed, and were not easily detected. "If the hand is wetted and rubbed hard on the figured part of the note, the whole will become confused, if the note is bad, for in such the India ink has not been mixed with that oil which renders those of the good notes durable, after being so wetted and rubbed. This is the case with those forged by the

French prisoners." A large bundle of these forged notes was picked up by a boy on Weovil Common. Great numbers of them were circulated at Gosport through the medium of soldiers on guard at Forton. Those who passed forged notes at Plymouth received a commission of 1s. for every £1 note put into circulation, and a further allowance of £2 if they succeeded in passing twelve notes. The forgers were in the habit of rubbing down one of the old 1-oz. penny pieces to a level surface, and then cutting on it the Government stamp for the local notes. One prisoner, François Dutard, was sentenced to death for this offence, but his sentence was commuted to two years' imprisonment at Winchester. Plenty of counterfeit seven-shilling pieces owed their origin to French ingenuity. But worse crimes than these were committed from time to time.

In September, 1812, three French officers, all natives of St. Malo, escaped from Forton Prison and hired a boat to go to Spithead. When they were about a quarter of a mile beyond the Blockhouse Fort, they offered the boatman, George Brothers, £20 either to take them to France or to put them on board a French fishing-boat. Brothers refused to do either of these things, and when they tried to seize his boat he struck one of them with a stretcher. Thereupon they stabbed and killed him with a shoemaker's knife and a triangular file, and hoisted sail for France. But the struggle had been observed by an officer of H.M.S. *Centaur*. Chase was given, and owing to their not knowing how to navigate their boat they were come up with about 7 p.m., two hours after the murder, off Chichester Shoals, and, in spite of their resistance, were overpowered and brought back. Brothers' funeral was largely attended. The French prisoners at Forton subscribed £60 for his widow, and the guilty men were executed at Winchester.

Amongst the seven or eight thousand prisoners at Portchester there were many striking characters. There were prime seamen and soldiers taken on board ships of war and privateers, or captured in the expeditions to Ireland, Wales, and Egypt. Hundreds of negroes from the French West

Indian Islands perished during a severe winter, whilst others were crippled for life. Many a royalist from La Vendée was captured on board a privateer. Dutch seamen taken at Camperdown were quartered apart from the Frenchmen in the great tower of the castle, and many of them entered our service. The Republican soldiers captured in Ireland found their way hither, as did also the force of galley-slaves who were landed at Fishguard, in Wales. They were ordered to be kept apart from the rest, their countrymen bearing them no goodwill. Stately, white-haired General Tate, their leader, was utterly ashamed of them. The black General, Marienier, who could not write his own name, was shut up here with his four sable wives. Tallien, who brought about the death of 711 royalists at Auray, was an inmate for a short time, as was also General Baraguay d'Hilliers. Mdle. d'Esperoux married an Englishman of position.

Guarding the prisoners was not without danger. On September 15, 1798, the Portsdown Cavalry were on duty two whole nights at Portchester fearing lest the prisoners should break out. A prisoner threw a stone at a sentry, who fired at him and missed him. Just a week later Thomas Perker, of the North Gloucester Regiment, was mistaken for a prisoner through not giving the countersign, and was shot by Joseph Peters, of the Shropshire Militia, who was committed to gaol by Coroner James Grigg, Gent. On May 19, 1788 "about fifty French prisoners were detected trying to undermine the walls of Portchester Castle."

"1794.—On Sunday last (September 14) the prisoners in the third ward of Portchester Castle made an attempt to escape by undermining. They had dug 9 feet down, nearly to the foundation of the old castle walls, in consequence of which 480 are put on half-allowance for forty days. Some few of them are daily entering for the corps under Lord Moira."

On February 17, 1797, there was a riot at Portchester. A large hole to the outside of the castle was nearly completed, when information was given by a traitor. The officers on guard went with some soldiers in the evening when the prisoners were locked up, "and some men were taken out

of the subterraneous passage." Another alarm was shortly afterwards given, as a "prisoner was caught escaping through a broken part of the walls of the castle." The prisoners, being disappointed, were riotous and refractory all night. They kept candles burning, and sang Republican songs, until ball cartridge was fired in amongst them, causing order and silence for a short time. Next day "disorder and tumult again prevailed." The sentries on duty were insulted, "and one man trying to get out through one of the ventilators at the top of the building was shot through the back, not mortally. The ball was stopped by the shoulder-blade and went out at the neck. Very soon after more provocation was given, and Augustine Bonnette, taken in the West Indies on board the frigate *Le Jacobin*, was shot through the heart. The coroner's verdict was 'Justifiable homicide.'"

Once outside the prison walls, their fate was still uncertain. In 1783 Jacob Sac, a Dutch prisoner, escaped and reached London, but no Dutch ship would give him a passage unless he joined the crew or paid half a guinea. He came back to prison "smartly dressed, with a pair of boots on and a ruffled shirt." On October 12, 1799, six French prisoners from Portchester were found drowned in Portsmouth Harbour, with their clothes tied in bundles on their backs. A seventh fugitive was retaken. On August 31, 1803, three Frenchmen seized a boat at Dover and escaped to France, after which the guards on the beach and at the pier-head were doubled. On September 27 of that year four others were not so fortunate, being retaken in a wood near Southampton.

A seaman named François Dufresne was perpetually escaping, either for mischief or for trifling wagers. He once went to London, and called on M. Otto, the French agent for prisoners, who gave him new clothes, and, paying his coach fare, returned him to Portchester, with a request that he might not be punished. In spite of wild attempts on the part of Spanish seamen to overpower the guard with sharpened files converted into daggers, only twelve prisoners were killed by their guards between 1796 and 1802. With 100 sentries posted round



the castle, there were plenty of false alarms. A frightful panic was caused amongst the Dorset Militia one night by the regimental goat of the Denbigh Militia, which knocked over all ranks indiscriminately. One evening "Daddy" Clapshew forgot to ring the bell for "lights out" at nine o'clock, being drowsy. He woke at midnight, and began to ring. Far and wide spread the alarm of a French landing. Troops and villagers hurried to Portchester from twenty miles round, armed with whatever weapons first came to hand.

(To be continued.)



## Hut-Circles at Auchingaich Glen, Dumbartonshire.

BY DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.

**T**HE attention of antiquaries has recently been drawn to a collection of mounds or hut-circles in the glen above Auchingaich, Glen Fruin, in the neighbourhood of Loch Lomond. This group has been described in the *Illustrated London News* of October 13 last by Mr. W. A. Donnelly, B.A.A., who has paid several visits to the place, and has investigated a number of these remains. Along with the written description, he also furnishes to the same paper various sketches of the scene as it appeared to him. But, while greatly admiring Mr. Donnelly's energy and antiquarian zeal, I feel bound to say that his pictorial representation does not accord with my own impressions of the appearance of these ruined heaps on the one occasion on which I visited the glen in Mr. Donnelly's company. I can only conclude that the imagination of the artist has swayed him so far that he has pictured the structures as he believes them to have been when complete, rather than as they are now.

As stated by me in a letter contributed to the *Illustrated London News* of October 27, "in no instance did I see a covered mound, but merely the earthen (sometimes stone-lined) walls of structures, usually circular in

outline, which, like Mr. Donnelly, I assume to have been dwellings. Nor did I see a single instance of a lintel, or any other covering, over the narrow little doorways of the structures." Nor do I think that the structures, when complete, took the outward shape of earthen mounds. Even in those cases where stone has been used to a considerable extent the style of building is not of the beehive or cyclopean order, nor is there any indication of a roof strong enough to support any weight of superincumbent earth. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that Mr. Baring-Gould, in describing the hut-circles of Dartmoor, comes to a conclusion similar to Mr. Donnelly's, as may be seen by a reference made at pp. 43 and 44 of his *Book of Dartmoor* (Methuen, 1900), where—as also at pp. 46, 66-70, and 165-169—he gives instructive details regarding those Devonshire dwellings.

But, both in the Scottish Highlands and in Devonshire the walls of those "huts" only rose breast-high, and the superstructures consisted of poles thatched with heather or with turf. This is inferred by Mr. Baring-Gould in the work just cited, and it is plainly stated by Pennant in his account of such buildings in Lochaber and in the Island of Jura. Pennant has left us (in his *Second Tour in Scotland*, 1772) an actual picture of these habitations as he saw them in daily use, and their appearance is that of wigwams, not of mounds. It is true that Pennant does not speak of the poles or boughs being reared upon a breastwork of earth, but this was clearly shown to be the mode of building such structures in Scotland in the beginning of the fifteenth century, on the authority of no less a personage than the future Pope Pius II.

It appears to me, then, that the remains at Auchingaich are those of the summer habitations described by the above writers, and once common all over the British Isles. The fact that they are known in the neighbourhood as "the shielings" is almost proof of this, as that is a term applied to rude huts of the kind described. Mr. Donnelly quotes a gentleman of experience in these matters to show that they cannot have been merely the "shielings" used by crofters temporarily occupying higher pastures in summer, for the

excellent reason that the number of dwellings is vastly out of proportion to the very scanty pasture. There is no memory of their having been inhabited during the present century; but, although very archaic in type, the date of their occupation may be comparatively recent.

Pennant states from observation and Mr. Baring-Gould deduces that the huts were entered on all fours, on account of the very low doorways. Mr. Donnelly's statement that at Auchingaich Glen "the doorways were never more than 12 or 15 inches wide" denotes that the builders and dwellers were certainly not bulky people; and presumably they were a small race. But any opinions regarding the structures or their makers must necessarily be tentative until a fuller examination has been made.



## Antiquarian News.

*[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]*

It is reported that the Russians, in occupying Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, "looted" a large quantity of very valuable Oriental MSS., which, by command of the Russian Government, are being sent to St. Petersburg in order to be submitted to a minute examination at the hands of the authorities of the Imperial Library.

Some curious titles were to be found among Lord Ashburton's collection of satirical pamphlets which was sold early in November. Among the more remarkable were: "Strange and wonderful news from Newberry, concerning a youth that was choked by eating custard"; "A horrible, terrible, troublesome narration of a duel, or the relation of a cock-fight at Wisbech"; "Father Whitbread's walking ghost, which lately appeared to a cabal of Jesuits in Drury Lane"; "Prologue to the King and Queen at the opening of their theatre, 1682"; and "The loyal health occasioned by His Majesty's most happy deliverance from the late horrid phanatical conspiracy by the Fire at Newmarket, with music, 1684."

Fresh discoveries continue to be made in Rome. In connection with the restoration of the church of St. Cecilia some old frescoes, dating from the end of the thirteenth century, have been discovered. The paintings are particularly interesting to students of art, as the painter is proved to be Pietro Cavallini, who is famous as a rival of

Giotto. No doubt valuable frescoes are lying safe and hidden behind many plaster coverings even in England. To give one instance, the renovation of a little church at Aldermaston, in Berkshire, has lately revealed some excellent specimens of early art.

A little lot put up for sale on November 6 in Covent Garden afforded a painful illustration of Hamlet's reflections in the graveyard:

"Imperious Cæsar, dead and turn'd to clay,  
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

It is, perhaps, a still more pitiful fate to remain mummified 3,000 years, and then be put up for auction and sold for ten guineas. Yet such was the price paid for the remains of a princess said to have been a daughter of Rameses II., who lived much more than 1,000 years B.C. The lady's cerements had been pierced by the X-rays, which revealed the position of the bones. The whole story is a painful comment on the passing shows of this world. "Now get you to my lady's chamber and tell her——" but we will not continue the merciless satire. We wonder whether the auctioneer explained to his audience that if the lady was indeed a daughter of Rameses II., she may have actually been the Pharaoh's daughter of the Moses and bulrushes story. Whether this would have raised the price we know not; anyhow, ten guineas is a low quotation for an authentic princess, even in a mummified state.

During the restoration of the fine Norman Church of St. Mary at Turville, the workmen found a thirteenth-century stone coffin of considerable size under the foundations of the pulpit. The coffin, which has been consigned to the belfry, is in excellent preservation.

## PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — General meeting, Wednesday, November 7, Sir Henry H. Howorth, president, in the chair. Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of over 200 objects purchased during a journey in North Africa, Egypt, and Asia Minor last winter. They included stone and bronze figures, terra-cottas, gems, rings and coins, weights, scarabs and beads, and stone and bronze implements. Among the early and prehistoric things were a curious perforated stone mallet, possibly a weight adapted for this purpose; an earthenware figure of the Trojan owl-face idol type from Adalia; and a sard seal from Aleppo with a highly convex surface covered with characters believed to be Hittite. The most interesting object in the collection was a stone figure of Amasis, 19 inches high, and in perfect condition. This is of extreme rarity, and was acquired close to Sais in the Delta. An early cylinder of apparently First Dynasty, acquired in the Fayum, seems to contain a reference to the

"Lake" at that early date, and there were a few good bronze figures. The gems were numerous, the finest being a fine chalcodony scaraboid with the type of Aphrodite robing, of fourth-century work; an early scarab with a sow; an agate with Scaevola before L. Porsena; and a largish nicolo with a beardless Jupiter. Two fine examples of the Cyrenaic gold staters with the name of Golantheus, were among the coins; and among other Greek objects of interest may be noticed an Aryballos, in the shape of a maiden's head of Archaic sixth-century work, a Greek lamp from Cyrene with a head of Silenus, and several very pretty terra-cotta female heads of fourth or third-century work from Naucratis. A leaden sling stone from Rhodes has the inscription BABTPTA.

In a paper entitled "Miscellanea Heraldica" by Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., the reader pointed out the great influence possessed by the science of heraldry during the latter part of the Middle Ages, and its extensive employment in architectural decorations. Several curious armorial bearings and the fabulous explanations of them were noticed, and the use of the savage man, or "woodhouse," in heraldry, art, and ceremonial was discussed at some length. It was pointed out by examples from his plays that Shakespeare took for granted a fair knowledge of heraldry in his hearers or readers. The paper concluded by noticing the value set by the Sussex family of Pelham on their badge of the buckle, and by that of the Percies on their motto, "Espérance en Dieu."—Messrs. Green, Brabrook, and Allen Browne took part in the discussions.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, November 7.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.—A most interesting lecture was given by Mr. Newstead, the curator of the Grosvenor Museum at Chester, upon the Roman remains recently discovered in that city. Within the past two years extensive alterations have been carried on within the boundaries of the city of Chester, which have yielded very many relics of the Roman occupation; one of the most important architectural relics of ancient Deva was discovered in the summer of 1898, and consisted of a semicircular structure composed of brickwork and masonry resting upon a floor of thick concrete and large tiles. The inner surface was covered with three grades of plaster, the first being finely-powdered brick, the second chiefly of coarse sand, and the third a finishing coat of finely-ground quartz. The site of the building is in Godstalls Lane (off Eastgate Street North), and the depth at which the remains were found is 3 feet 11 inches. Mr. Newstead considers the structure was probably a lararium. Close alongside was found a wooden spade similar to those used by the Romans in their mining operations. East of this structure, but at a higher level, was a rough concrete floor made of fragments of Roman roofing-tiles faced with cement, and upon this floor were quantities of fine charcoal and many slips of waste sheet bronze, two bronzo fibulæ of the harp-shaped type, and a curious implement somewhat resembling a "bit" used by

a modern joiner. One of the most interesting things here discovered was a slip of bronze with a buckle-shaped attachment, bearing the motto in green and red enamelled letters:

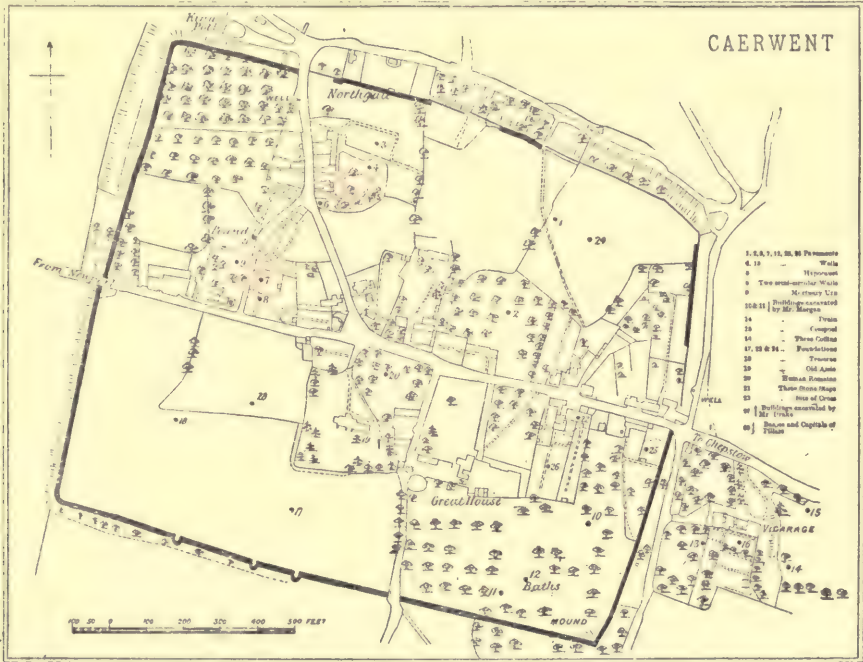
YTERE  
FELIX

During the last three months extensive excavations have been made in the rear of premises in Eastgate Street, a few paces west of Godstalls Lane, which brought to light considerable traces of Roman work in a series of drains having a base of flat broad roofing-tiles, with the sides and top of roughly-dressed masonry. On October 9 about 15 feet of lead water-pipes in differing lengths were dug out, portions of which bear inscriptions to Agricola.

HELLENIC SOCIETY, November 1.—Mr. F. C. Penrose, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Arthur Evans read a paper on "The Tree and Pillar Cult of the Mycenæans and its Mediterranean Relations," with illustrations from recent Cretan finds. Evidence as to the true character of the Mycenæan religion had been recently accumulating, largely from materials supplied by the scenes on signet rings, and this was now supplemented and confirmed by important discoveries made in Crete. The Mycenæan worship was essentially a cult of sacred trees and pillars, small temples, and dolmen-like shrines. Temple images in human shape were unknown. Survivals of this religious stage were traced in later Greek worship, but it was shown that the most living illustrations were to be found on the Semitic side, and largely in Biblical sources, such as the pillar set up by Jacob at Bethel. Egyptian influences were also traceable, and it was shown that the megalithic buildings of the Maltese islands contained the shrines of a similar pillar worship. The recent excavations at Cnossus had revealed pillar shrines in the Mycenæan buildings, the pillars in some cases marked with the double-axe symbol of the Cretan Zeus. A remarkable fresco, moreover, from the palace gave the front view of a small Mycenæan temple, with "horns of consecration" before the sacred columns. A gold ring from the same site showed an armed divinity brought down by ritual incantation in front of the obelisk, while behind was a sacred grove in its walled enclosure. Mr. Evans pointed out that the Libation Table inscribed with prehistoric characters, obtained by him from the Cave of the Cretan Zeus on Mount Dicta, had originally been placed on a small pillar, which was, in fact, according to the local tradition, the material form of the god known as Bætylos—a word generally derived from "Bethel." A variety of other evidence regarding the forms of this Mycenæan tree and pillar-worship was adduced, and its character was illustrated by the author's personal experience of a similar cult of a sacred pillar still surviving in the Mohammedan village of Techino Selo in Upper Macedonia.—A discussion followed, in which Professor Waldstein, Mr. L. R. Farnell, Mr. Hogarth, and others took part.—*Athenæum*, November 10.

CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND.—A meeting of the general committee and subscribers of the Caerwent Exploration Fund was held at Caerwent on October 13, under the presidency of Lord Tredegar, when Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A., the hon. secretary of the committee, read the report, from which we make the following extracts: The inner face of the south wall has been exposed for about 300 yards, and some curious irregularities in the line of the wall, as well as in the nature of the masonry, have been brought to light. There are indications that this wall has been largely repaired, or even possibly rebuilt, at a date later than the west wall, but until a more complete investigation has been made along the whole line of the wall, it will be impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion on this very

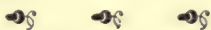
drain of the western side, it seems clear that it belongs to a date earlier than that of the house. Comparatively few objects of interest were found in this house, with the exception of a fragment of a stone tablet, on which were the first letters of the last two lines of an inscription—II. and H. This is doubly interesting, inasmuch as no inscriptions have hitherto been found in Caerwent, and because it seems probable that the II. may refer to the Second Legion. The letters are well cut and of early date. North of this house a large series of buildings has been found, which appear to join on to the house with the hypocaust north of House No. 1. They are remarkable for the excellent preservation of the wall plaster, still adhering in many places to the walls, and for a very solidly-con-



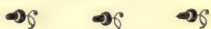
interesting question. The central courtyard of the large house east of House No. 1 has been completely exposed, and the ambulatory, paved with coarse red tesserae, has been found on all four sides. This is separated from the central area by a course of solid masonry, in which the dowel holes of the columns which supported the roof have been so far traced that it is certain that the columniation consisted of ten columns—four on each of the eastern and western sides, with one in the centre of each of the northern and southern sides. On the eastern side of the central area is a stone base, which probably served either for an altar or statue. When the central area of this courtyard was trenched, an interesting tank, puddled with blue clay, was brought to light. As this runs under the stone

structed hypocaust, in which furnaces have apparently been built at a later date. Much of the masonry of these buildings is of a very fine, solid character. The level of the rooms differs to a remarkable extent, and the means of communication between the different levels has not yet been ascertained. The whole of what is now uncovered is being carefully planned, and it will, it is hoped, at some future date, be possible to prepare an exact plan of the whole of these interesting buildings. The only well that has been found so far was discovered in these buildings. This was dug out, but nothing of interest was found, except at the very bottom the portions of a human skull and skeleton, which from their size would appear to have belonged to a woman.—Mr. A. E.

Hudd, F.S.A., the hon. treasurer, presented the accounts. He stated that a balance of £75 was actually in hand, but that most of this would be exhausted by the end of the present season, while the expense of filling in, which would be considerable, had also to be provided for.—The President appealed for more subscribers, in view of the importance of the work which was being carried on.—Subscriptions and donations may be sent to the hon. treasurer, Mr. A. E. Hudd, 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol. For the loan of the plan-book we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A.



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—October 15.—Mr. R. S. Faber, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. H. R. Plomer read a paper, entitled "Some Notices of Printers and Stationers in the City Records." After a description of the various classes of documents in these records, Mr. Plomer noted that the references he was in search of were rather disappointingly few. He had found, however, two instances, under the years 1517 and 1529, of printing done for the City by Richard Pynson, his bill in each case being referred to the Chamberlain for its settlement by agreement. In 1538, again, there was a note of a payment to Thomas Gibson "for diverse papers and other bookes printed by him concernynge the Thamyse and Wardmote enquests." Under the year 1536 he had found entries showing that Anne Boleyn had interceded successfully with the City for the admission of Reyner Wolfe to its freedom; and there were also entries of the making free of Richard Lant (1537), and of William Middleton and Richard Juggé (1541). Under 1550 there was an entry of the transference of John Day from "the felowship of the Stryngers" (*i.e.*, bowstring-makers) to that of the Stationers, and there was no reason to doubt that he should be identified with the John Day, one of the servants of Thomas Reynolds, printer, who made a deposition as to their master's property in a long list of goods found in his house, as to which some dispute seems to have arisen. Among these goods were "two fygures graven in copper, the one the man, the other the woman"; and Mr. Plomer was able to identify these with the plates in the 1540 edition of "The Byrth of Mankynde," the earliest known instances of copper engraving in England. A further entry in the inventory of "the fygures of pater-noster graven in copper, conteyning ix pieces," offered an interesting problem to the students of English engraving, for no such "figures" had as yet been identified.—*Athenæum*, October 27.



The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE was held on October 31, the Duke of Northumberland presiding.—Dr. Hodgkin read a paper contributed by Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., on "Notes on Excavations at Cilurnum," and a "Note on the Name of Arthur's Hill, Newcastle," by Mr. T. Arthur, was read by Mr. Heslop. The hill was

shown to be named from one Arthur, a pattern-maker, not from King Arthur, the pattern of knighthood; and Scotswood was traced to a gentleman named Scott instead of to a Border foray. A Yorkshire story by Dr. Hodgkin was capped by the Duke of Northumberland, who said that once, in showing a party over Hulme Park and Abbey, he waxed learned on the name "Bishop's Pasture," which he connected with the Abbey. Whereupon a local person interrupted: "Oh, no! The Bishop was a Presbyterian hind who had a cottage at the top of the field, and was so fond of preaching that his brother hinds called him 'The Bishop.'"



At the annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on October 26, the newly-elected president, Mr. J. Norton Dickons, gave a paper on "The Ancient Military Defences of Yorkshire," in which he classified the remains of military fortifications existing in the county, and suggested a number of places which should be visited by the society. He pointed out that no county was richer in early earthworks and mediæval castles than Yorkshire. Scattered over the eastern and south-eastern parts of Yorkshire were a number of entrenchments, the origins of which were lost in darkness. Many of these had probably been thrown up for cattle enclosures or as tribal boundaries. Then there were a number of mounds—"raths," as Professor Phillips called them, or "motes," as Mrs. Armitage styled them—such as the great earthworks at Barwick-in-Elmet, which were probably the work of the great Saxon landowners, while some were afterwards utilized by the Normans and their successors. It was not until after the Norman Conquest that castles in stone began to be built in England. Where there was an earlier work big enough and strong enough to carry a stone wall, the Normans utilized it, and erected thereon a shell such as that at York. Where there were no mounds, or the situation chosen was a new site, the Normans erected their works on a different plan. After the time of Henry III., when the country became settled, the building of castles was discouraged, and a noble was only allowed to fortify his manor-house or to erect a castle upon a license from the Crown. No first-class castle was erected in Yorkshire after 1307, and those that were erected subsequently were more palace-castles for habitation than castles for defence. Bolton Castle, near Leyburn, was the largest and best preserved of these fortified manor-houses in Yorkshire, and perhaps the best preserved of its kind in England. By the time of the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth the castles were falling into decay, and after the fighting they were ordered by the Parliament to be "sighted," which was done by blowing them up.



## 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 SURREY CHURCHES: A CHAPTER OF ENGLISH HISTORY. Illustrated. Guildford: Frank Lasham. London: Elliot Stock. 1900. 8vo., pp. xvi, 262. Price 5s. net.

This attractive book, excellently illustrated, is the work of several authors. Rev. H. R. Ware describes the churches of St. Nicholas, Compton, and St. Mary, Guildford, whilst Mr. Palmer writes on St. Martha's, Chilworth. There are also shorter papers by Major-General James and Mr. Palmer on the Pilgrim's Way, and a most careful and able description of St. Catherine's Chapel, Guildford, with an ingenious explanation of its multiplicity of doorways, by Mr. Thackeray Turner. It was a good idea of Mr. Lasham's to gather all these articles into a single volume, and he has also been fortunate in securing the use of a variety of original drawings, prints, and photographs.

St. Nicholas, Compton, delightfully situated in a rich Surrey valley, is in itself a most picturesque building. It has also quite exceptional claims on the attention of antiquaries. On the south side of the chancel is a projecting adjunct, termed here a pent-house, which serves two purposes, for it contains the staircase leading to the upper chancel, whilst the lower stage, with a quatrefoil opening into the chancel, was used for an anchorite's cell. Mr. Ware is mistaken in writing about a hermit, for a hermit was quite different to an



ST. NICHOLAS, COMPTON, FROM THE SOUTH.

anchorite, the latter being confined to his cell for the term of his natural life. Mr. Gordon Home supplies a good illustration of this stairway.

Compton church also yields the almost unique English example of a double chancel, one above

the other, though there are remains that point to this having been the case in a few other of our parish churches. The whole construction of these two chancels seems to us to be of the same date, namely, towards the end of the Norman period,



STAIRWAY TO THE UPPER CHANCEL, COMPTON CHURCH.

but doubtless Mr. Ware will find some to agree with him in thinking the upper chancel a later addition. Among the many excellent illustrations of this volume is a reproduction of an interior view of this church, drawn in 1840, and shows the characteristic features better than modern photographs. This illustration shows clearly the open screen-work, with circular arches above the archway of the lower chancel. It is of great interest as being one of the only undoubted specimens of Norman woodwork remaining in England. It is figured in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, though not very accurately; the conjectural date there assigned to it is 1180.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, COMPTON: INTERIOR, *circa* 1840.

St. Mary's," Guildford, is well described; its chief feature of interest is the Saxon tower. The papers on the Pilgrim's Way are full of charming illustrations. The whole volume is most pleasing, and ought to have a wide circulation, not only in Surrey, but amongst ecclesiologists at large.

★ ★ ★

**SUTTON IN HOLDERNESS: THE MANOR, THE BEREWIC, AND THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY.**  
By Thomas Blashill, F.R.I.B.A. Cheap edition. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*. 1900. Demy 8vo., pp. xxix, 302. Price 6s.

Mr. Blashill's book is one of those charmingly written local histories which form such an important feature in the literature of this country, and too much praise cannot be given to it. The author, presumably a native of Sutton, has spared no pains in searching all records likely to be of service to him, and the various items of information thus gleaned, some of which have been obtained from out-of-the-way and unsuspected sources, are strung together and presented in a readable and interesting form, such as could only have been accomplished by one to whom the work was indeed a labour of love. The wholesome nature of its contents, and the entire absence of "padding," or indeed of everything but sound, reliable, and historically valuable information, makes a perusal of the book both a pleasure and a profit, not only

to the inhabitants of the district in which Sutton is situated (for whom presumably the work was primarily intended), but to all students of history and antiquities, who know full well how necessary nowadays is a knowledge of the written records of provincial towns and villages.

Those who are acquainted with the very small village of Sutton, with its few hundred inhabitants, situated on the outskirts of the present flourishing seaport of Hull, may naturally at first express surprise at such a small place having a "history" at all. But it must be borne in mind that ages before "the third port" was in existence, Sutton, or Sudtone, was a well-governed and flourishing community. As Mr. Blashill says (p. 79): "Long before the time of John de Sutton [1270-1339], the free tenants, looking from the backs of their homesteads over the green Ings, must have noticed the gradual increase in the groups of houses on the holm where central Hull now stands . . . a veritable port had come into existence at the harbour mouth."

The volume is sufficiently comprehensive, dealing as it does with the Sutton district from the time when the "Isle of Holderness" was separated from the world by a great tidal hollow—the site of the present valley of the River Hull—to the occasion when the author's grandfather was pursued by the press-gang, and took refuge with the village blacksmith, who defended the doorway with a red-

hot iron bar until the neighbourhood was aroused. Much space is deservedly devoted to a description of the many disputes between the former inhabitants of Sutton and the adjacent colony of Cistercian monks, who persistently endeavoured to acquire the lands of the manor. The history of Sutton is considerably influenced by the rise and fall of this monastery at Meaux.

Mr. Blashill's investigations relating to the cultivation of the land have been very exhaustive, and his remarks thereon include much that is printed here for the first time. Space prevents a longer notice of this work, but the excellent and original nature of the chapters on "Old-fashioned Farms," "Our Great-grandfathers' Days," and "Antiquities of Modern Sutton," demands special mention being made thereof. The book is printed with clear type, on good paper, is neatly bound, and the illustrations are well chosen, the map of "Mediæval Sutton" on p. 14 being exceptionally valuable, as it is equally instructive to students of history, topography, and philology. We trust a further edition will be called for, in which case it would be an advantage if the various items included in the appendix were inserted in the volume in their proper places.—T. S.

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VOICES OF THE PAST FROM ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA. By Henry S. Robertson, B.A., B.Sc. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1900. 8vo., pp. 219. Price 4s. 6d. net.

The object of this book is, as stated by the author, "to make a few difficult things easy—to peptonise, as it were, for ready assimilation certain valuable mental pabulum which is apt to appear hard of digestion." Mr. Robertson's volume is admirably calculated to give readers who have not the time or the inclination to study the voluminous results of the labours of the scholars who have devoted themselves to the deciphering and interpretation of the clay records of early Assyrian and Babylonian history, a good idea of what those results are and mean. The author describes the Assyrian country and outlines the history of the excavations. Some of his points are a little open to criticism, but on the whole the book may be warmly recommended as a very readable summary of our present state of knowledge. There are many good illustrations, and Mr. Robertson makes a special point of his attempts to give an exact, though simple, account of the nature of cuneiform writing, and to translate some of the ancient poetic texts into English blank verse.

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BOOK PRICES CURRENT, vol. xiv. London: Elliot Stock, 1900. Demy 8vo. Buckram, pp. xlvi, 731. Price 27s. 6d. net.

This invaluable record of the prices at which books have been sold at auctions during the season 1899-1900 appears with commendable punctuality. Mr. J. H. Slater, the editor, has done his work thoroughly, as usual. The elaborate "Index of Subjects," and the very full index of books sold are complete keys to the multitudinous entries. No great sales took place within the period covered by this volume—the war probably deterring the

owners of specially large and valuable libraries from placing their books on the market—yet the record does not deserve neglect on that account. Although the prices realized for books of no great interest were below the average, yet no diminution whatever, but rather the contrary, took place, says Mr. Slater, with regard to the value of those high-class books for which there is, and always has been, strong competition. First-rate books, in short, always realize first-rate prices. The principal sales during the year were those of the Tixall library; Colonel Francis Grant's fine eighteenth-century collection; the Peel heirlooms; the third portion of Mr. J. B. Inglis's library, and the stock of Messrs. H. S. Nichols and Co., Limited. Mr. Slater comments forcibly on the "disastrous collapse" in the prices realized by early books and brochures of Kipling and Stevenson, and points out that there has been a substantial increase in the prices of some of the Kelmscott books, while those from the *Vale Press* are rapidly rising in value. The average sum realized per lot of books sold during the last season was £2 6s. 2d. We are very glad to hear that the *Index to the first ten volumes of Book Prices Current* is nearly ready for issue.

\* \* \*

The Rev. R. E. H. Duke publishes, through Mr. Elliot Stock, a readable pamphlet, containing *Reflections on the Character and Doings of the Sir Roger de Coverley of Addison* (Price 6d.), which will interest all lovers of that most lovable character. Its object is to draw out passages and expressions which point to a real Sir Roger de Coverley, who, the author thinks, may perhaps be identified with Richard Duke, Squire of Bulford, in Wiltshire. We have also on our table a pamphlet entitled, *An Essay on the Nature and Origin of English Blank Verse* (London: A Brown and Sons, Limited), by Edward Lummis, M.A.

\* \* \*

The second number (November) of the *Northern Counties Magazine* opens with a brief but stirring ballad, "The Famous North," by Henry Newbolt. Among the other contents are "North and South," by Mr. J. C. Tarver; "On Modern Painting," by Mr. O. Sickert; a Galloway sketch, "The Riddings of Creation," by Mr. S. R. Crockett; and the conclusion of the account of "Elswick," and of "The Last Hermit of Warkworth," by Miss M. E. Coleridge. The illustrations are numerous and good. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* for October has, *inter alia*, an account, with two excellent plates, of the civic seals and mayor's official ring of the City of Lincoln. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, and the *East Anglian* (both for October) have also reached us.

\* \* \*

The most attractive article in the *Genealogical Magazine* for November is a quaintly illustrated account of "The Stage Herald," by Mr. G. A. Lee. Among the other contents are papers on "The Stoneleigh Peerage Case," by Mr. George Morley, who has made Warwickshire lore and history his peculiar province; "The Arms of Todmorden"; "The Segesser Family," with continuations of the articles on "Royal Descents," "The Earldom of Menteith," "An Old Scottish Manuscript," etc.



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