





THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XLIII.





THE
ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



“I love everything that’s old ; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine.”

GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., sc. 1.



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JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1907.

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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE Municipality of Barcelona propose to hold an International Art Exhibition this year in that city, from April 23 to July 15, and it may again be opened in September and October. The Exhibition will comprise the fine arts and art crafts generally. The time for receiving exhibits will extend from March 15 to 30. Copies of the regulations may be obtained from the Spanish Consul-General in London, Señor Joaquín M. Torroja, 40, Trinity Square, E.C.



The feast of St. Clement was celebrated at Rome on November 24, and the subterranean church which was discovered some fifty years ago beneath the twelfth-century church of that name (situated between the Colosseum and St. John Lateran) was illuminated, so that the wonderful frescoes, which date from the fifth to the eleventh century, could be better enjoyed. This church, or rather these churches, are among the most interesting in all Rome, including foundations which date from Republican and Imperial times; the remains of an ancient Roman house, erected—as the brickwork shows—during the first fifty years of the Christian era, and almost unquestionably the home of St. Clement; the early Christian Basilica (or lower church, as it is now called), mentioned by St. Jerome in 392; a large Mithraic temple, containing an altar to that god, to whose worship the sanctuary must have been perverted during one of the Christian persecutions; and the

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very interesting upper church, in which, besides the beautiful marble choir screen and pulpits—translated from the earlier church—are to be found the epoch-making frescoes by Masaccio, possibly also by his master Masolino, whose work ushered in the great development of the Quattrocentists. The excavations which brought to light the earlier church, St. Clement's house, and the Mithraic temple, were carried out by the untiring efforts of the late prior of the adjoining monastery of the Irish Dominicans, Father Mulhooly, and it is sad to know that a heavy and continuous inflow of water, consequent on the new drainage system of Rome and the extremely low level at which the earlier buildings are situated, is now imperilling even the structural safety of the whole church, and is year by year destroying the frescoes, which from an historical and archaeological point of view are priceless.

A plan has been prepared by Mr. Mills, an able engineer, which would thoroughly drain the lower church and put an end to this distressing state of affairs. The city authorities have approved the project, and only money is required to carry it out. An influential committee of all denominations of clergymen and of archæologists, under the presidency of the British ambassador, has been formed in Rome to raise the necessary funds. The work is estimated to cost about £1,500, and over £100 has already been raised locally. The rector of the church, the Rev. J. T. Crotty, O.P., appeals to all lovers of ancient monuments, Christian and Pagan, to help the committee to raise the required sum. Subscriptions may be sent to the Western Branch of the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, to the British Consul, or to the rector direct.



“By the generosity of Dr. F. Parkes Weber,” says the *Athenæum* of December 1, “the trustees of the British Museum have acquired a most remarkable numismatic collection. Dr. Weber placed his cabinet in the hands of the authorities of the museum, with permission to select everything that might be deemed desirable, and as a result no fewer than 5,551 pieces have been added to the national collection. The donor's tastes in numismatics were most catholic, and the

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objects selected represent all branches of the study, from the early coinage of the Greeks and Chinese down to the modern revival of the medallic art. Numerically regarded, the importance of the donation, perhaps, consists especially in the modern medals, and it can no longer be said that artists such as David d'Angers, Roty, and Scharff are unrepresented in the British Museum. But from an artistic point of view the chief treasures are two fine leaden specimens of medals by the greatest of all medallists, Vittore Pisano, and, for those to whom the German medal of the middle of the sixteenth century appeals, a unique portrait of the famous Paracelsus. Among the curiosities of the collection may be reckoned sections illustrating token coinages, primitive forms of currency, the technical processes of die engraving and casting, and methods of forgery. Dr. Weber's munificent gift constitutes one of the most valuable additions which have ever fallen to the lot of the department of coins and medals in the British Museum."



The sale of a quantity of arms and armour, and numerous hunting trophies, collected by Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, attracted a large number of people to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's auction-rooms in Leicester Square on November 22. The most important piece was a pikeman's suit of the time of James I., which brought in a sum of 22½ guineas, while five similar suits were disposed of for an aggregate of 93½ guineas. There were numerous items reminiscent of Lord Wolseley's experiences on the African continent, several Dervish swords being sold for an average of 23s. apiece, and a large Zulu shield for 26s. The hunting trophies fetched very small sums.



Herne Bay experienced a tremendous whirlwind on Saturday, November 17. Shortly afterwards, a man walking along the beach from Whitstable saw the tusk of a mammoth protruding from the sand. After digging it out, he found the companion tusk. One of them is almost complete, and measures 4 feet 11 inches round the curve, and 3 feet 4 inches across from tip to tip. The tusks are now in the possession of Mr. E. W.

Turner, M.A., of Herne Bay College. Similar remains were discovered at Hampton, Herne Bay, some years ago.



Mr. G. Montagu Benton, of Chesterton, Cambridge, writes: "During the restoration of the church of SS. Mary and Andrew, Whittlesford, near Cambridge, in 1905, some wall-paintings, in a mutilated condition, were brought to light, which, although not of great importance, are worthy of record. They were situated above the chancel arch, and consisted of three paintings, one above the other. The first, from the description given of 'naked figures in black outline, representing souls and some angels on a red ground,' evidently depicted the 'Doom'; a fragment has been preserved at the north end. Immediately under this, the second painting, in a fragmentary state, was revealed, of the same character and style as the preceding, but with a blue ground. Beneath this, covered by 3 inches of rubble, lay the yet earlier painting, a simple design of pomegranates, including a shield of arms bearing three escallops, interesting on account of its obvious connection with one of those on the tower battlements. This painting, which fortunately it was found possible to preserve, probably dates from the fourteenth century."



The same correspondent also reports the discovery of other wall-paintings at Alpheton, Suffolk. He says: "In 1904 a wall-painting was discovered on the north wall of the nave of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, Alpheton, near Long Melford. It represents the favourite allegorical subject of St. Christopher (size, 11 feet by 6 feet 6 inches), and is of the usual conventional design; the Saint's staff is invisible, but the main outlines of the picture are easily traceable. As usual, it faces the south door, in accordance with the well-known mediæval superstition, that if a person looked on a representation of this Saint he would, at least for that day, be preserved from a violent death. Near to it are traces of another wall-painting, possibly the Annunciation. The rector, the Rev. H. H. Bartrum, would be very glad to communicate with anyone who could advise him as to the

judicious touching up of the first-named painting. Other discoveries have recently been made by the rector in this church, including a stoup in the south porch, and the rood-loft staircase, which has been blocked up since 1839."

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A correspondent of the *County Gentleman* mentions that corn is still threshed with the flail on some of the Cumberland farms, though it is being gradually replaced by more modern methods. Accompanying the letter, which appeared in the issue of November 17, was a photograph showing a farmer of the Dales, flail in hand, "who daily threshes the supply of oats he requires for his horses and poultry, etc. Every morning about ten the passer-by may hear the regular dull thud of the flail, as in the great barn the oats are threshed. On some of the bigger farms two men use the flails at once, keeping time."

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At a recent meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Mr. Fletcher Moss, in the course of a descriptive account of "Hiding-Holes in Old Houses," remarked that it might be thought that, as so many old houses had hiding-holes, they were easily discovered; but this was not so. Considerable ingenuity was exercised in constructing them. The vicinity of the chimney and the neighbourhood of the fireplace were often places where hiding-holes were constructed. There was an example in Chetham Hospital itself, access being obtained through the panelling of the wall. Mr. Moss described in detail many secret chambers, some of which were large enough to hold fifty men. The rambling stairways were sometimes made use of for giving access to hiding-places. One of the most perfect hiding-holes Mr. Moss had seen was at Pitchford Hall, near Shrewsbury. You slid open a panel near the fireplace, put your hand in and drew back a bolt. A whole piece of panelling then swung as a door outwards from the room. A small cupboard, nothing more, was disclosed. But if you got into the cupboard and shut the door you could lift a trap-door in the floor. This could not be done until you had shut the door of the cupboard. Having lifted the trap-door, you

could drop down to the floor below, get into a small room or closet, with shelves like a cupboard, and behind this was the hiding-place, a ladder from which would enable you to get outside. The trap-door could not be opened by a pursuer so long as the closet door was open.

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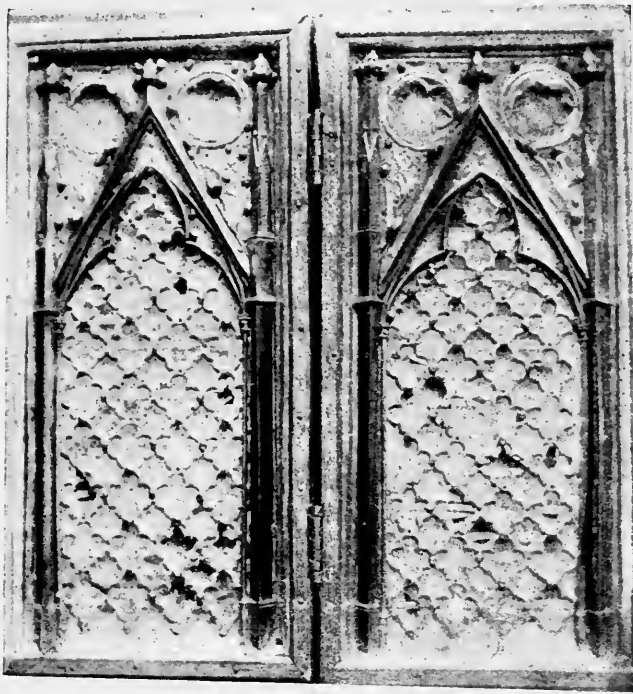
A Reuter's telegram from Bombay, dated November 29, says: "Dr. von Lecoq, a scientific emissary of the Prussian Government, has arrived safely at Srinagar, after a journey through the most remote parts of Central Asia. He has brought with him a quantity of highly interesting paintings on stucco, the backgrounds in many cases being of gold leaf, as in Italian work, and a number of manuscripts in ten different languages, and one wholly unknown tongue. Dr. Lecoq's discoveries probably constitute the greatest archaeological find since the days of Layard and Rawlinson." As to the surmise in the last sentence, we may be content to suspend judgment till more is known of these discoveries and of the supposed new language. Dr. Lecoq was sent out by the German Government in 1904. He reached Chuguchak in October of that year, and thence travelled to Kara Khoja, near Turfan, where he spent nine months, excavating caves and Buddhist "Stupas." Some hundreds of cases containing antiquarian objects which he discovered were reported in April last to have been despatched by him to Europe. Mention was made of the heads of statues showing traces of Greek and Indian influence, and probably resembling the sculptures in the Lahore Museum; wall-paintings from ruined temples; coins; and manuscripts in the Uighur, Tibetan, Turki, Syriac, and Chinese languages.

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The ancient Grammar School of Ashbourne has been saved from vandalism through the intervention of the County Archaeological Society and the action of the Board of Education. The old school was established by royal charter by Queen Elizabeth in July, 1585, but there is no doubt that it existed long before this. One of the first governors was Thomas Cokaine, a celebrated name in those parts, and the crest of the Cokaine or Cockaigne family is still the badge of the

school. Greatly increased revenues have in recent years accrued to the school through the working of coal-mines under land owned by it at Shirebrook, in Nottinghamshire, near the Dukeries. It was proposed to pull down or rearrange the fine old building to increase the accommodation, but, after strong opposition locally, the Board of Education have consented to the erection of new school premises altogether.

the names, and succeeded in a few instances ; but a very strong glass and a very intimate knowledge of calligraphy would be required to read correctly the whole. I am anxious to know whence it came and its date. It probably came from the Continent fifty years ago. It has seen some rough usage, as the larger relics in the top compartments and others have been violently extracted. The relics are covered with a kind of talc."



A RELIQUARY.

The Rev. Dom H. P. Feasey, O.S.B., kindly sends us a photograph, reproduced on this page, of a reliquary he lately met with. He writes : "The case is of oak, the ornaments of brass and brass foil and thin sheet silver. The quartrefoil lattice-work is of silver, the whole studded over with semi-precious stones, or it may be enamel. Every compartment contains a relic of a saint—teeth, pieces of bone, etc. A tiny parchment label with the saint's name is also enclosed in each of the compartments. I tried to decipher some of

We note with great regret the death at Cambridge on November 30, at the early age of forty, of Miss Mary Bateson, a member of the staff of Newnham College, and distinguished for the excellent original work she had done in connection with the investigation of mediæval and especially municipal history.



In celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Romsey Abbey by King Edward the Elder, A.D. 907, a thanksgiving

and pageant will be held by the Borough of Romsey on June 18, 19, and 20 next. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) has given her patronage, a fact of special interest in view of the close connection which has existed in times past between Romsey and its ancient abbey and members of the English Royal Family, more especially Princesses. It was founded to be the home of the Princess Ethelflæda, the daughter of King Edward the Elder and granddaughter of the great Alfred. It was rebuilt by King Edgar, and again probably by Canute, after its destruction by Sweyn, the first Danish King of England. Queen Emma was a constant benefactor to the abbey in the eleventh century. During the next hundred years Christina, the sister of Queen Margaret of Scotland, Princess Matilda, her niece, who afterwards married Henry I., and Princess Mary, King Stephen's only daughter, afterwards Abbess of Romsey, lived within its walls. William Rufus and Henry I. visited it, and John, Edward I., and Edward IV. at various times gave benefactions to its revenues. James I. three times visited it, and on one occasion heard Launcelot Andrews, the saintly Bishop of Winchester, preach a sermon of two hours in length in the abbey church; and in the vestry there still hangs a deed, with a contemporary portrait and royal seal of Henry VIII., setting forth the sale of the abbey to the people by that King. George III. and Queen Victoria in later centuries both visited the ancient town. The pageant will be held in Broadlands Park, just outside Romsey.

The forthcoming volume of the *Proceedings* of the Somerset Archæological Society will include a report by Mr. H. St. G. Gray on a recently discovered Somerset stone circle, which is not marked on the Ordnance sheets. This circle is on Withypool Hill, Exmoor, and was discovered quite accidentally—by the stumbling of his horse, in the first place, against a small standing-stone half smothered in thick heather and other growth—by Mr. Archibald Hamilton, of the Western circuit. The stones are nearly forty in number, and enclose a circular area about forty yards in diameter. In his forthcoming report, which will be illustrated by a plan of the stones, and

a map of the neighbourhood, Mr. Gray will give a full and careful account of the circle with a detailed description of each stone.

The excavations at T'arranova, in Sicily, which are being carried on under the superintendence of Professor Orsi, director of the Syracuse Archæological Museum, have led to the discovery of a very ancient temple. At the east end of the modern town there are still standing the ruins of a Doric temple belonging to the fifth century. A closer examination of these remains brought to light, below the floor-level, the bases of the pillars of a second older building, which appears to have been pulled down by the inhabitants of the ancient Gela themselves, to make room for the new sanctuary. The older temple was 35 yards long by 17 in breadth. The architecture was decorated with coloured tiles, of which many fragments were dug up. It is remarkable that the treasury of Gela at Olympia displays the same kind of ornamentation.

A beginning has been made in regard to the organization of a historical pageant for St. Albans on the lines of that which took place at Warwick last July. The Herts County Museum Committee and the St. Albans and Herts Architectural and Archæological Society are already acting in conjunction in the initial stages of the arrangements, and the hearty co-operation of the general body of the citizens is expected. The probable date of the pageant is June, 1907.

Mr. T. D. Coe, an American artist, has been showing at his studio, 115, Gower Street, W.C., the remarkable painting recently discovered at Venice, painted in 1612 by Maffeo da Verona, by order of the Venetian Council, for the now celebrated mosaic decoration above the west door in the interior of St. Mark's Church, Venice. When the painting was first brought to England a few months ago the *Times* remarked, "That Mr. Coe's picture is the original cartoon, and that Maffeo is the painter, there can be no doubt; his authorship is proved by documentary evidence of an indisputable kind. The church accounts now in the archives at the Frari record the payments made both to Maffeo

for his designs and to Alvisè Gaetano for their execution in mosaic, and we learn that the artist received five ducats for each figure in the Inferno. It appears that the Procurators in 1610 had fixed the price at three ducats per figure, but in 1612 were compelled to reconsider their decision, it being discovered 'that no master is found who will execute good and perfect work for three ducats per figure, especially since it has become the custom to pay four and five crowns each for portraits.' Their most illustrious lordships, after mature deliberation, voted that Maestro Maffeo, 'an excellent painter,' should get his five ducats per figure, 'agreeing that two half figures form one complete one, and that seven heads are equal to one figure.' Maffeo was held in high esteem by his contemporaries, and in Ridolfi's account of him the facility of his invention, the promptitude and despatch of his execution, the number of his works, and the disorders of his life, are dwelt on with equal complacency. That he was an artist of great accomplishment and real power is proved by the painting now in question. It is a work of notable merit, both in design and in colour, and the handling of the paint (which, though injured in parts, is in a perfectly genuine condition) is of fine quality. It shows how strong the great traditions of Venetian art still were at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and in especial how masterful the influence of Tintoret, who had, of course, also designed mosaics for St. Mark's. This cartoon, like other such works of this period, including Tintoret's own designs, shows little sense of the particular decorative function for which it is intended, and must be judged rather as a picture than as a mosaic decoration, though the great 'hell jaws' which appear at the side of the composition, where a number of gigantic figures struggle and agonize in Michelangelesque attitudes, shows the orthodox convention. The only other original cartoon for the St. Mark's mosaics which is known to exist is preserved in the museum of the basilica itself, and is said to be inferior to the present work, which well merits the attention of those who are interested in Venetian art."

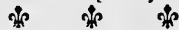


To the Bath *Beacon* for November, Mr. J. F. Meehan contributes another of his interest-

ing papers on "Famous Buildings of Bath and District," dealing this time with Downside Abbey, which stands in a valley on the high road from Bath to Shepton Mallet. "There is an historic interest," says Mr. Meehan, "attached to Downside Abbey, apart from its magnificent architectural features, that renders it peculiarly attractive to the student as well as to the antiquary. Though this Benedictine establishment has just completed the third century of its history, having been founded in 1605 by a monk named Buckley, believed to be the last monk of Westminster, the present community of St. Gregory's originated with a body of monks who were driven from their monastery at Douay by the French Revolution in 1793, ultimately settling at Downside in 1814, the year before the Battle of Waterloo. The monks here established are really representative of the old communities of the Glastonbury and Bath Abbeys, and appear never to have lost the continuity of the order. They represent that long line of Benedictine life that was first planted in this country by St. Augustine, when he landed in Kent in A.D. 597. When the members of St. Gregory's came to England in 1795 they found asylum, by the generosity of Edward Smythe, at Acton Burnell, Shropshire, whence they migrated to Downside in 1814." The paper is illustrated by a view of Downside in 1823, reproduced from an old lithograph in Mr. Meehan's possession.



Early in November, while two men were engaged in clearing out a poultry run on a farm at Netherhampton, Wiltshire, they found, 4 or 5 inches below the surface of the run, seven large old spoons stuck on end in the earth. They were found to be silver, and have been declared to be "treasure-trove." The seven spoons all have baluster and seal-headed ends, and are identical with those which were very common from 1585 to about 1620. They vary slightly in size and weight. On the seal of each are several initials with a date, the latter ranging from 1596 to 1632. The total weight of the seven spoons is 10 ounces 8 pennyweights.



A discovery of some interest has been accidentally made at Reading. At the beginning

of December, while some workmen were digging a trench for a drain in the Forbury Gardens, near the Abbey ruins, they unearthed, at a depth of about 4 feet from the surface, portions of about forty skeletons, all in an oriented position. It is conjectured that the site of the discovery was part of an ancient graveyard belonging to St. Laurence's parish prior to 1556, when Queen Mary granted the inhabitants ground for the present churchyard in exchange for another which had been taken from them, "lying next to the late church of the late monastery," and it is possible that the skeletons are of considerable antiquity.

Probably few people who visited the recent Exhibition of Leadless Glaze Products were aware of the precedents which may be adduced from antiquity for the glazing of pottery without resort to compounds of lead. The oldest, as well as the simplest, of glazes is a pure silicate of soda. The Egyptian potters used pure alkaline silicates wholly free from lead. Whether this was from ignorance of the lead process is uncertain; but as the soil of Egypt is particularly rich in alkali, the omission was probably due to the abundance of a natural substitute more ready to hand. The Assyrians, on the other hand, and the Persians after them, used lead. Of the Phœnician and Hellenic earthenwares, the earliest instances are unglazed. Gradually the Greek potters discovered the advantage of adding silica and an alkali to the pigment employed, till they succeeded in producing the fine, thin, and completely leadless glaze which has rarely been excelled.

It was not, indeed, till the Middle Ages that lead became a customary ingredient in the glazing process. Both for artistic purposes and for durability and hardness the leadless ware has the advantage; the sole recommendations of leaded glaze being the diminution of porousness and the decrease in the cost of production. Greater fusibility is secured when oxide of lead is added, and the glaze can thus be applied to a clay body which would not stand the high temperature necessary to combine and fuse a pure silico-alkaline glaze. The main problem, therefore, to be solved is to discover a process

which dispenses with the use of lead without increasing the cost of production. Until this is accomplished the success of the leadless products will depend mainly on the philanthropic motives of customers; otherwise, nothing short of an international agreement could eliminate the danger to industry involved by any measure for the abolition of lead in the Potteries.

A meeting of the Court of Hustings was held at the London Guildhall on December 4, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the other judges being the members of the Court of Aldermen and the sheriffs. The mace-bearer opened the proceedings with "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! all manner of persons who have been five times called by virtue of any exigent directed to the Sheriffs of London, and have not surrendered their bodies to the said sheriffs, this Court doth adjudge the men to be outlawed, and the women to be waived." The chief duty of the court is the enrolment of deeds respecting the educational endowments of the Corporation, and at the court in question two deeds relating to the City of London School were enrolled.

One of the principal functions of the courts appears to have been, from the earliest times of which any record is preserved—certainly from 1252—the enrolment of deeds and wills, and their jurisdiction continues to the present day. A deed enrolled in the Court of Hustings operated as a bar to any claim for a wife's dower, and as recently as by 1 and 2 Vic., cap. lxxxiii., conveyances to the Corporation by married women, when made in accordance with the Act, and enrolled in the Court of Hustings, have been declared to be of as full force and effect as any fine and recovery. The number of wills enrolled in the court exceeds 4,000, commencing in the forty-third year of the reign of Henry III. (1258), and continuing for upwards of four centuries. An attempt was made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1268 to usurp the right of granting probate in this court, but Henry III. confirmed the privilege. In 1857 the powers of the Court of Hustings in regard to wills of personalty were transferred to the Crown. The Court still offers to the citizens facilities for the

continuation of the useful system of registration of titles and encumbrances ; its records remain at the Guildhall, and form a collection of early wills which, in point of number and antiquity, are unequalled by any other in the United Kingdom.



William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke : A Sequel to the Battle of Danesmoor.

BY JAMES G. WOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

MR. CLAPHAM, in his paper on this battle (*Antiquary*, August, 1906, p. 287), has, on a comparison of the conflicting statements of chroniclers as to the place of the beheading of the Earl of Pembroke, concluded in favour of Northampton, and rejected Banbury. This conclusion is, I have no doubt, correct, even on the grounds he has put forward ; but, as his paper dealt rather with the Clapham family in connection with the event than with that of the Herberts, he has not been led, as I have been, to more direct and cogent evidence on the point.

This evidence is derived from the Earl's will, written on the day after the battle. This will was partially, and incorrectly, printed by Sir Harris Nicolas in his *Testamenta Vetusta*, and was still more incorrectly copied (apparently from Nicolas) by Octavius Morgan in his account of the *Abergavenny Monuments*.

I some time since procured a full transcript of it from the original Register Book at Somerset House. The reference is "P.C.C. ; Godyn, 28." Besides its bearing on the particular point above mentioned, it is an instructive document, and is worth reproducing in full. Before doing so it may be useful to give a short account of the testator himself.

Sir William Herbert, son of Sir William ap Thomas (of an old family in the southern marches of Wales), was Chief Justice of South Wales in 1461. By an exchange with John,

fifth Duke of Norfolk, he obtained the Lordship of Striguil (Chepstow), and so much of its possessions as had on the partition of the lordship, consequent on the failure in 1245 of male issue of William Marshall (first Earl of Pembroke of the second creation), been allotted as the purparty of Maud Marshall, the latter's eldest daughter, and widow of Roger, third Earl of Norfolk ; these estates having, after the reverter to the Crown on the death without issue of Roger, fifth Earl of Norfolk (1306), and their re-grant to Thomas Brotherton (half-brother of Edward II.), descended to the Duke of Norfolk. Sir William at the same time and in the same way acquired the Lordship of Gower in Glamorganshire, and was in the same year created Earl of Pembroke, that earldom having been vacant since the death without issue of John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, in 1389, the last Earl of the third creation.

He had also by inheritance from his father, Sir William ap Thomas (who had purchased the same from James, eleventh Lord Berkeley), the Castle and Manor of Raglan, which had been about 1150 subinfeudated by Richard Strongbow (second Earl of Pembroke of the first creation), as Lord of Striguil, to Walter Bluet, ancestor of Elizabeth Bluet, of Dagingworth, wife of Lord Berkeley.

By Letters Patent of March 9, 1465 (Pat. 5 Edw. IV., pt. i., m. 22), Sir William was promoted to the rank of a Baron, and by the same patent the Raglan estates just mentioned, with other lands in the neighbourhood (parcel of the Lordship of Usk, which had devolved upon the King by direct descent from Isabella, another daughter of William Marshall, as her purparty of the Striguil estates), were consolidated into and became the "united royal Lordship of Raglan." This document is important as the only extant document creating a lordship marcher.

He married Ann, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux, who proved his will at Lambeth on August 31, 1469, power being reserved in the usual way to grant probate to the other executors also.

The following is a *verbatim et literatim* transcript of the will from the register, with the addition only of punctuation marks to

assist perusal, and reference numbers to the succeeding explanatory paragraphs :

"In noie Ihu. Item, I to buried in the Priory of Bergevenny¹ undre charge² bytwene my faders tounge and þe chauncell, and the erst³ þat shuld have be Tyn- tarne to be set upon the chauncell as my confessor Maister John Derman shall say, &c.;⁴ you my wife and brother Thomas Herbert. Item, þat alle other thinges in the boke of my wil⁵ þat is wretin with my hand be doon. . . And wife þat ye Remember your promise to take þe ordre of Wydowhood, as ye may be þe better maister of your owen, to performe my will, and to helpe my childern, as I love and trust you. And that ye make and to to be made Restitucion of alle wronges þat I have doon þat may come to your undrestanding; having alle waies in that matier Maister Leyson of your counsell, and Sir Edward, whome I trust verely in this, and to guye my son, &c. And þat a c tonne of⁶ be yovin⁷ to make the cloistre of Tyn- tarne. Item, þat Maister John Derman have xx.li: to Remembre me; and xx.li: to the grey Freres where my body shall lygh; and þat my body be sent fore home in alle hast secretely by Maister Leison and certeyn freres with him, &c. Item, þat the worth of xxx.li: of plate be sent to my keepers here. Item, to John Hays a cup of viij marcs, a yefte⁷ of xl. s. sent to his wife, and a gowne of velvet of myn for him. Item, to Restore Morgan Adam Gilbertes londes his right understanding.⁸ Item, to Thomas Herbert the ij gilt pottes that came last fro London, and my grete courser⁹; and to Edmund Holt x^s. To doctor Leisen x. marcs a year to singe for my soule During his life as ferforth as ye¹⁰ may; and Edmund Malyfaunte to wed one of my daughters. I pray him, &c.⁴ Item, I wil that John Herbert be sent for hom, and he to be one of myne executours. I hertely pray him to yeve⁷ attendance to þat and to the guying of my wife and childern; and he to be Rewarded of my good, &c. And Thomas Barry to be another of myn executours, &c. And the Rule of my son under my said brother Thomas Herbert. Item, too wrought pottes of silver to be yove⁷ to my said brother Morgan.⁸ Item, too prestes to be

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found to sing afore the Trinite¹¹ at Lante- lieue for my soule and for all there soules slayne in this feld for ij yere. Item, þat my brother Morgan be paied for suche stuf as I bought of hym, &c. Item, to the nonnery here C. s.; and to the Priory of Bradwell C. s.; and to þe iij orders of Freres here x.li. Item, þat my Almeshows have as muche Livelode¹² as shall suffice to find vj power men and one to serve them. Wife, pray for me, and take þe said ordre þat ye promised me, as ye had in my life my hert and love.¹³ God have mercy upon me, and save you and our childern; and our Lady and alle the Seintes in hevin helpe me to salvacion. Amen. With my hand the xxvij day of Julie.

"WILLIAM PEMBROKE."

The will was obviously written in contemplation of immediate death. He was not in sanctuary in a church, as Wordsworth's lines would suggest; he was in the hands of "keepers," who had at least so far shown him consideration that he bequeaths to them the value of 30 pounds in plate. He had already arranged that his body, until sent for, is to lie in the house of the Grey Friars. He gives legacies to the "nonnery here," to the Priory of Bradwell, and to the three Orders of Friars "here." These references are conclusive as to the place where he was writing, and the place where he was about to die. At Northampton the Friars Minor, or Grey Friars, "had the largest and best house of all the Friars in the Town" (Tanner, p. 385, citing Leland, *Itin.*, vol. i., p. 7). The "three orders of Freres here" next mentioned are to be identified with the Friars Preachers, the Carmelites or White Friars, and the Augustine Friars, all at Northampton (see Tanner, pp. 386, 387). The "nonnery here" was the Abbey of De la Pre or De Pratis, without Northampton, for nuns of the Cluniac Order (*ibid.*, p. 379). On the other hand, at Banbury there were, according to Tanner, only a lepers' hospital and a College of St. Mary.

The mention of Bradwell Priory in the will does not add to or subtract from this evidence. It was a priory of Black Monks, three and a quarter miles south-east of Stony Stratford, and fifteen miles from Northampton.

B

It remains to consider some other points on the will. The numbers refer to the corresponding numbers inserted in the transcript of the will.

1. It appears to be agreed by all writers that the direction for the burial to take place at Abergavenny was not carried out, but that the Earl, and his wife afterwards, were buried in the Abbey of Tintern. The Earl's preference for Abergavenny Priory was due only to the fact of his father being already buried there. Tintern lay within his own Striguil lordship, the earlier lords of which had been the founders and benefactors of the Abbey, and so was the more appropriate of the two. William Wyrcestre was at Tintern from September 5 to 7, 1478 (several of the dates in Nasmith's reprint of William's Diary require correction). He, among the memoranda relating to the Abbey, gives a list of the nobles and gentry slain on "Heggecote feld" (*i.e.*, Danesmoor), and it is to be inferred that he obtained it at Tintern, and it specially mentions some gentry of that neighbourhood. It is difficult to account for the list being at Tintern, or copied there by Wyrcestre, unless it was a copy of the list prepared for the commemoration at Llandeilo, directed in the will, of those "slain in this feld," and the Earl's widow had established a similar commemoration at the Abbey in connection with the Earl's burial there.

2. The puzzling words "undre charge," as appearing in the Prerogative Register, are, I have no doubt, a misreading of "under the arch," and I think Octavius Morgan, when writing his *Abergavenny Monuments*, came to the same conclusion, though he does not say so. He wrote (p. 52): "His [the Earl's] wish . . . although he so precisely fixes the spot, does not seem to have been attended to, for he seems to have been buried at Tyntern, and his brother occupies the spot he selected for himself." Then (p. 56), describing the tomb of the Earl's brother, Sir Richard Herbert, of Coldbrook, and his wife Margaret, he says: "It stands *under the arch* between the chapel and the choir, the head being very close to the pier of the arch, and occupies the precise spot designed by the Earl of Pembroke for himself."

The tomb of the father, Sir William ap

Thomas, is, in fact, in the chapel mentioned by Mr. Morgan. The brother Richard is by a slip called "Sir Henry" and "Herbert" by Mr. Clapham on p. 289 of his paper. He was beheaded at Northampton at the same time as his brother William.

That Wyrcestre does not mention the burial at Tintern is probably due to the fact that the event, so recent as only ten years before, was notorious, and so not necessary to record in his book.

3. "Erst" (incorrectly printed as "cost" by Nicolas and Morgan) is "herst," one of the many forms of "hearse," which at this period meant "an elaborate framework, originally intended to carry a large number of lighted tapers and other decorations over the bier or coffin while placed in the church at the funerals of distinguished persons." Murray's *New English Dictionary*, *s.v.*, 2 *a.*, quotes from *Le Morte Arthur*, 3:532, A.D. 1450:

By-fore a tombe that new was dyghte
Thereon an herse sothely to saye
Wyth an C tappers lygthe.

The same authority shows that there are instances of a "hearse" permanently fixed over a tomb, as in the case of the tomb of Richard Beauchamp in St. Mary's, Warwick, and at Tanfield, Yorkshire.

4. The recurrence of "&c." throughout the will suggests that the registry omitted some directions which were of a merely private or passing character; but it is annoying, particularly in the first instance, when it leaves the sentence incomplete.

5. The other will here referred to would be the will of real estate, not usually admitted to Probate.

6. What the material was of which 100 tons were to be given must remain a matter of speculation. There is no sign of erasure or omission in the register. Mr. Blashill suggested "stone," Mr. Marsh "lead," Sir John Maclean "timber," as the missing word. There are objections to all three. The Abbey had already large quarrying rights at Trellech under charters of William Marshall the younger and Richard, Earl of Gloucester. They had similarly extensive timber rights, besides large woods of their own; and in cases of grants of timber for such purposes

(as in Crown grants on the Close Rolls for churches and bridges) the grant was by number, not weight. I do not know of any possessions of the Earl from which lead in any substantial quantity was obtainable; besides, 100 tons of lead of any reasonable thickness would have more than covered, not only the cloisters, but the whole garth as well. The gift, however, seems to fix a date at which the cloisters were either being restored or completed.

7. "Yovin," "yefte," "yeve," and "yove" are M.E. forms for "given," "gift," "give," and "gave."

8. From the subsequent mention of "my said brother Morgan," the Morgan here mentioned must be the testator's brother, and the passage seems to mean that certain lands acquired from Adam Gilbert were to be given up to Morgan Herbert, as the testator was now satisfied as to his title to them.

9. "Courser" was at this period a charger or warhorse. See Murray's *Dictionary*, s.v.

10. "Ye" is apparently a clerical error for "he."

11. This church, at the Trinity Altar of which Mass is here directed to be sung, was either Llandeilo Pertholey, near Abergavenny, or Llandeilo Cressenny, five miles north of Raglan.

12. One of many forms of "livelihood"—i.e., "income" or "revenue" (Murray, s.v.). "To find" means "to provide for."

13. For the form of a widow's vow, and the ceremonies attending it, see *Liber Pontificalis* of Edmund, Bishop of Exeter (1420), edition R. Barnes, pp. 122-126, cited Furnivall's *Early English Wills*, pp. 135, 136.

The Earl left two sons. The eldest, William, succeeded to his honours and estates, exchanged the Earldom of Pembroke for that of Huntington (1479), was Chief Justice of South Wales (1483), and by his wife, Mary Woodville, left one child, Elizabeth, married to Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, who on his marriage with the heiress was created Baron Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower, their eldest son, Henry, Earl of Worcester (buried in the Priory Church at Chepstow, 1549), being the direct ancestor of the present Duke of Beaufort.

Our Earl's second son, known as Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, left a son William, who was created Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and afterwards (1551) Earl of Pembroke (by a fifth creation), and obtained from Edward VI. a grant (among other large estates) of the Lordships of Usk and Trellech, being other parts of the original Striguil estates. By his wife Anne, sister and heiress of the Earl of Northampton, and sister of Catherine Parr, he was the ancestor of the present Marquis of Bute and of Earl Windsor.



A Sussex Hill-fort.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.



THE *Victoria History of Sussex*, which has recently been published, devotes some twenty-seven pages to a description of the grass-covered earthworks and other forts which are to be found upon the more prominent summits of the South Downs. The well-known earthworks in the neighbourhood of Lewes, among which Mount Caburn is pre-eminent, receive a measure of attention. Strange to say, however, no mention is made of certain earthworks which are situated to the north-east of Mount Caburn at a distance of about a mile. Nor, so far as I am aware, is there any allusion to them in the forty-eight volumes issued by the Sussex Archæological Society. Perhaps these earthworks have been considered too insignificant for notice; or, possibly, they are known to have been contrived in modern times, in which case they are of little value to the antiquary. However this may be, there may be those to whom a brief, although rough, description of this hill-fort may prove interesting, if only to acquaint them of its lack of importance—if such be so—when, as was the case with myself, it is accidentally encountered.

As is well known, Mount Caburn is the southernmost height of that peculiarly detached mass of the South Downs which seems as though it had floated away from its parental range into the Sussex Weald. From

its northern approaches the Weald recedes until it is merged into the mid-Sussex heights. Upon its southern flanks flow the Ouse and its tributary the Ritch, the Ritch joining the Ouse below Lewes. This island of hill-tops presents a majestic appearance from the site of the battle-field on the adjacent downs, where it can be seen to its fullest advantage. The summit of the north-eastern spur of this detached mass is covered with a plantation, visible for miles around. The accompanying photograph, which was taken by my

of the trees and the thick undergrowth, no single complete view of the whole contour of the ramparts was obtainable. The ground-plan given on p. 13 was sketched by myself within the blank space enclosed, on the 25-inch ordnance map, by a line representing the edge of the plantation. The plan is drawn from eye-measurement and pacing; it must, therefore, be considered in the light of these imperfections.

The camp is more or less pear-shaped in plan, and, in some respects, is suggestive of



"THE HOLT," RINGMER, IN WHICH THE HILL-FORT IS SITUATED. THE SUSSEX WEALD APPEARS IN THE DISTANCE.

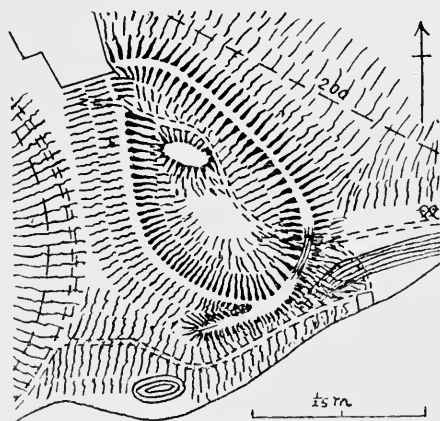
friend Mr. Watson, of Ealing, shows to the north-east of the point of observation the copse-crowned summit upon which the hill-fort now under description was constructed. Being informed of the existence of a mound within the planted area, I suspected a place of sepulture. Mr. Christie having kindly given the necessary permission, I excavated the mound, but with, alas! unsuccessful results. During the operation I was enabled to study the environment with facility, resulting in the discovery of a hill-fort of some dimensions. Owing, however, to the density

the earthwork which is situated on the Downs immediately above Edburton, near the well-known Devil's Dyke and the "Poor Man's Wall." On the side towards the north-east the banks are some 10 or 12 feet from the lowered ground-level within the fort. On the outside the banks pass rapidly down and over the 200-foot contour line to the edge of the plantation. Upon the western side, where the fort would seem to be more open to attack, owing to the slight fall of the land along the ridge of the hill, the banks are surprisingly flatter and lower. At

the southern extremity there is a curious raising of the ramparts, perhaps to twice the height of those at the east. In this respect, too, the plan of the Edburton fort is somewhat followed. This raised portion, which time has spread, runs rapidly down to the banks as they pass away to the north-west. It also sends out a spur to the south-west, but perhaps this is an accidental feature. It was so thickly enveloped in trees and bramble that an approximate idea only of its appearance was obtainable. On the south-west of the fort there lay for some distance parallel with the adjacent rampart an elongated basin or foss. The site is now intersected by a footpath, which is joined at its

2 feet wide at the top, tapering to 1 foot 6 inches at the depth of 4 feet. At 3 feet virgin chalk was encountered, but no trace of human remains, pottery, or other relics were found. Before refilling the trench a hollow in the bed-rock was dug and a glass jar inserted. The jar, the lid of which was rendered air-tight by a sealing of asphalt, contained a copy of the *Times*, September 1, 1898, a penny-piece dated 1894, two ears of ripe corn, and a piece of wash-leather, upon which was written a statement to the effect that the mound was opened on September 1, 1898, by Messrs. W. and W. F. Martin, and that nothing hidden was discovered. To some future excavator a disappointment is, no doubt, in store when he breaks open this bottle. When digging the trench it became apparent that the mound had not been thrown up when the camp was made, but that the interior of the camp had been uniformly lowered to form the banks, and the mound isolated.

As regards the age of the camp, which closely follows the contour of the hill-top, it may be prehistoric, or it may have been constructed "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." To which end of this time-scale it inclines I have, at present, no means of determining. Pick and shovel during a summer vacation would, no doubt, yield much. In spite of signs of modernity, the opinion may be hazarded that the fort is of an age with other British earthworks in the vicinity. If, with the kindly and sympathetic co-operation of the proprietor, a small sum could be guaranteed for surveying and for judicious excavation, valuable and interesting information might be gained upon its history, and additional light shed upon Sussex earthworks in general, about which so little at present is available.



THE HOLT, RINGMER
PLAN OF THE HILL-FORT.

entry by a path from the gateway to the open down, and by a path parallel to a sunken cart-track which ascends the hill from the east. It may fairly be concluded that the cart-track was formerly a part of the road to Lewes, forming an alternative route when the low-lying districts around were water-logged or impassable in winter. Its continuation over the mill-plain to the west intersects the road from Ringmer to Glynde, and traverses the site of a Saxon burying-ground (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxxiii., p. 129).

Within the camp a dish-cover mound is to be seen. At an angle slightly oblique to its longest diameter I cut a trench some

Eton College Songs.

BY THE REV W. C. GREEN, M.A.



HERE was long ago in College at Eton an institution called "Fireplace." On certain winter evenings the Collegers gathered round the great fire in Long Chamber, some bedsteads being dragged thither and arranged, and the fire being carefully built up. There they sang songs, not without occasional wetting of the musical whistle. The songs were of various kinds, some special to College, some not so.

When I myself entered College in 1847 the new buildings were completed and opened, and Long Chamber and Fireplace had ceased to be. But my elder brother (three years senior) saw the last of the Long Chamber days, and he, being musical, used to bring home to us, his younger brothers, the College songs. We sang them often, and he and I still keep in our memory a great store.

There was, I fancy, some rule that boys on their admission to Fireplace should (if they could) contribute a song; and such songs, if liked, were retained and sung repeatedly. Many songs had a chorus; if they had not, some were sung in chorus—untuneably, doubtless, to fastidious ears: so says A. D. C., author of *Eton in the Forties*. But tunes they had: some had well-known tunes; other tunes I never heard apart from their Eton words.

At what date Fireplace songs began to be a College custom I cannot say. Perhaps the institution was not so very old. For my father, an old Colleger, who left Eton for King's in 1812, though he used to listen with amusement to us singing these songs, did not, as far as I remember, speak of any such custom of song as current in his school-days. However, he was not very musical. Some of the songs, not especially Eton, are certainly older than my generation or his; but in the songs that I know there are no special *Eton* allusions that go beyond Keate, head master from 1809 to 1834.

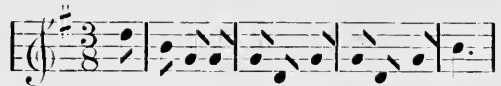
The songs, as I give them, are from my own memory, supplemented by my brother's.

I shall begin with the song that was sung

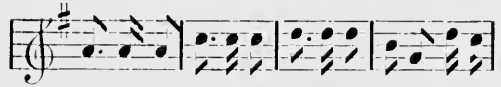
after the annual football match at the Wall between Collegers and Oppidans, played (as it still is) on "after twelve" of St. Andrew's Day. The Colleger eleven celebrated it by a "lush"—*i.e.*, a carousal—held in a room up Eton "after four," which interval so late in the year (November 30) must have ended with lock-up at five o'clock.

I give the tune of this with the first verse, as I do for some others.

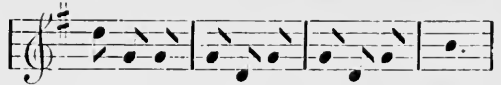
FOOTBALL SONG.



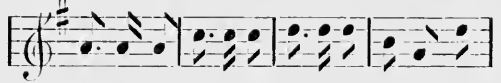
1. Now foot-ball is o-ver and fin-ish-ed the game,



Fol-de-rol, lol-de-rol, lol-de-rol, li-do. For a-



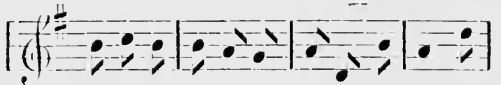
while, my brave fel-lows, for-get that you're lame,



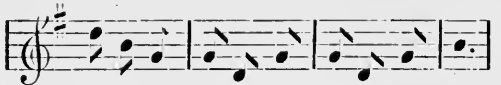
Fol-de-rol. lol-de-rol, lol-de-rol, li-do. Your



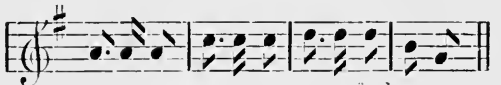
shins won't get bet-ter for mak-ing a fuss; I



see no ob-jec-tion to hav-ing a lush. Ri



fol-de-rol, lol-de-rol, lol-de-rol lay,



Fol-de-rol, lol-de-rol, lol-de-rol li-do.

2.

* * * * *
For surely there can be but little to blame,
As long as old Smith's* at the head of the game.

* 1845-1847.

3.

Not filled with more pleasure was Wellington's brain,
When he saw England's banner float over the main,
Than the heart of each Colleger will be replete
When he hears the glad tidings of Snivey's defeat.

This verse I owe to A. D. C.'s book.

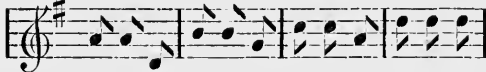
"The fine old Eton Colleger," to which A. D. C. gives the first place, must have been composed by an Etonian for Eton use. It went to the well-known tune of "The fine old English gentleman." This I used to hear sung in my childhood by those of a generation above me; perhaps it was even older than that. The Eton adaptation may be found in A. D. C.'s book. It speaks of a time before railways, for the departing Colleger "mounted on his four-in-hand."

"It has, Keate has passed away." Keate ceased to be head master in 1834, but he lived many years after that. The song in the last verse is a bit boastful: "We still will beat the Oppidans at football, bat, and oar." At football the Collegers won just a majority of matches in the decade 1841 to 1850, but at cricket the larger battalions more often prevailed. And on the river there was no match and no rivalry; Collegers then were never "in the boats." The next song I give is the "Blacksmith":

THE BLACKSMITH.



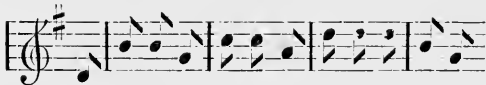
1. Here's a health to the black-smith, the prince of good



fel-lows, Who works at the forge, while the boy blows the



bel-lows. Sing hey, sing ho, sing spank-er-down dil-lo,



The sound of the bag-pipes came un-der his pil-low.

2.

When a gentleman asks him his horse for to shoe,
He has no objection to one glass or two.

Sing hey, etc.

3.

The first glass he drinks to the health of the Queen,
And all the Royal Family that ever were seen.

4.

The next glass he drinks to the girl he loves best,
Who keeps all his secrets locked up in her breast.

5.

The next glass he drinks without any remorse;
He fills up a bumper and drinks to the horse.

6.

And while his companions around him are quaffing,
He fills up a bumper and drinks to the Baffin.

The third verse suggests a Victorian date, but, if the song was earlier, a rhyme for "king" was not difficult. And verse 6 must have been in Keate's time. For in this verse (the blacksmith having drunk three glasses) the scene changes, and it is an Eton Colleger who drinks. Baffin was understood to be a nickname for Dr. Keate. But when I went up to King's in 1851 I learnt from my seniors, actual boys under Keate (there were many then surviving), that "baffing" was the word coined by the boys for the sort of intercalary growl uttered by Keate when speaking in excitement, so that Keate was the "baffer" rather than the "baffin." Some representations of this sound I remember hearing from my father when he told me of some of Keate's utterances.

Another song of the Bacchanalian order was "Come, landlord, fill the flowing bowl," with its three jolly and "determined" post-boys, and praises of punch. But this old song was not peculiar to Eton College. I may here remark that I do not believe these bacchanalian choruses appreciably corrupted the morals of the Etonian songsters, however they acted on their musical tastes. Some folks nowadays, in too much zeal for temperance, run into absurdities. Everyone knows the round, "A boat, a boat unto the ferry," with its expressed desire for "good sherry." There is now a temperance version of it running thus:

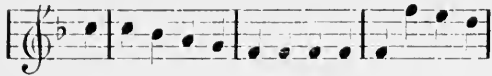
A glass, a glass, but not of sherry,
For we without it can be merry;
Cold water makes us happy very.

Learning this when I came into Suffolk twenty-two years ago, I invented a middle-course song for my boys:

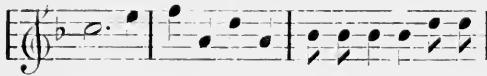
A gig, a gig, to ride to Bury,
For oh, the roads are dirty very;
To get safe home will make us merry.

In our College répertoire were several sailor songs. Here is one :

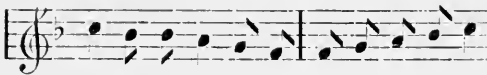
ON FRIDAY MORNING.



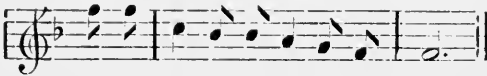
1. On Fri-day morn-ing we set sail, And 'twas not far from



land, When we es-pied a pret-ty mer-maid, with a



comb and a brush in her hand, her hand, her hand,



with a comb and a brush in her hand.

[Chorus repeats the tune.

Chorus.

For the raging waves do roar, roar, roar,
And the stormy winds do blow, blow, blow,
And we poor sailors are up in the top,
And the land-lubbers lie down below, below, below,
And the land-lubbers lie down below.

2.

Then up spake the captain of our gallant ship,
And a well-spoken man was he :
" For want of the jolly-boat, we all shall be drown'd,
And sink to the bottom of the sea, the sea, the sea,
And sink to the bottom of the sea."

For, etc.

3.

And up spake the cabin-boy of our gallant ship,
And a well-spoken boy was he,
" My father and mother in fair London town
This night will be weeping for me, for me, for me,
This night will be weeping for me."

For, etc.

4.

Then three times round went our gallant ship,
And three times round went she ;
Three times round went our gallant ship,
And sank to the bottom of the sea, the sea, the sea,
And sank to the bottom of the sea.

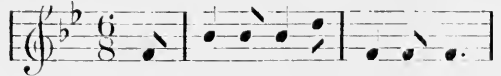
For, etc.

There were some other sea songs current in College, as "The Arethusa," "Hearts of Oak," and "Billy Taylor," but these are too well known to need repetition.

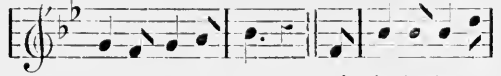
"Mr. Simpkins" was a curious ballad. I never, oft as I have repeated or sung it to amuse, found it known to any but old Collegers. It cannot be called a song of high

moral tendency, but the horrors of it are so mixed with the ridiculous that I fancy they slipped harmless over our boyish minds. I hold it all in my memory, but will not reproduce it. It is written in *Eton in the Forties*. I will pass on to a sort of kitchen ballad, "Supper with Betty."

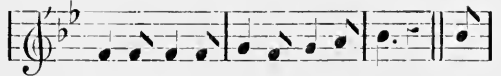
SUPPER WITH BETTY.



1. Last night an in - vi - tation I got,



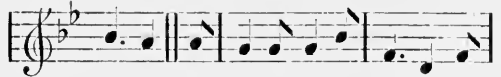
Supper with Betty to take ; This in - vi - tation I



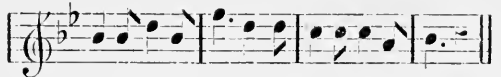
quick - ly took, 'Twas all for Bet - ty's sake. And



af - ter supper was o - ver, Of the cup - board I got



the keys. One pocket I fill'd with Lut - ter, the



other I fill'd with cheese, the other I fill'd with cheese.

2.

My pockets now being fully cramm'd with a pound of good butter or more,
The master with a thundering row came rattling at the door,
And I, not knowing what to do, did up the chimney fly,
And there I sat quite at my ease like sweep exalted high.

3.

Now safe and up the chimney, and seated at my ease,
The fire began the butter to melt, likewise to toast the cheese.
My master he the chimney look'd up, and thought the devil was there,
For every drop that came tumbling down, it made it for to flare.

4.

My master he the chimney got up, the devil a word did he say,
But thinking that by water he'd drive the devil away ;
The water it came tumbling down as fast as it could fall,
And I came tumbling after, butter and cheese and all.

5.
Now safe and down the chimney, with smutty and greasy face,
I quickly to the street-door ran, and down the street did race;
The dogs did bark, the children scream'd, up flew the windows all,
And everyone cried out "Well done!" as loud as they could bawl.

Of my next specimen I am not sure whether it was a College song in my time or we got the words from my father. But, even so, it was a song of his school-days, and he was an Eton Colleger. We sang it to the tune of "Mr. and Mrs. John Prevôt," an amusing matrimonial duet, which a cousin of my mother's used to sing.

MR. BOURNE AND HIS WIFE.

Mr. Bourne and his wife at
break-fast had a strife, she wan-ted bread and
but-ter with her tea, fol - de - rol. He
swore he'd rule the roast, and he'd have some but-ter'd
toast, So two log - ger - heads a-
bout let us sing, fol - de - rol.

2.
There was a Mr. Moore, who lived on the first floor,
A man mighty strong in his wrist, fol-de-rol;
He overheard the splutter about the toast and butter,
And he knock'd down Mr. Bourne with his fist, fol-de-rol.

3.
"Ods bobs, upon my life, it's a shame to beat your wife,
It is both a shame and a disgrace, fol-de-rol."
"Ods bobs," said Mrs. Bourne, "but it's no affair of yourn";
And she dash'd a cup of tea in his face, fol-de-rol.

VOL. III.

Such are some of the old Eton College songs. No one regrets that Long Chamber passed away sixty years since. With it vanished the singing of the songs. My old friend A. D. Coleridge terms them the "cacophonous shouts which formed our declamatory chorus in the so-called College songs that cheered our winter evenings in Fireplace." A. D. C. became an excellent singer, of exceptional musical knowledge and taste. And his strictures apply to the scraps of slang and scurrility, of which he has preserved more than need be remembered. But the real songs do not merit such severe condemnation. They had tunes, however untuneably some of the chorus may have sung them. (A. D. C. himself cannot have been "cacophonous.") And in the words of these songs there was very little really bad or corrupting. Some, I grant, were bacchanalian, some vulgar. But as an anthology gathered by boys they reached a fair average, and many good songs were among them. Certainly, I do not believe that the College songs perceptibly corrupted the music or morals of their age.

In my boyhood was current a mistranslation of Horace's *Delicta majorum immeritus lues* into "The delights of our ancestors were unmitigated filth." Some persons would nowadays accept this for a serious truth. For "commemoration of benefactors" they would substitute "vituperation of malefactors," and would read into the text of Sirach's son, "Let us now *blame* famous men and our fathers that begat us."

I hold a more favourable opinion even of our triflings. College songs were, I believe, a harmless "delight" to the Tugs of the first half of the last century, and may even now amuse some as ancient curiosities.

But—to end in a lighter vein—I will give as much as I remember of a purely Etonian song :

FLOREAT ETONA.

1. Come, pledge me a toast, to the dregs let each drain,
For per-haps we may ne'er meet to drink it a-gain;
C

Let's ban-ish all care, and all sor-row and strife,
And drink to the joys of an E-ton life.
Flo-reat E-to-na! Flo-reat E-to-na!
Flo-reat E-to-na! Hip, hip, hur-rah!

[But schooldays are fleeting and vanish away,
For the young must grow older, and graver the gay ;]
The old boy's grown sedate, for he's taken a wife,
And sighs to look back on his Eton life.
Floreat Etona ! etc.



Aspenden Church, Herts.

BY W. B. GERISH.

THE village of Aspenden, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the town of Buntingford, consists of a long, straggling street, having on the south side a nameless rivulet, a feeder of the river Rib, across which rustic wooden bridges are thrown at intervals, giving access to the cottages on the other side. The street has a singular eighteenth-century air, the public road terminating at the church, which is situated at the park gates, and, as with the fabrics at Knebworth, North Mimms, and elsewhere in the county, standing upon the demesne land.

The meaning of the place-name Aspenden, until quite recently spelt Aspeden, and always pronounced Asp'den, has proved a mine of conjecture for the historian and local writers. Chauncy, writing in 1700, says, "so termed from the asps or adders which frequently breed in the vale." This worthy man lived only some five miles distant, and should have known; but these reptiles seem to have been exterminated for many years; a harmless grass-snake is the

only creature occasionally met with there. Salmon, another historian, who wrote in 1728, says: "While some derive its name from asps or adders—*Caverna viperina*—others say it is from the aspen-tree, which is supposed to have grown plentifully here." There are at this date a few of the trembling poplars to be found in the neighbourhood: possibly in Saxon times these trees were numerous, and the village was known as the Aspen Valley (Skeat's *Place-Names of Hertfordshire*).

There are two hamlets in Aspenden, Berkesdon (locally Barden) and Wakeley, both of which possessed churches. That at Berkesdon was in existence until 1584, when John Brograve caused it to be demolished. Its site is a matter of conjecture, but it probably stood near the manor-house of Tannis. The Church of St. Giles at Wakeley was served by the Canons of Holy Trinity in London, and when at the dissolution of the monasteries its tiny revenue of 11s. and 7 acres of glebe passed into lay hands, probably no one could be found to accept so small a stipend, and the building fell into decay. Its foundations were partly uncovered a few years ago by the East Herts Archæological Society, but the site had been so thoroughly pillaged for material with which to mend the farm roads that no definite plan could be determined.

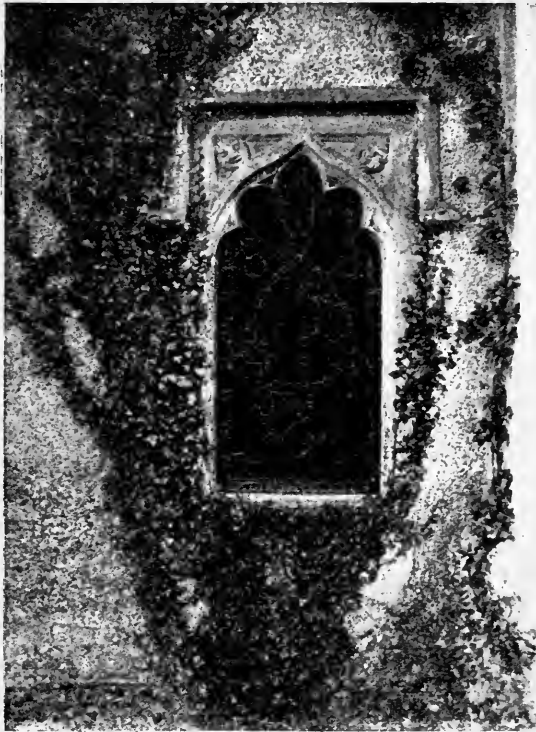
Aspenden is supposed to have been chiefly waste and woodland at the Conquest, and was given to Eudo Dapifer, together with six other manors in the county. A later owner was the turbulent Geoffrey de Mandeville, who, in the troubled reign of Stephen, reduced the country-side into a state of anarchy, which lasted until his death in 1144. A still later possessor was one John de Wengham, a Canon of St. Paul's, who had evidently obtained it by undue influence (he held it personally, and not in trust), for his son, John de Wengham, suffered imprisonment because he was unable to show a good title to the estate. He was, however, permitted to hold the manor for life upon payment of rent and doing service to the rightful owner.

In the great survey of lands of 1085, known as Domesday, it is stated that "in demesne are two carucates, a presbyter with

six bordars having one carucate." The same record states that Aldred, one of Edward the Confessor's thanes, held the manor previous to the Norman invasion, and to this knight may be attributed the erection of a church. Of this fabric there are no visible remains, unless the small and narrow circular-headed window high up on the north side of the chancel is of this period. If so, this wall is probably all that survives of Aldred's church.

hammer played such havoc with the "pictures" in Hertfordshire churches under a mandate from the Earl of Manchester in the Commonwealth period.

The low side-window in the north-west corner of the chancel was probably inserted about the latter part of the fourteenth century, and, like many others of its class, its purpose is puzzling. It is on the side of the church remote from the road and village,



ASPENDEN CHURCH: LOW SIDE WINDOW IN NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CHANCEL.

The Early English period is represented by the windows on the north and south of the chancel. There was a three-light window of this date at the east end, but it was destroyed by Sir Robert Clifford, and the present Perpendicular window inserted in its place. The stained glass with which it is filled is beyond all criticism. The crude, glaring colours are fearful, and one longs (almost) for one hour of Robert Aylee, the Bishop Stortford glazier, who with his

but close to the footpath which leads to Buntingford. It may therefore be either a confessional aperture, the opening through which the sacring-bell was rung at the elevation of the Host, or for the purpose of ascertaining that the lamps on the altar and above the rood-loft were burning.

A little to the east of this window is a recess in the wall, having an ogee-shaped arch decorated with crockets. It is usually termed an Easter sepulchre, but it was also

very probably a benefactor's tomb, adapted for the purpose of holding the wooden representation of the holy sepulchre at Eastertide. Similar recesses are to be found at Knebworth and Much Hadham in this county. To about the same period (1350-1400) may be assigned the image niche, discovered at the Restoration in 1873. Its canopy had been chiselled off and the niche itself filled up, doubtless by the reforming zealots in Edward VI.'s reign. This niche probably contained the image of St. Mary, to whom the church is dedicated, and it was the late Rector's hope to have had a figure of the Virgin inserted therein.

Another discovery at this period was that of a very small piscina found not far from the Clifford tomb in the south wall of the aisle. No trace was met with of any altar, but here, doubtless, Masses were performed by the chantry priest for the souls of Sir Robert Clifford, the Lady Elizabeth, their children, and all Christian souls.

In the same wall on the exterior near the porch is a deep semicircular head recess, the purpose of which it is difficult to surmise. It has been suggested that an anchorite's cell stood there previous to the erection of the porch, the recess at that time opening into the church.

The font is another Perpendicular feature. It is an octagon, ornamented on four sides with square panels, in which are circles containing quatrefoils having plain shields within the cusps. The alternate panels are plain. The north face is modern, as it was found that this side had been cut off to permit of the widening of a pew in which it stood. On the top two new portions of stone have been inserted, which probably mark where the staples for the cover were fixed.

In the pier at the north-west corner of the chapel may be seen the head of the upper entrance to the rood-loft. The skilful way in which walls and piers were pierced by door and stairways in order to give access to the rood-lofts, rendered necessary by the change of ritual, calls for admiration, and speaks much for the stability of the masonry.

According to the late Rector, the Rev. A. P. Sanderson, M.A., some 300 years elapsed before any extensive structural altera-

tions were made to the fabric. Then Sir Ralph Jocelyn, a wealthy city merchant who had retired to live at Aspenden Hall, undertook to make extensive reparations, at presumably, his own cost. Previous to this he had successfully filled the offices of Sheriff and Lord Mayor, and in 1471 he had valiantly captured the city train-bands, which under his charge defeated the insurgents in an attempt made by Thomas Neville to rescue Henry VI. from the Tower of London.

He, it is recorded, built the south aisle and porch, re-roofed the nave and chancel, probably raising the roof in the process; and it is at this period that the chancel arch was taken down and not rebuilt.

Sir Ralph died in 1478, and, strangely enough, was not interred here, but among his ancestors at Sawbridgeworth. A brass to his memory in that church, inscribed "Orate pro anima Radulphi Jocelyn quondam militis et Magistratus Civitatis London qui obiit 25 Oct., 1478," has disappeared. In the third bay of the chancel window (presumably that on the south side) there existed in 1796 a portrait of Sir Ralph, with his arms and those of the Barleys and Egertons, with whom he was connected. The writer of *A Survey of the Present State of Aspenden Church, 1796*, says: "I very fortunately on my first visit made a note of this portrait and arms, for on my going a few days afterwards I found it had been broken; and as I made strict search, I was lucky enough to recover from among the weeds outside the head unbroken. Underneath it was the inscription in old text letters:

Pro bono statu Radulphi Jossel.
(For the welfare of Ralph Jocelyn.)"

He gives a very accurate drawing of the figure, which is reproduced in the volume.

Lady Jocelyn, doubtless by reason of her wealth, had many suitors, although, like her husband, it is to be presumed she was somewhat advanced in years. She chose for her second husband Sir Robert Clifford, a notable figure in the history of that period. The Cliffords were born fighters and conspirators, so that it is not surprising to find Sir Robert engaged in a plot to place upon the throne Perkin Warbeck, the impersonator of Richard, Duke of York, one of the two

Princes murdered in the Tower. Professor Gardiner holds the view that Sir Robert was only a make-believe supporter of the Pretender, and that he was really a daring spy acting on Henry's behalf. What we know is that he betrayed his associates and obtained the royal pardon.

Sir Robert died in 1508, and his wife, as Chauncy tells us, only "survived him awhile," and was interred with her lord beneath the beautiful canopied altar-tomb now relegated to semi-obscurity in the south-east corner of the chapel. That it has been moved, and damaged in the process, is only too evident. Its original position was possibly either against the east end of the chapel or against the present wall more to the west. The removal was effected, doubtless, when the alterations to the chapel were made by the Freemans.

The Clifford tomb is worthy of careful examination. A somewhat similar erection is to be seen in the chancel of Sawbridge-worth Church to the memory of one of the Jocelyns. It is of Bethersden marble, with a richly carved canopy, having inlaid figures of brass of a knight and lady in the attitude of prayer; between them was a representation of the Holy Trinity, presumably removed by the Reformers, who also carefully cut away the request for prayers for the departed. The knight is in armour, and his surcoat is emblazoned with the arms of Clifford: Cheque or and azure, a fess gules, three annulets or, impaling sable, three quatrefoils or, differenced over all with an annulet. The lady is wearing an elaborate mantle, having upon the dexter side the arms of Clifford before mentioned, and those of Barley, three bars wavy sable, on the other. There are indents of two other shields. At the feet of the knight is the indent of two children, probably sons, and at the feet of the lady are two daughters kneeling. From the mouth of the knight there was formerly a scroll inscribed:

Benedicta et Sancta Trinitas.
(Blessed and Holy Trinity.)

And from the lady's mouth is a scroll inscribed:

Miserere nobis peccatoribus!
(Have mercy on us sinners!)

A shield on the left bears the Clifford arms, and one on the right the arms of Barley.

The inscription reads:

"(Pray for the soule of) Syr Robert Clyfford, late Knight for the body to ye most excellent prince Kyng Henry ye VII. and master of hys ordynaunce also (for the soule of) dame Elysabeth his wyf to Sr Rauffe Josselyn Knyght which Syr Robt. Clyfford was the thyrde son of Thomas late lord Clifford the said syr Robt. decessed the XV. day of March in the XXIII. yer of the Reigne of Kyng henr. ye VII. the said dame Elisabeth decessed the . . . day of . . . in M.C.C.C.C.C."

Around the edge of the tomb is the following:

"Credo quod redemptor meus sivit et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et in carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem meum. Tedet animam meam vitæ meæ."

Which may be translated:

"I believe that my Redeemer lives, and that at the last day I shall rise again from the earth, and in my flesh I shall see God my Saviour. My soul is weary of life."

The tomb was evidently erected prior to the decease of Lady Clifford, as the date of her death is left blank.

Of about the same date is the only other monumental brass, to the memory of Thomas and Alice Goodrich. The man is dressed as a merchant, with calculating beads suspended at his waist; the lady is in a plain costume, with straight head-dress. The inscription is now imperfect, but when Salmon (1728) copied it read:

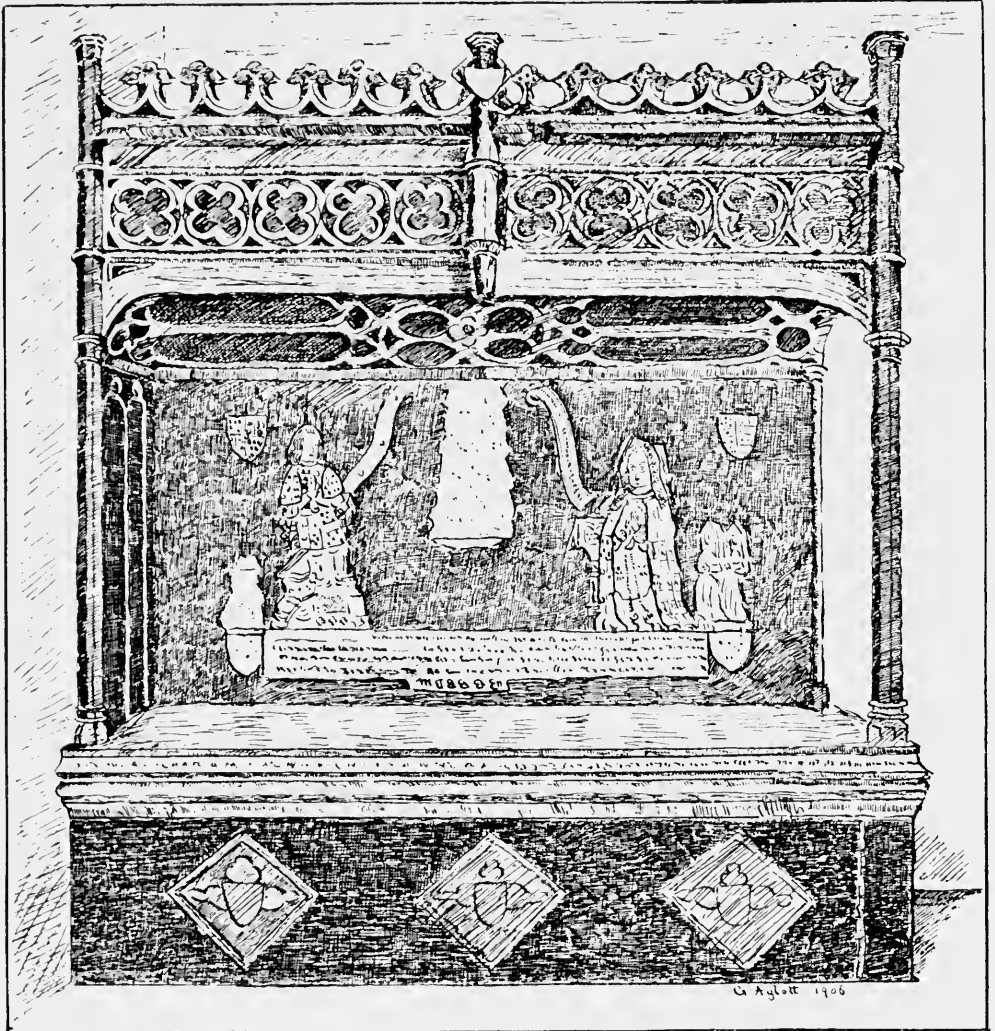
"Thomas Goodrich et Alicie uxoris ejus qui quidem obit 15 die mensis Julii millessimo cccc mo quorum (anima propicietur deus)."

It is suggested that these people lived at Tannis Court, that being the only large house, other than the Hall, in the neighbourhood.

The Aspenden estate at Lady Clifford's death reverted to the Crown. This presumes either a lack of heirs or that Sir Robert had only a life interest in it. In the next fifty years it was in the possession of three families: the Philpots, the Sadleirs (of Standon), and the Gylls (of Wyddial). In 1605 it was purchased by William and Ralph Freeman, city merchants, who invested their

money largely in the estates of Hertfordshire loyalists, partly by purchase, and partly by advancing money thereon and foreclosing on the mortgages, until at one time they are said to have owned or held in bonds half the

neck the mayoral collar. William wears a civic gown trimmed with fur, and both have full Elizabethan ruffs round their necks. The epitaph states that William's body was originally interred in St. Michael's Church,



ASPENDEN CHURCH : ALTAR TOMB WITH BRASSES TO SIR ROBERT AND LADY ELIZABETH CLIFFORD.

land of the county. Their busts in copper surmount a large tablet on the south aisle near the porch, Ralph being represented in armour, over which he is wearing an open fur cloak without sleeves, and around his

Cornhill, and removed hither in 1702 after its destruction. Salmon states that the monuments (busts) were rescued by Major William Freeman from those who had stolen them in the time of the Fire.

The Freemans are said to have rebuilt the chapel at the east end of the south aisle, but it is more probable they only altered the early Lady or Clifford Chapel to suit their own requirements. Cussans says: "It is evident by the arrangement of the pillars that support the roof that the pier at the east end must have been about 9 feet wide, thus forming a wall for some distance on the north side of the Lady Chapel, the total length of which was about 17 feet. The double arch, with Jacobean mouldings and decoration, which now separates that portion of the aisle from the body of the church, was erected by Ralph Freeman in 1622, as appears from the date carved under the Freeman arms." This was only a year before his death, which occurred in 1623. The estate remained in the Freeman family until 1760, when it was sold to the Bolderos, whose descendants (the Lushingtons) now hold it. The old Hall, said to have been built by the Freemans, and depicted in Chauncy's *History*, was pulled down by the father of the present owner, it is said, in hot haste, an army of navvies being employed for the purpose, and the present Hall erected with equal celerity. It is a commodious mansion, with but little pretension to architectural beauty.

There is little more to say about the church, except to mention that the tower is an addition, probably, of the fourteenth century, the great epoch of tower-building. It is stated that, owing to some portions of the walls having been cut away to permit of the bells being hung in two tiers, there is danger of a collapse, and steps must be taken without delay to remedy it. The bells are eight in number, two being the gift of William Freeman in 1736, and one of Ralph Freeman in 1681. Until one was recast in 1871, the remaining five were dated, four 1681, and the other 1736, indicating that they owed their existence to the Freeman influence. This family were very musical, and adepts at bell-ringing. The Rev. Ralph Freeman, who was Rector here from 1743 to 1770, is said to have had the small western door cut in the tower to admit of easy access to the belfry. While ringing the changes one evening a messenger arrived in hot haste to say that Hamels was on fire. He thereupon hurried off, without waiting to put on either

hat or wig, and, standing watching the flames, caught a chill from which he died.

The west window of this tower is a reproduction of an earlier Perpendicular window, and is simple and good.

The porch dates from the same period, judging by the small two-light windows on either side. The shields of arms on the spandrels commemorate the Cliffords and Barleys (chequ. a fess differenced by an annulet impaling ermine, three bars wavy) and the Jocelyns (quarterly 1st and 4th, a wreath argent, with four hawks' bells in the middle and a mullet of the second and third).

The north door opposite the porch has apparently been blocked up for a considerable period. Many of these were either closed or destroyed at the Reformation, when processions no longer took place for which a north door was necessary, and the few that still remain in the country are frequently disused, as they are said to make the building cold in winter.

The symmetry of the fabric is somewhat spoilt by the flat roof of the aisle and the curious dormer windows in the nave, inserted by the late Rector for the purpose of obtaining more light; but these are not so unpleasing to the eye as the high-ridged roof of the chapel. Perhaps some future wealthy owner of the manor may be prevailed upon to reduce the height of this, and at the same time clear away the very ugly box-pew that now so greatly detracts from the beauty of the interior.

In conclusion, reference should be made to Aspenden's worthy son and benefactor, Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, whose parents' monument is to be seen on the south wall. The Wards are said to have lived in the picturesque red-brick house hard by, now used as a school. Bishop Ward's best monument is his hospital or almshouses, a cheerful quadrangular block of buildings at the entrance to the town of Buntingford. This and his other charitable bequests will ever keep his memory green in the neighbourhood.



Samuel Butler's Country.

BY H. J. DANIELL.



SITUATED at the foot of the western slope of Bredon Hill, an outlying spur of the Cotswolds, and in the southern portion of the county of Worcester, is the little village of Strensham. The excellent state of the roads in the country round makes the neighbourhood a pleasant field of operations for the cyclist; while picturesque old barns, ancient churches, and a superabundance of "black-and-white" cottages afford great attractions for the artist and the antiquary.

The neighbourhood is noted for the excellent views that can be obtained there, especially from the summit of Bredon Hill. To the west and front of the hill the Severn Valley lies spread out before us, conspicuous therein being the towers of Tewkesbury Abbey and Worcester Cathedral. To the north of Worcester the Lickey Hills conceal the position of Birmingham and the other manufacturing towns in the district. To the west the long clear-cut line of the Malvern Hills bounds the valley, and on the north-east the Warwickshire Avon flows through the fertile Vale of Evesham, and joins the Severn at Tewkesbury, whence, united, they flow on past Gloucester to the Bristol Channel.

Here, at Strensham, in the midst of this picturesque scenery, the poet Samuel Butler, the celebrated author of *Hudibras*, was born. The house in which he first saw the light has long since vanished. It was known as "Butler's Cot," and Samuel's father is supposed to have been a small farmer. The future poet was born in 1612 on February 14, and his memory is kept green in the parish by a modern tablet in the church.

The village of Strensham itself is of no great interest, but the church is well worth a visit. It consists of nave, chancel, and square embattled western tower, a conspicuous object in the Severn Valley. At the west end of the nave is a gallery, the front of which is formed by the ancient rood-screen, the only one of its kind in the locality. The screen is divided into twenty-three compartments, in each of which is painted the figure of a saint, with the exception of the central

panel, which contains the picture of a King, presumably Henry VI. All these figures have unfortunately been "restored." For four centuries the Manor of Strensham was held by the family of Russell, who also acquired the Manor of Little Malvern at the Dissolution. During the Civil War the family were ardent Royalists, and at that time their castle was destroyed, the only traces which can be found at the present time being the empty moats. The parish church contains many monuments to members of this family. The finest of these is in the chancel. It is a magnificent alabaster tomb, with recumbent effigies of Thomas Russell (1632) and his wife Elizabeth. He is represented in armour, and his wife in the costume of the period. This monument has fortunately escaped the ravages of both Parliamentary soldiers and nineteenth-century churchwardens, and the figures are in excellent condition, not, as is so frequently seen, with broken noses, feet, spurs, and fingers.

In the north corner of the chancel is a Perpendicular altar-tomb with brass to John Russell (1562). In the floor are two more brasses of knights, both members of the Russell family, one being dated 1405, the other about 1470. The last Russell monument is the reclining figure of Sir Francis, Baron Russell, who died in 1705. In the nave is an old Norman font and several ancient tiles, which probably came from the Malvern kilns.

The neighbourhood is rich in interesting churches. Tewkesbury Abbey is too well known to require a description here, but Bredon, Twynning, Earls Croome, Eckington, and Pershore Abbey would all repay a visit.

Bredon possesses a most beautiful cruciform church, with a central tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The greater part of the church is Norman, the moulding above the doors of the nave being especially fine. A contrast is formed by the transept on the south side of the nave, which is built in the Early English style, with several Purbeck marble shafts. In this transept is a large alabaster tomb in the Renaissance style. Beneath a canopy lie the effigies of George Reed (1610) and his wife, Katherine Greville. Six sons and two daughters kneel by their parents, and the whole monument is sur-

mounted by the Reed crest—a large black eagle with outstretched wings—which gives an excellent finish to the handsome tomb. In three recesses in this transept are as many stone coffin slabs. Two have crosses cut upon them, and are not unlike the graves of the Knights Templars at Bosbury in Herefordshire. The third slab is ornamented with a curious device—a shield, from which spring two arms holding a heart between the hands. In the chancel are many ancient tiles, and a slab with a brass surmounted by a mitre to John Prideaux, who was ejected from the Bishopric of Worcester during the Commonwealth. There is a good Easter sepulchre in the chancel, and an incised slab to Thomas Copley (1573). Another tomb has three small recumbent effigies of a man, a woman, and a child (c. 1510), and another has a thorny crucifix, above which is a canopy, with two heads, of a man and a woman, beneath it. Not far from the church is a fifteenth-century tithe-barn.

Eckington Church was restored in 1887. It contains a large monument with kneeling figures to John and Anne Hanford (1616). The Hanfords lived at Wollas Hall, a house the greater part of which dates from 1612. At the entrance to the village is a small wayside cross, restored in 1837. Midway between Eckington and its northern neighbour, Birlingham, the Avon is crossed by Eckington Bridge, a fine example of sixteenth-century work, which is well worthy of an artist's brush.

Pershore is noted for its plums, and for all that is left of its once famous mitred Abbey, which was founded in 689 by Oswald, son of Ethelred I. At the Dissolution the Abbey was handed over to the Royal Commissioners by John Stanwell, the last Abbot, and soon afterwards the nave was pulled down—a fate which also befell one of the transepts, the Lady Chapel, and cloisters. The best Norman work is to be seen at the west end, especially the four great arches upholding the tower. The rest of the building is of thirteenth and fourteenth century work.

The chief monuments are two of the Elizabethan period to members of the Hazlewood family, a mutilated effigy of a knight, with crossed legs and a hunting horn by his

side, and the tomb of William de Hervington, Abbot, whose head rests on his mitre. Some curious modern glass depicts scenes from the history of the Abbey.

Earls Croome is situated on the left bank of the Severn, near Upton. The house is a very fine example of seventeenth or sixteenth century black-and-white work. The Jefferys lived here for a considerable time, and Samuel Butler was secretary to one member of the family. There is an inscription in the church to Thomas Jeffery, *obit* 1650.

Just over the Gloucestershire border is the village of Twyning. Here there is an interesting church where a sermon on marriage is annually preached on April 6, in accordance with an old bequest. The most interesting monument is the recumbent effigy of Sybill Clare (1577), whose baby lies by her side. Under the tower is a mural tablet with busts of three members of the Hancocke family, who died at the end of the seventeenth century.

A spot much sought after by artists is the little village of Ripple, where there is an old village cross, at the foot of which are the stocks and whipping-post. As a background there are several old cottages and some almshouses, rebuilt in 1701. The church dates from the twelfth century, and contains fourteen splendidly carved miserere seats and a Bishop's Bible, dated 1603.

This part of the country has seen its share of battles during both the Wars of the Roses and the Great Rebellion. On Brockridge Common is a huge oak, known as the "Haunted Oak," because it is supposed to be haunted by the ghosts of those slain in the disastrous rout from Tewkesbury, when the Yorkists pressed hard on the heels of the flying Lancastrians.

At Upton-on-Severn a very smart affair took place during the Civil War as a prelude to the Battle of Worcester. The Royalists were holding the town, and had broken down the bridge over the Severn. A few Roundheads, however, in the face of a heavy fire, managed to get across by one plank which had been left intact. Covered by their fire, more Parliamentarians managed to cross. The Royalists were surrounded and besieged in the old church, and were at last compelled to capitulate.

All these commons, like the aforementioned Brokeridge and Defford, formed part of the great Malvern Chase. This vast expanse of forest land extended right up to the top of the Malvern Hills, where it adjoined the demesne of the Bishops of Hereford. To prevent boundary disputes, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who married the daughter of Edward I., and through her obtained Malvern Chase, dug a ditch along the top of the Malvern Hills, which still goes by the name of the Red Earl's Dyke.

The keeper of Malvern Chase resided at Hanley Hall, a pleasant black and white house. It is in the parish of Hanley Castle, a village on the right bank of the Severn, which is also noteworthy as having been the birthplace of Bishop Bonner.

Other noteworthy old houses in the neighbourhood are Eastington Court and Pirton Court. The former is in the parish of Longdon, and in the church there is a brass to a William de Eastington (1523).

Perhaps one of the most interesting old houses in the district is Birts Morton Court, a type of the defensible dwelling-house of the fifteenth century. It is surrounded by a broad moat, and has an old castellated gateway on the north side. Here for several centuries lived the Nanfans, a family of Cornish extraction. The manor was granted to Sir John Nanfan, Esquire to the Body to King Henry VI. He has a fine tomb to his memory in the church. No reference to Birts Morton would be complete without mention of the shadow of the Raggedstone, which is especially supposed to hang over the Court. This Raggedstone is one of the most southerly hills of the Malvern Range, and the shadow is a curious phenomenon, caused by a cloud coming up behind the twin peaks of the hill, and throwing a shadow over the surrounding country. Legend attributes it to a monk of Little Malvern Priory, who, for some sin, had to crawl daily on hands and knees to the top of the hill. He died in the execution of his penance, and with his last breath cursed whomsoever the shadow should fall on. The final fall of the great Cardinal Wolsey is attributed to this curse, because, when chaplain to the Nanfans, he was once overshadowed by the cloud. Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham,

once took refuge from his pursuers in the Court, and Queen Margaret and Prince Edward are said to have done the same; but whether the shadow put in an appearance then, history does not say.



Inscribed Roman Fibulæ.

BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.



AMONGST a large collection of objects of Roman date found at South Ferrily, Lincolnshire, by the late Thomas Smith, and recently acquired by the Hull Corporation for its Municipal Museum, are two brooches and a fragment of a third of altogether exceptional interest. The special feature about these is that they bear inscribed upon them the maker's name, Aucissa (AVCISSA). In general shape and ornamentation these brooches do not differ greatly from the ordinary types of fibulæ. The arch is half-pear shaped; one end—the stalk, as it were, of the pear—terminates in a knob, and is beaten out into a thin wing or flange, bent round along the entire outer edge to form a catch for the pin. The other end is flattened transversely, and rolled up outwards into a small hollow cylinder. This is cut through in the centre for the pin, which, inserted here, plays or hinges upon a piece of bronze wire thrust lengthwise through the cylinder. It is just above this cylinder that the name AVCISSA is placed. The ornamentation of these brooches is very simple. Along the centre of the uppermost side of each are three raised parallel lines, the centre one being broken up into a series of raised points or dots, and parallel to each edge is another raised line. On the flattened hinge portion, lines at right angles to the preceding are drawn, between two of which the name AVCISSA is placed. In each case, unfortunately, the pin is missing, though in one of the brooches a portion still remains, showing a projecting piece, which prevents the pin from going too far inwards, and at the same time makes a spring unnecessary.

An important paper dealing with the

Aucissa fibulæ occurs in the *Archæological Journal* for 1903. This is from the pen of Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., of Oxford. From it we extract the following: "These brooches all, so far as is recorded, belong to one and the same type of fibula. It is a simple type, devoid of elaborate devices or

semicircular; it is a flat narrowish band of metal, widest near the hinge, and decorated only by lines and beading which run along it. Enamelling seems in no case to be used. This type of fibulæ is not confined to the name Aucissa. It occurs occasionally with other names. It occurs exceedingly often

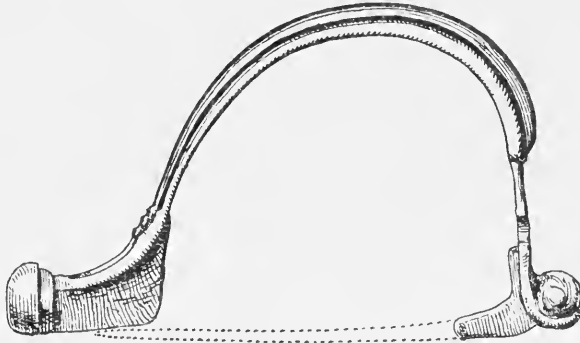


FIG. I.

complicated ornament, but it possesses definite features. Instead of the usual spiral coil or spring to control the pin, it has (like some other Roman types) a hinge, working inside a tiny cylinder, which is so short as hardly to project sideways beyond the

uninscribed, having been found very commonly in many parts of the Roman Empire north of the Mediterranean and outside it. Almgren quotes an example found as far away as the Government of Tomsk, in Siberia, and Tischler mentions instances from the Caucasus."

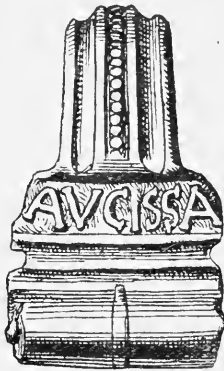


FIG. I A.

breadth of the rest of the object. The name Aucissa is in each case placed just above this cylinder. The pin is straight; the sheath in which its point rests, when it is fastened for use, is plain and small, and often terminates in a knob. The bow is roughly

Mr. Haverfield then follows with a list of the known examples of the brooch, and the places where they occur.* Among them are localities in Italy, Germany, France, Siberia, etc. With regard to its name, Aucissa, Mr. Haverfield writes: "The name Aucissa appears to be Gaulish, or at least Celtic. It has been called Etruscan or Etrusco-Roman, but names in '-issa' do not occur in Etruscan, while in Latin they first appear in the Romance period, and then only as feminines. On the contrary, they are common, as masculines, in Gaul and in the Celtic lands of Central Europe. The first part of the name is also explicable as Celtic, since names beginning with 'Auc-' and 'Auci-' are not uncommon in Gaul; and the whole name, Aucissa, seems to occur

* Since the above was written, Mr. Haverfield has made a further contribution to the *Archæological Journal* (vol. lxii., No. 248, 1906, pp. 265-269), entitled "Notes on Fibulæ." In this the Ferriby and other examples are recorded.

on a broken piece of Samian found in Paris about a hundred years ago.

“Moreover, a Gaulish fibula-maker is no novelty. The Gauls are well known to have been skilful in the manufacture of small metal objects like fibulæ, and we can point to traces of actual work in fibulæ which con-

—a much rarer practice—of stamping fibulæ made in Gaul. But the Gaulish potters copied an Etruscan fashion, and the Gaulish fibula-makers might have done the same, so that the argument is not much advanced by such a consideration. On the whole, the balance of direct and indirect evidence

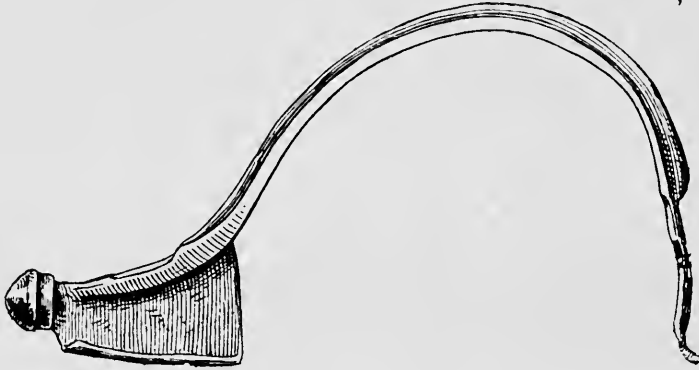


FIG. 2.

stitute a good parallel to Aucissa. Mowat has recorded in the *Bulletin Epigraphique* about a score of names inscribed on fibulæ found in Gaul. They are obviously makers' names, and while about half of them are ordinary Roman names, the rest are Gaulish names—Accu, Atractos, Boduos, Carillus, Durnacus, Iovincillus, Iulios, Avo, Litugenus, Nertomarus, and the like. The fibulæ which bear these names vary in character, but some belong to the Aucissa type, as, for instance, the fibula of Durnacus. Now, these names are not only Gaulish, but most of them occur only in Gaul; they do not belong to any Eastern Celtic district in Central Europe. And it is to be added that the whole practice of placing makers' names, whether Gaulish or Roman, on fibulæ seems especially Gaulish. That country has yielded the largest number of recorded fibulæ thus inscribed. In other provinces the inscribed fibulæ are generally of a different kind; they bear such inscriptions as 'Constanti vivas' or 'Ütere felix,' and they usually belong to a far later date than that which we have assigned to the Aucissa species. It is possible that we should go on to trace some connection between the practice of stamping Samian ware made in Gaul and the practice

favours the view that the fibulæ stamped with the name Aucissa were made in Gaul, or at least copied from Aucissa fibulæ made in Gaul. It does not follow that the uninscribed fibulæ of the same type were

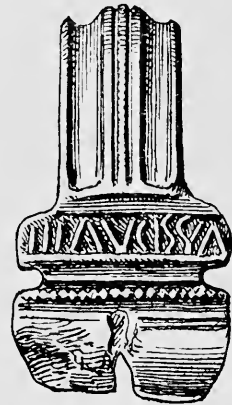


FIG. 2 A.

Gaulish, or that the type had a Gaulish origin. In deciding these questions caution will be desirable, and until further evidence be discovered the verdict may be reserved.”

It is particularly gratifying to find two brooches of this character so near Hull as

South Ferriby. In addition to the examples figured above, there is a fragment of rather more than half of a fibula of undoubtedly the same type. This is much corroded, but the name can partly be seen. With regard to other *AVCISSA* fibulæ, it is interesting to note that only two examples marked with the name in this way have previously been found in this country. These are figured by Mr. Haverfield, and were found at Charterhouse on Mendip, near Cheddar, in Somerset. They bear a striking resemblance to the Ferriby brooches figured above, one of them having three upright marks before the name similar to one of the Ferriby examples.

As will be seen from the illustrations, the letter "I" on one of the brooches (Fig. 1 A) is rather small, and seems to be crowded in between the "c" and "s." The other example (Fig. 2 A) has three upright marks before the word, the "c" and "I" are almost joined together, and between the last "s" and "A" there is a slight mark inserted.



At the Sign of the Owl.



At the recent annual meeting of the Scottish History Society, Lord Rosebery, in the course of his presidential address, made two interesting suggestions. In the first place, he said he thought they ought to try to elicit further information with regard to the history of the Highlands during that obscure time up to the Rebellion of 1745, when they had a history so distinctly their own. There was an interesting veil of darkness over that period. Where Sir Walter Scott found the material on which to base his immortal representations of life in the Highlands anterior to and of that time, he did not know. He supposed it must have been largely from oral tradition, but everybody must feel that there was a singular darkness regarding that strange history during the Highlands' prehistoric times. North of the Firth of Forth they had clans living almost

like the tribes found in Africa, conducting their affairs almost without reference to a central government, having their own petty warfares, their pitched battles, their districts bounded not by parchment so much as by immemorial traditions and the jealousy of the tribes which inhabited them. They had a condition of things almost barbarous in many respects, immediately neighbouring civilization of a somewhat advanced type.

Those genealogical and geographical collections of MacFarlane's, three volumes of which have already been published, threw much interesting light on the point, and therefore he welcomed them; but in the muniment rooms of the great Highland lords and lairds there must be documents—living documents, human documents, rude though they be—that bore on the history of those times, and that those magnates should entrust to their society so that the information could be preserved for all time. He appealed to great noblemen like the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Breadalbane, who had great charter chests at their disposal and a great mass of family papers, and to the heads of great clans like Cluny and MacLeod, to bring into public light documents they might possess containing facts worthy of preservation.

Lord Rosebery's second suggestion was the collection of records relating to the social clubs of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In the eighteenth century, Edinburgh, and in a lesser degree Glasgow, were the home and centre of social clubs. They "swarmed" in Edinburgh, and were convivial for the most part. They had now gone, and the state of society which furnished their recruiting ground had vanished largely, too. But somewhere or another—unless they had been burned in a moment of conviviality—the records of those clubs should be extant, and he thought the council might make some effort to recover such valuable indications of the social life of Edinburgh and Glasgow in the past.

With regard to the first suggestion, the "veil of darkness" is hardly so thick, I think, as Lord Rosebery's words seem to imply; still, there is no doubt that there is much need for more light. Even so comprehensive and

good a book as Mr. H. G. Graham's *Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century* (2 vols., 1899)—one of the most delightful works on social history ever published—though full of valuable detail regarding the Lowlands, makes but few and scanty references to life in the Highlands.

At Chester on November 29 the English Drama Society gave two very successful performances of three of the Chester mystery plays, *The Salutation and Nativity*, *The Play of the Shepherds*, and *The Adoration of the Magi*, in order to convince the citizens of the perfect propriety of reproducing next Whitsuntide the complete cycle of the old plays. The performances were a thoughtful concession to the Bishop of Chester, who, speaking some little time ago, expressed some fears about at least portions of the plays portraying the most sacred subjects. The acting versions produced on this occasion were edited by Dr. Bridge, the cathedral organist, who also contributed a historical preface.

Relics of "Rare Ben" usually fetch good prices. Only a few months ago Jonson's Bible, with a very few lines in his autograph—a signature and a verse from a Latin Psalm—fetched £320, and before that a short letter in his hand brought about £500. On November 21, in the third day's sale of the Trentham Library, Jonson's copy of *Martial* was offered. It is a 1619 edition, bears his signature and motto, "Tanquam explorator," and contains many marginal notes. It was secured by Mr. Sabin for £100. On the following day a dedication copy to Henry III. of France of Le Roy's *Les Politiques d'Aristote*, 1576-79, superbly bound by Clovis Eve in red morocco gilded with leaf, and branched scrolls, with the King's arms, went to Mr. Quaritch, after a spirited contest, for £660, which is probably the highest sum bid at auction for a book-binding.

Mr. William Gilbert, of "Montrose," Crescent Road, South Woodford, Essex, informs me that a work dealing with the various branches of the family of Shallcross (or Shawcross), formerly of Shallcross Hall, Derbyshire, is in

course of preparation. It will be edited by the Rev. W. H. Shawcross, Vicar of Bretforton, Worcester, who contributed a long paper on "The Owners of Shallcross" to the last-issued volume of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. Mr. Gilbert, from whom full particulars of the scope of the book can be obtained, will be glad to hear from anyone connected with, or interested in, the name.

The old folio found at Whitley Beaumont, containing three Caxton fragments, the discovery of which I mentioned last month, was sold at Hodgson's for £470, and has passed into the possession of the British Museum. Thus, at last, the national collection contains a large, though unfortunately mutilated, fragment of *The Book of Good Manners*, of which the Cambridge University example is the only perfect one in this country, while at Lambeth is a second, lacking half a dozen leaves or so.

The Museum lately acquired another Caxton by gift. Mr. E. C. Peele, the chairman of the Local Committee of the Governing Body of Shrewsbury School, writes: "It may interest some of your readers to know that a very good, sound copy of Gower's *Confessio Amantis* by Caxton (1493 for 1483) has been deposited in the British Museum by the Governing Body of Shrewsbury School, in whose library it has been for a very great number of years. It was felt that it was lost in a local library but rarely visited by strangers, and it has accordingly been placed in the Museum, in order that antiquaries who desire to do so may have an opportunity of inspecting it.

A highly interesting discovery, says the *Athenæum* of December 1, is announced from Egypt. M. Lefebvre, one of the inspectors in the service of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, has been fortunate enough to disinter a large number of leaves of a papyrus codex of Menander, containing upwards of 1,200 lines. The leaves are not continuous, but he has found as much as 500 lines from each of two plays, two more being represented by smaller quantities. The publication of this most welcome

discovery is promised for next year, and should enable modern scholars for the first time to form an independent judgment on the style and genius of the famous comic dramatist.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces for immediate publication *The Law concerning Names and the Changes of Names*, by A. C. Fox-Davies and P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton. In some of its chapters the question of the validity of the present modes of changing names is discussed, and the strictly legal method of the alteration of surnames is set forth.

Messrs. Dent are about to publish Father Paschal Robinson's translation of *The Writings of St. Francis of Assisi*. This volume, although based on the Quaracchi text, is not restricted to St. Francis's Latin writings, but takes into account all the recent research work on the subject. It includes the beautiful *Office of the Passion*, never before rendered into English, besides a new literal translation of the *Canticle of the Sun*. A list of the lost, doubtful, and spurious writings of St. Francis is included.

A subject-index to the modern books added to the British Museum Library between 1901 and 1905, compiled by Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of the Printed Books, has just been issued. It is proposed to carry this index on regularly with a volume for every five years.

The final volume of Dr. Raymond Beazley's important work on *The Dawn of Modern Geography* is to appear at once with the Clarendon Press. The whole book is not only a history of geographical science from the middle of the thirteenth to the early years of the fifteenth century, but it deals with the history of exploration and European expansion generally throughout the Middle Ages. Dr. Beazley says: "I can only express the hope that this study of the later middle ages, as an attempt to open up comparatively new fields of historical and geographical inquiry, may be no less kindly judged by those who have welcomed the former volumes on the early and central mediæval periods."

The latest issue of the Ashendene Press (Shelley House, Chelsea) is a beautiful reprint of More's *Utopia*, as translated by "Raphe Robynson Citizein and Goldsmythe of London, at the procurement, and earnest request of George Tadlowe Citezein and Haberdassher of the same Citie." The book is reprinted, in quarto, in black and red, with marginal notes, from the text of the second edition of 1556.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE were engaged during the whole of last week in selling the Trentham Hall Library, the property of the Duke of Sutherland. The following high prices were realized: Æsop, with German woodcuts, 1501, £25; L'Architecture à la Mode, 157 plates, by Le Pautre, Berain, etc., £32; Ornaments inventez par J. Berain, 132 plates, Paris, s.d., £76; Bowdich's Freshwater Fishes, 1828, £36; Breviarium de Camera secundum Usum Romanum, 1494, £29 10s.; Cervantes, Don Quixote, Ibarra's fine edition, 4 vols., bound by Derome, 1780, £26; Poliphilo di Columna, 1545, £31; Coryat's Crudities, 1611, £36 10s.; Walter Cromer's Treatise of Medicine and Chirurgery, MS. (dedicated to and bound for Edward VI.), c. 1550, £106; Dallaway's Sussex, 4 vols., 1815-32, £35; Daniell's Voyage round Great Britain, coloured plates, 8 vols., 1814-25, £49; Sir F. Drake, Expedition in India, Leydæ, 1588, £340; Sydenham's Botanical Register, 32 vols., 1815-46, £26 10s.; Erasmus's New Testament in Greek and Latin, first five editions, 1516-35, £39 10s.; Bucaniers of America, large paper, 1784-85, £20; Froissart's Chronicles, Pynson, 1523-25, £30; Gander's The Glory of Queen Anne in her Royal Navy, 1703, fine binding, £30; Coronation Service of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, finely bound, 1761, £20; Gould's Birds, 25 vols., £146; Gower, De Confessione Amantis, 1534, £35; Higden's Polychronicon, 1527, £29 10s.; Tory Hours, 1549, £59; Hours, on vellum, Hardouin, 1505, £49; Houbraken's Heads, large paper, 1743, £35; Ben Jonson's copy of Martial, with autograph and MS. notes, 1619, £100; Lafontaine's Fables, plates by Oudry, 1755-59, £56; Jo. de Latterbury in Threnos Jeremiæ, Oxford, 1482, £154; Le Roy, Les Politiques d'Aristote, 1576-79; dedication copy to Henry III. of France and Poland, finely bound by Clovis Eve, £660; Melanchthon's copy of Homer's Odyssey, etc., Argent., 1525, £26 10s.; Early English Metrical Romances, fifteenth century, £100; Moreau, Monument du Costume du dix-huitième Siècle, 1789, £57; Nieremberg, Historia Naturæ, etc., 1635,

Charles I.'s copy, finely bound, £395; Duke of Northumberland's Arcano del Mare, 2 vols., complete, 1646-47, £50; Oxford School-Books (3), printed by Treveris of Southwark, and published by J. Thorne of Oxford, 1527, £50; Earl of Pembroke's Poems, 1660, £20; Pennant's Works, 26 vols., 1776, etc., £28; Piranesi's Works, 23 vols., £75; English MS. Psalter, Sæc. XIV., illuminated, £325; Speculum Vitæ, MS., Sæc. XIV., £141; Rubens, Galerie de Luxembourg, 1710, £32; Shakespeare's Plays, third edition, 1664, £390; Sibthorp's Flora Græca, 1806-40, £175; Silius Italicus, 1551, Clovis Eve binding for Marguerite de Valois, £88.—*Athenæum*, December 1.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The new issue of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (Vol. X., Part 1) opens with a paper by Mr. J. H. Round on "Some Tours in Essex," in which extracts are given or summarized from the travels, as recorded in various reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, of Thomas Baskerville in 1662, who relates much of interest concerning the culture of hops and saffron in Essex; of a Mr. Browne, a clergyman, who visited the county in 1700; of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, in 1737; and of George Vertue in 1739. Mr. Browne praised highly the beauty of the county, and spoke well of the inhabitants generally; but, he says, "for them who live in the Hundreds (as they call that part of the country which, lying more low and flat, and near to the sea, is full of marshes and bogs), they are persons of so abject and sordid a temper that they seem almost to have undergone poor Nebuchadnezzar's fate, and by conversing continually with the beasts to have learned their manners." Mr. H. Laver describes Langford Church, which has the unusual feature of an apse at the west end (sketched here by Mr. C. Lynam); some further "Essex Monastic Inventories" are supplied by Mr. R. C. Fowler, and among the remaining papers are "Dr. Robert Aylett" (with a portrait and facsimile of autograph memorandum) by Mr. J. H. Round; an account, illustrated, of Bradwell Church, near Braintree, by the Rev. T. H. Curling; and "The Last Days of Bay-making in Colchester," by Mr. H. Laver.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES last night an account was read of "Recent Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town of Corstopitum, near Corbridge," by Mr. C. L. Woolley. The excavators found no town wall, but cut the ditch at several places and discovered many remains of pottery, coins covering a period of 200 years, spear-heads, and ornaments. Remains of buildings were found with walls and coloured tiles and floorings of concrete. The site of the town covered twenty acres, and Mr. Dendy, the chairman of the meeting, indicated that the whole area was to be systematically excavated by the Newcastle Society in association

with the London Society of Antiquaries and the London Archaeological Society and Institute. The town, Mr. Dendy stated, was at the point where the bridge led the Roman road across the Tyne and was probably used as a mart.—*Times*, November 29.

On November 27 the members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Royal Palace of Westminster, the Pyx Chapel, and Westminster School, under the guidance of Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., F.S.A., who had obtained special facilities for the society's visit. The architectural features of Westminster Hall and its fascinating historical associations were eloquently discoursed upon by Sir Benjamin. After visiting the chambers and other apartments of both Houses of Parliament, and an inspection of the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, the society proceeded to Westminster School, where Dr. Gow, the headmaster, gave an address on the history of the school and the surviving portions of the ancient Abbey of Westminster, in which it is housed. The bold signature of Dryden, cut by the poet in one of the old school benches, was examined with much interest. After luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which Sir John Watney, F.S.A., took the chair, the meeting reassembled in the Abbey cloisters, and were allowed by special permission to inspect the venerable Pyx Chapel, where Sir Benjamin Stone recounted the many stirring and romantic incidents in its history, 'this being also the most ancient part of the Abbey buildings, and dating from the time of Edward the Confessor. The meeting concluded by visits to the Jerusalem Chamber, the scene of the death of King Henry IV., the Abbey refectory, and the Jericho Chamber.

A meeting of the SCOTTISH ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Architectural Association's rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday, the Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow, presiding in the early part of the proceedings, after which he was succeeded by Bishop Dowden. Mr. George Watson, Jedburgh, read a paper on "The Black Rood of Scotland," in which he stated that from the earlier accounts of it they learned that it was a piece of the true Cross, nearly three feet in length, upon which was fixed a figure of our Saviour. It was brought here by Queen Margaret about 1067, and when she was dying in Edinburgh Castle in 1093 she requested it to be given her, and when presented she kissed it. Before he died at Carlisle in 1153, David I. made a similar request. Mr. Watson argued that there was no connection whatever between the Black Rood of Scotland and the origin of Holyrood, Edinburgh. The first writer who mentioned that was Hector Boece, but the charter of Holyrood expressly stated that the Abbey was founded in honour of Holy Rood. The Black Rood was afterwards found by the officials of Edward I. in Edinburgh Castle in 1292, and it was probably sent to Berwick in that year, when it was taken possession of by him. Five years later he caused many Scottish magnates, both territorial and ecclesiastic, to swear fealty to him on the Black Rood. By the Treaty of Northampton in 1328, the Rood was returned to the

Scottish nation, along with the Ragman's Roll, which was burned by the Scots when it came into their possession. David II. took the Rood in his ill-fated expedition which ended in the Battle of Durham in 1346, and the English, finding it among the spoils, made an offering of it to St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral. Bellenden, writing in 1533, said it was there at that time, and was held in great veneration, but it was never afterwards heard of, and the probability was that it was taken possession of by the emissaries of Henry VIII. when the Durham Monastery was dissolved in 1539.

At the annual general meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, held on November 30, the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. W. K. Dickson, secretary, submitted a report on the progress and work of the society, from which it appeared that its 127th session opened with a membership of 701. The fortieth volume of the Proceedings, of which an advance copy was on the table, contains twenty-four papers, the most important of which is a description, very fully illustrated, of the excavation by Mr. Alexander Whitelaw, of Gartshore, F.S.A.Scot., of the Roman forts on Bar Hill, Dumbartonshire, communicated to the society by George Macdonald, LL.D., and Mr. Alexander Park, F.S.A.Scot., with a note on the architectural remains by Thomas Ross, architect, F.S.A.Scot. These excavations have brought us for the first time into certain contact with the handiwork of Agricola—have yielded, besides an abundance of the usual, and some very unusual, relics, the largest and finest collection of Roman architectural fragments hitherto found in Scotland. Special mention was also made of a paper by Mrs. Place, of Loch Dochart, describing the clearing out of the ruins of the sixteenth-century castle on the Isle of Loch Dochart. An ornament to the volume is an illustration of the beautiful bust of Paul Jones by Houdon, and equally noticeable is the fine series of illustrations to Mr. A. J. S. Brook's paper on two table clocks in the museum. The excavation of the Roman military station at Newstead, Melrose, begun in February, 1905, has proceeded steadily during the year. A preliminary report of the results, which have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, was to be presented to the society at the first meeting of the session, on December 10, by Mr. James Curle, to whose unremitting exertions the splendid success of these operations is due.

Mr. James Bryce, M.P., presided, on November 20, at the annual meeting of subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME, at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, and in moving the adoption of the report remarked that they had a satisfactory record of varied work and prospects. Rome was their centre of research, but the work was not confined to Rome, and was now extended to Sardinia and Sicily. The School was receiving a small grant from the Government, and it was a matter of congratulation that the duty of the State towards archæological research was beginning to be recognised. Similar schools established by France and Germany

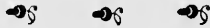
received much support from public money, and the school of the United States, being supported by the Universities, was in a state of affluence compared with ours. Wealthy noblemen of the eighteenth century spent no inconsiderable sums in developing the fine arts and archæology, but it was lamentable how little interest was now displayed in such subjects. Still, the School did the best it could out of its scanty resources. Comparing archæology with science, he said that interest in the new discoveries of science grew fainter as they became familiar, but interest in the early history of mankind would become greater as time went on. He desired that Great Britain should bear her share of the investigations with other civilized nations. We were in a true sense the children of Rome, affected by her civilization, laws, and thought, and by her development of Christianity. Life in Rome had a value for the making and training of historians, for history lay there under the eye in a continuous record, such as was not to be found anywhere else.—The Italian Ambassador, in seconding the motion, said that through such research as that in which the School was engaged the spirit of Imperial and Mediæval Rome had been revived. English civilization was the modern pendant of the history of Rome, and in our science and political development were expressed its continuity. He recognised in the researches that were being carried on a uniting influence between the two countries.—Mr. A. H. Smith gave an explanation of the modern inscription, "Aesculapio Tarantino Salenius Arcas," which is on a relief in the British Museum. He suggested that "Salenius Arcas" was a member of the Academy of the Arcadi, probably Gregorio Massere, the Hellenist, commonly known as "Il Salentino," and that the "Aesculapius" of Tarentum was one Cataldo Antonio Mannarino, a physician of Tarentum, a pastoral poet, and great-grandfather of Gregorio Messire.—Mr. H. Stuart Jones (late director of the School) deduced some theories as to Trajan's campaigns from the Column of Trajan; and Mrs. Strong drew attention to some fifteenth-century drawings of Trajan's Column, discovered at Chatworth.

An evening meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Dublin on November 27, Mr. W. C. Stubbs presiding. There were two interesting papers, with lantern illustrations. The first was a paper by Dr. M'Dowel Cosgrave, which he described as "A Contribution towards a Catalogue of Engravings of Dublin, 1800-1830." In this Dr. Cosgrave referred to numerous illustrations of the old city which are to be found scattered among histories and guide-books. The collection of these and the making lantern-slides of them was no easy matter; but Dr. Cosgrave has succeeded in collecting a valuable lot of views of Dublin as it was in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. These include several engravings of Sackville Street, showing Nelson's Pillar, the General Post-Office, and the Rotunda; the old Houses of Parliament as they looked before they were used and altered by the Bank of Ireland; Trinity College and Westmoreland Street; the old Carlisle Bridge; Moira House, in its original condition; views of various lengths of the River Liffey,

Christ Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral before they were restored, and many other historical buildings.—The second paper was "Some Further Notes on the Castles of North Limerick," by Mr. T. J. Westropp.



At the bi-monthly meeting of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held at Leicester on November 26, the Rev. Canon Rendell in the chair, Mr. J. W. Spurway exhibited a Roman cinerary urn, containing about sixty coins, which was found at a depth of about 11 feet in Causeway Lane on July 3, 1906, during sewerage operations. The denarii were distributed among the navvies, the urn was sold to a local broker, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Noel Spurway, and the bulk of the denarii have also been purchased. The urn is considered to have contained the hoard of a Roman soldier, and that it was hidden about the time of the Roman withdrawal from Britain (412 A.D.). The coins, when found, were coated with lead; this lead is believed to have been used to cover the opening to the urn, and, as the urn had been subjected to heat, the lead had found its way amongst the coins, and great difficulty was experienced in removing it. Akerman states that the purchasing power of the denarius at the time these were buried was equal to 7½d. of our money, that it was a labourer's wages for a day, and was also the tribute money.



At a meeting of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on November 16 the President, Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., read a paper on the gold finger-rings given by barristers upon their elevation to the rank and dignity of serjeants-at-law, and also a paper on the primitive system of currency in ancient Erin, and the marked similarity in form and material that existed in other countries far apart and widely separated from Ireland. To illustrate his subject, he exhibited the following examples of money from his own collection, some of which preceded the Bronze Age in this country:

1. Fifteen specimens of gold ring money from Ireland.
2. Three examples of gold spiral wire money, Scandinavian, but found in Ireland.
3. One gold mamillary fibula; weight, 3 ounces 4 pennyweights—Irish.
4. Three specimens of copper ring money found near Kanturk, from the Windele Collection, 1840. These are of massive size, and covered with a lustrous green patination, and of a high antiquity.
5. One gold penannular ring from Ashanti, similar to those found in Ireland, but hollow.
6. Three somewhat similar from Ulster, of silver.
7. A bronze fibula, King's County.
8. A copper ring, known as "Bonny River money," West Coast of Africa.
9. Another of iron, of the same shape, from West Africa.

Numbers 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 are all of the same character, semicircular in form, with discoid ends.

10. The silver fish-hook money of Ceylon.

11. Thirteen examples of Siamese bullet money, in gold and silver.

12. Two of the "coppers" or shield money of the Indians on Puget Sound and Vancouver.

13. Examples of the ancient hoe and knife money in bronze—China.

14. Bronze axe-head money—ancient Mexico.

15. A treaty belt of wampum—North American Indians.

16. A necklet of thirteen whale's teeth—Fiji Islands.

17. Four Japanese kobangs—viz., three of gold, one of silver.



The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on December 5 was "Church Chests of the Thirteenth Century in England," with lantern illustrations, by Mr. Philip M. Johnston.



On November 29 Mr. G. T. Shaw read a paper before the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY on "The Early Liverpool Directories: with Special Reference to the First Directory (1766)." The paper was founded on a "street" directory of 1766, which had just been compiled by the lecturer and his sister, Miss Isabella Shaw. Mr. Paul Rylands presided. In the course of his lecture Mr. Shaw said that the directory of 1766 contained the names of twenty-nine people who were described as gentlemen, 188 residents being described as merchants, sixteen as ministers (four being Dissenters), twenty-two as attorneys, four as physicians, seventeen as surgeons (some apothecaries), seven as druggists and apothecaries, and six as architects and surveyors. Under "Education" were two boarding schools (both kept by ladies), thirteen schoolmasters, one (Egerton Smith) being described as schoolmaster and printer, one as French teacher, one as fencing master, and two as dancing masters. Booksellers and stationers numbered four, bookbinders two, while there was only one engraver, and one portrait painter (William Caddock). Of captains and mariners there were eighty-seven, but only four pilots. There were only four boatbuilders, but numerous blockmakers, sailmakers, ropemakers, ship carpenters, and anchor smiths. The potters and mugmen numbered twenty-four, the sugar bakers seven, and there was one firm of silk weavers, appropriately located in Spitalfields (a street formerly at the Haymarket end of Victoria Street). There were three coal merchants, one fishmonger, and one pawnbroker. There were thirty-eight brewers, many of these being probably innkeepers, who brewed the ale they retailed and a little more. Twenty-four hotel and inn keepers were recorded. Fifty public-houses for a population of 30,000 seemed moderate. However, Samuel Derrick, Master of Ceremonies at Bath, who visited Liverpool in 1760, wrote: "The rum is excellent, of which the merchants consume large quantities. But they pique themselves greatly upon their ale, of which almost every house brews a sufficiency for its own use, and such is the unanimity prevailing among them that if by accident one man's stock runs short, he sends his pitcher to his neighbour to be filled." Having explained that the object of this paper was to show the value of the old Liverpool directories to students of

local history, the lecturer said it would be impossible at present to make a complete set of perfect copies. The only known copy of the original issue of the first Liverpool directory was in the Athenæum.



At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on December 12, the paper read was "Assyrian Notes," by the Rev. C. J. Ball.



At an afternoon meeting held on November 19, of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH—Dr. R. H. Traquair, vice-president, in the chair—interesting communications were made by Professor O. Charnock Bradley, D.Sc., and Professor Cossar Ewart on the skulls of horses—the latter with special reference to remains of Roman horses found at Newstead, near Melrose. Professor Bradley first gave the measurements of the skull of a wild horse of the Prejvalskii or Mongolian type, and compared these with the measurements of skulls of Celtic and Iceland ponies. The differences, he said, were sufficiently striking and important to be communicated, though the research had been of a limited nature. The conclusion, generally, was that the wild horse had a long narrow face, and the Iceland a short broad face, while the Celtic occupied an intermediate position. The orbit of the wild horse was elongated and placed far back, while that of the Celtic and Iceland was comparatively rounded. Zelinski, the St. Petersburg zoologist, who had written on the wild horse of the desert, had indicated that it had a wide muzzle. In this specimen, however, examined by Professor Bradley, the muzzle was not so broad as that of the Celtic or Iceland pony. In his paper on skulls of horses from the Roman fort at Newstead, near Melrose, Professor Cossar Ewart said that in the excavations at that camp undertaken by the Scottish Antiquarian Society thirteen skulls of horses had been found in pits, in conjunction with the remains of other animals. The date of these remains had been provisionally fixed as the end of the first century and the beginning of the second century A.D. From a careful examination of the remains Professor Cossar Ewart gave it as his view that three of the small skulls belonged to British ponies of the Hebridean type, which had somehow got into the Roman camp. Taking the larger skulls, and estimating from the relation the size of a horse's head has to its body, he was of the view that the Roman auxiliaries at the Newstead camp possessed horses from twelve to fifteen hands in height, and that these belonged to three distinct types—the long-faced horse of the Mongolian type, which probably came from Germany or Spain; the broad-headed horse, which probably came from the Low Countries; and some cross-breeds, which probably had come from the North of France or been bred in England.



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 DOMESDAY INQUEST. By Adolphus Ballard, B.A., LL.B. With twenty-seven illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 284. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This volume of "The Antiquary's Books" meets a want that has long been felt by students of the great record. It is not the privilege of every local historian to have at hand the latest results of Domesday study, and perhaps he has not the time nor the opportunity to consult the literature of the subject in a good library. Standard works like those of Kelham and Ellis may be familiar, but he must have been asleep for a generation or two if he does not know that vast strides have been made in the interpretation and analysis of the great Inquest since the books of these scholars were published.

No study of Domesday could be complete without the guidance of such masters of the record as Professors Maitland and Vinogradoff and Mr. J. H. Round, who have done so much to explain its contents and solve its difficulties. In Mr. Ballard we have an interpreter who is strong enough to acknowledge his indebtedness to the labours of his distinguished predecessors, though he is independent enough to stand by his own opinion when he thinks the evidence warrants it. Throughout his pages there is a lucid restatement of the elementary teaching of the Inquest, which will be helpful to the working antiquary and lead him on to more advanced study. On the other hand, a man of average intelligence, who has no intention of reproducing with pen and ink the results of his perusal, will find in the book some instructive reading on the nature of the institutions and the conditions of life which prevailed in England at the end of the eleventh century. Mr. Ballard has kept the object of the series well in view, for indeed the volume has been arranged and written in such a way as to commend it to the general reader as well as the local historian or archæologist.

In the introductory chapter the author gives a comprehensive account of the origin of the Domesday Inquest, in which are included short discussions on such subjects as the standpoint of the Conqueror, who regarded himself as the rightful heir of the Confessor, the purposes for which it was compiled and the method of its compilation. In this connection it may be noted that, as there is nothing like leather, one cannot be surprised that a Town Clerk should regard Domesday in the light of a gigantic rate-book "compiled primarily," as he says, "for fiscal purposes, to show the Conqueror the proportion of geld payable from each estate, and the person liable for the payment, and that its fiscal purpose colours every page of the record." We need not quarrel with Mr. Ballard on this account: as a guess it is as good as any of the others which he discusses and rejects, but perhaps no better.

The body of the volume comprises interesting chapters on the hide and the teamland, the vill and the manor, the hundred and the shire, soke and soke, the magnates, the humble folk discussed as to their condition before the Conquest, at the Conquest, at the time of the survey and afterwards, the appurtenances of the manor, including the woods, meadows and pastures, the mill, the fisheries, burgesses, castles, markets and miscellaneous appurtenances, the church, the Welshmen, farming, encroachments, values and renders, incidence of the geld, and a typical village. Few will gainsay the fullness and comprehensiveness of this method of treatment. Each of the subjects is discussed in a manner that sustains the interest of the reader, while it instructs him on many curious points of ancient lore. At first sight one would think that the study of the Domesday Survey must necessarily be dry and forbidding, but after the reader has got full seisin of Mr. Ballard's pages, he will find that they possess an attraction which will compel him to continue. Chapters like those on the social condition of the mass of the people and their modes of life, not to speak of the ubiquity and influence of the Church, afford welcome insight to themes of abiding interest. When it is remembered that the testimony of the great record is almost the sole authority for the elucidation of such matters at a critical epoch of the country's history, it is a matter for congratulation that their discussion should have been assigned to an author of proved capacity for the task. The treatise on *The Domesday Inquest* should have a place on the shelf of every antiquary by the side of *The Domesday Boroughs*.

It should be stated that the illustrations are a pleasant and useful feature of the book, and though some of them are necessarily conventional and sufficiently well known, it cannot be said that they ought to have been omitted. The index also is adequate.

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A REGISTER OF THE MEMBERS OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD. New Series. Vol. V., 1713-1820. By W. D. Macray, D.Litt., F.S.A. Two portraits. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1906. 8vo., pp. xii, 184. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The present volume of Dr. Macray's laborious and most useful *Register* covers a period not marked by the turbulence and unrest characteristic of periods dealt with in some previous volumes. During the peaceful years of the eighteenth century there was little to disturb the even flow of academic life. In the record of Fellows there are not many outstanding names, though those of Horne, president of the College, and later Bishop of Norwich (of whose numerous works a useful bibliography is given); Henry Phillpotts, the militant Bishop of Exeter; Charles Daubeny, famous in the annals of science; and Martin Joseph Routh, the venerable president, are conspicuous. With regard to the last named, Dr. Macray writes from affectionate personal recollection. A striking portrait of the almost centenarian president is given. But the chief value of Dr. Macray's work lies not in these notices of well-known men, whose biographies are otherwise easily accessible, but in those of the less distinguished many, concerning whom he brings together so much carefully col-

lected matter. His scholarship and industry provide very valuable material. The first part of the book is occupied, as usual, by notes and extracts from the College Registers and Accounts relating to the period covered by the volume. It is interesting to note the constant charity of the college. Entries of gifts to relieve suffering by fire at various places about the country are frequent. In 1743 £4 were given to a poor prisoner for debt (p. 14). There are several notes of gifts to Greek priests between 1725 and 1762; in 1734 for example, "Domino Archiepiscopo Nicotiae ex ordin. Præs. et Soc., 2^{li} 2s." In 1756 ten guineas were given to the Protestant College at Debreczin, in Hungary. In 1765 the entries include "Abaisi, Principi e Palestina, 2^{li} 2s." One would like to know who this Prince from Palestine was. The College subscribed to various books, such as Hanmer's edition of Shakespeare in 1746 (three guineas), while in 1765 seven guineas were given towards the cost of Bishop Hildesley's Manx version of the Bible. These notes and extracts throw many sidelights on eighteenth-century academic life.

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A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE SAVAGE FAMILY IN ULSTER. Edited by G. F. Savage-Armstrong. Many illustrations. London: Printed at the *Chiswick Press*, 1906. 4to., pp. xx, 381. Price 21s. net.

This handsomely printed and well-illustrated quarto volume is a revision and very considerable enlargement of certain chapters of an earlier book, *The Savages of the Ards*. "Its aim is to treat solely of the family founded in the Ards by William Baron Savage in A.D. 1177, which has proved the most eminent and most durable of all the offshoots of the historical house of the Savages, Earls Rivers." It is melancholy to learn that Mr. Savage-Armstrong, who devoted so much time and talents to the subject, died last July, and was buried in the graveyard of the ruined church of Ardkeen, Co. Down, when the last pages of this volume were in the hands of the printer.

The historical documents cited, as well as a considerable number of wills and papers of general social value, make a volume of no little interest to many a student who cannot claim any connection with this widespread and distinguished family.

The Savages sprang from Derbyshire. They were established at Stainsby, a hamlet of Hault Hucknall, near the great Cavendish house of Hardwick, in early Norman days. A word or two might well have been spared as to their position in that county, and how even now there are traces of them in the churches of Hault Hucknall, North Wingfield, and Sutton-in-Dale. Thomas Savage, who was successively Bishop of Rochester and London, and afterwards Archbishop of York, between 1496 and 1508, came direct from the Derbyshire home of Stainsby, as well as various distinguished knights of successive generations. From Derbyshire the Savages branched forth into Cheshire, Kent, and other English counties, and from the Derbyshire homestead of Stainsby went forth, in 1177, William Savage, one of the twenty-two knights who fought by De Courcy in the subjugation of Ulster, and who subsequently became one of the palatine barons of Ulster.

Through some 400 pages the descent of the

Savages of Portaferry and Ardkeen, with their various branches, is traced with considerable genealogical skill, whilst various interesting historical incidents and local touches brighten the narrative from time to time. Thus, in 1572 Queen Elizabeth granted to Patrick Lord Savage, of Portaferry, the office of seneschal of that portion of the territory of Ard in the North of Ireland of which his father, Rowland, had been captain; "with power to assemble and command the inhabitants for defence; to punish malefactors, rebels, vagabonds, rhymers, Irish harpers(!), and idle men and women; and to hold a court-baron." Such documents as these help us to understand the bitterness of feeling still prevalent in Ulster. It was of this particular district under Savage rule that the Irish satirist O'Daly wrote:

"Ardh-Uladh, destitute, starving,
A district without delight, without mass,
Where the son of Savage, the English hangman,
Slaughters barnacles with a mallet."

The antiquarian details of the volume show but little archæological knowledge. The attempt to find an imaginary subterranean passage from the church of Ardkeen to the castle, with the statement that such passages were not uncommon to provide for the escape of women and children in case of sudden attack by the native Irish, shows amusing credulity. Of course no passage was found. A like attempt at the investigation of what is grandiloquently termed in capital letters "The Soutterain at Ballygalet," only failed in completeness because of "the wasting away of the candle." There can be no doubt that the mysterious low passage of slabs of stone with a metal grating at the end was merely a sewer, though that commonplace notion seems never to have entered the writer's head.

A very grave deficiency in such a book as this is the lack of an index, or even of any detailed statement of contents.

* * *

THE PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS OF WESTMINSTER AND LONDON FROM 1476 TO 1535. By E. Gordon Duff, M.A. Seven plates. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1906. 8vo., pp. 256. Price 5s. net.

This well-printed volume contains two series of "Sanders" lectures delivered by Mr. Duff at Cambridge in 1899 and 1904. In the first part the author deals with the introduction of printing into England and with the work of Caxton and his successors, Wynkyn de Worde, Julian Notery, Letton, Machlinia and Pynson, from 1476 to 1500; with the books printed abroad for the English market, and the English stationers who sold them; and with the bookbinders of London and Westminster during the same period. In the second part Mr. Duff continues the history of the work of the same printers and their brethren of the craft, and of the stationers and bookbinders during the further period of 1501-1535. The lectures read easily, but every page bears witness to untiring labour and research. Mr. Duff knows his subject as very few of his brother bibliographers do, and can present a wealth of detail, the fruits of years of work, in a readable and pleasant form. He has been an apt pupil in the school of Henry Bradshaw, and no higher praise can be given to the present volume than

to say it is one which that master would assuredly have warmly welcomed. Mr. Duff's book, indeed, will be indispensable to all students of the bibliography of English printing. The plates of title-pages, devices, etc., are admirably clear and well produced, while the index, by Mr. H. G. Aldis, is all that the index to such a book should be.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOLK-LORE, 1905. Compiled by N. W. Thomas. London: Published for the Folk-lore Society by *David Nutt*, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xxxvi. Price 1s. net.

A bibliography of folk-lore was one of the objects set before itself by the Folk-lore Society when it first came into being, nearly thirty years ago. Several spasmodic attempts in that direction have been made, but they have not come to very much. The pamphlet before us in the familiar orange paper covers is a capital piece of work. It comprises works and periodicals published in the British Empire in 1905, including several periodicals (Indian and African) not easily accessible. We hope this is the first of a series of annual bibliographies. No more useful work could be undertaken by the Society.

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THE DAWN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN ENGLAND. By John Ashton. With 114 illustrations. Cheap edition. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1906. 8vo., pp. xx, 476. Price 2s. 6d. net.

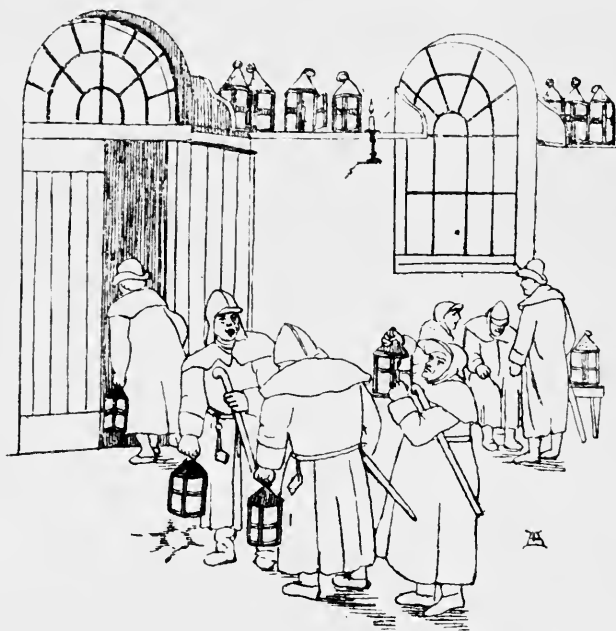
Clearly printed and strongly bound, this is a wonderfully cheap reissue of one of the best of Mr.



A FIREMAN, 1805.

Ashton's many volumes of sketches of the social history of bygone days. In a series of interesting chapters the author sketches the various features of

everyday life in London and the country during the early years of the last century. Politics—foreign and domestic—trade, travel, the army and navy, literature, art, science, crime, social life, smuggling, the press, the theatre, gambling, sport, costume, and half a hundred other aspects of English life in the last twenty years of the reign of George III., are all brought vividly before the reader. The numerous illustrations, which are all drawn by the author from contemporary engravings and caricatures, add much to the attractiveness of a chatty and readable book. We are courteously allowed to reproduce two, which show a fireman, and the watchmen (the dogberries who vanished at the coming of the new police) of a century ago.



WATCHMEN GOING ON DUTY, 1808.

THE OLD CORNISH DRAMA. By Thurstan C. Peter. Six illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1906. 8vo., pp. iv, 49. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Peter here amplifies a lecture which gives a popular view of the old folk-dramas of Cornwall. Although the author modestly says he pretends "at no more than a popular tract," he gives in convenient form a very interesting chapter in the history of English miracle plays. The Cornish plays differ markedly from those familiar elsewhere—the Towneley and the Chester plays, for example—in their comparative freedom from coarseness and what we should now regard as profanity. The stage directions are mostly in English, and are full of quaintnesses, of which Mr. Peter gives several instances. It appears that sacred plays are still performed in Cornish rural chapels. "Not many years ago," says Mr. Peter, "in a village in West Cornwall were two rival

chapels. One announced a play of 'Joseph and His Brethren,' Joseph to have thirteen colours in his coat. The opposition at once announced the same play, but with fourteen colours in the coat. So it progressed till we had Joseph with seventeen colours in his coat, and the opposition announced 'Joseph with always one more colour in his coat than the other!'"

* * *

ANTOINE WATTEAU. By Camille Mauclair. Thirty-five illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.* [1906]. 16mo., pp. xiv, 200. Price 2s. net, cloth; 2s. 6d. net, leather.

Watteau's brief life—he died of consumption at the age of thirty-seven—gives little scope for biographical detail, so this new volume of the "Popular Library of

Art" is necessarily in the main critical. M. Mauclair analyzes keenly, and from a fresh standpoint, the characteristics of Watteau's work. He puts aside the superficial view, and proceeds on the lines of psychological analysis, tracing the relation of Watteau's artistic work to his physical condition. The theory he sets out and argues with great ability may be stated briefly thus—that Watteau's art was very largely influenced and inspired by the effect on his imagination, and on his whole artistic consciousness, of the fell pulmonary disease to which he fell a victim. This theme takes the reader out of the ordinary province of art criticism; but M. Mauclair's argument is strong and well knit, and deserving of serious study and consideration. The little book is a contribution to the psychology of the consumptive as well as to artistic criticism. The illustrations vary considerably in quality. The charm of Watteau's pictures is of a

nature peculiarly difficult to convey or suggest in the small reproductions here given. The volume is supplied with a useful bibliographical note and a good index.

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PARISH LIFE IN MEDÆVAL ENGLAND. By Abbot Gasquet, D.D. With many illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xix, 279. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The General Editor of the series of "The Antiquary's Books," to which this volume belongs, has been singularly happy in his choice both of topics and writers. And here the right writer has a subject "made to his hand." Much has been written on various aspects of mediæval parish life, and material in abundance lies scattered through a very large number of both manuscript and printed sources. Abbot Gasquet is master of the material—his list of authorities has very considerable bibliographical value—and has here focussed, so to speak, a great variety of lights on a very fascinating subject. In an introductory chapter he discusses the meaning of the word "parish," and the origin of the English parochial system, and then proceeds to reconstruct for us, in a series of most readable chapters, mediæval parish life, under the headings of Church, Clergy, Officials, Finance, Church Services, Church Festivals, The Sacraments, The Parish Pulpit, Amusements, and Guilds and Fraternities. It is a comprehensive scheme, and really includes, or at least touches upon, much more than might be indicated by the title to some readers; for it always has to be remembered that in the centuries gone by the parish church, and everything and everybody connected with it, formed the centre, not merely of ecclesiastical life, but practically of every form of common interest. Abbot Gasquet brings this out in many ways. But it is unnecessary to quote examples; it is sufficient to say that the book gives a vivid sketch of a great and far-reaching subject. The numerous illustrations are helpful, those taken from mediæval manuscripts and books being particularly to be commended.

* * *

CHATS ON COSTUME. By G. W. Rhead, R.E. With 117 illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. 304. Price 5s. net.

This handsomely-produced book is intended, not for the scholar or student, but for the general reader. In a series of readable chapters Mr. Rhead talks pleasantly about the vicissitudes of fashion in clothes, grouping his chats around certain well-defined items of attire, such, for instance, as the tunic; the mantle; hats, caps, and bonnets; boots, shoes, and other foot-coverings; doublet and hose; crinoline, and so on; with a chapter on "The Dressing of the Hair, Moustachios, and Beard"—a subject hardly covered by the title. On all these and other matters Mr. Rhead chats with knowledge, though it is hardly correct to describe the "chopine" as "the sole, elongated to an extravagant degree" (p. 292). The numerous illustrations are useful aids to the text, and include thirty-five line drawings by the author. There is a fair index.

DRAWINGS OF LEONARDO DA VINCI. Forty-eight plates. With an essay by C. Lewis Hind. London: *George Newnes, Ltd.*, 1906. 4to., pp. 66. Price 7s. 6d.

We have had occasion before to praise this series of "Drawings of the Great Masters," which gathers a rich material from private as well as public galleries and cabinets. Our own British Museum and the Louvre, to say nothing of Italian cities like Florence and Turin, possess beautiful drawings by the wonderful man whose "spirit was never at rest; his mind was ever devising new things." The examples which are here collected amply justify the saying of Mr. Hind (in a prefatory note, which is a model of its kind for felicity of judgment and suggestiveness in its information) that to Leonardo da Vinci "the use of pen and crayon came as naturally as the monologue to an eager and egoistic talker." Many will be stimulated by this volume to read yet once again, as the present writer has done, Pater's famous essay on the master. In these slighter sketches and studies we watch the sheer lifelong enjoyment among men and women, babes and cats, and even horrible griffins, of the man whose strength and fire went out at the end into the production of two or three of the world's greatest paintings.

How few of us know that beautiful drawing permanently hung in an upper chamber at Burlington House! Plate 36 should send many pilgrims to Piccadilly. What austerity, and yet what fire, in the artist's drawing of himself (Plate 33) as an old man. It is hard to believe that the original of Plate 11 is genuine, but Plate 12—what a recompense!

As we said of *Holbein's Drawings* in the same series, a special word of sincere praise is due to the quality of the reproductions and the restrained elegance of the book's binding.

W. H. D.

* * *

HERALDIC BADGES. By A. C. Fox-Davies. Many plates. London: *John Lane*, 1907. 8vo., pp. 162. Price 5s. net.

This small book will be found of some use to writers of historic novels, as well as to a certain class of designers and artists, on account of its numerous illustrations. An alphabetical list of badges, arranged according to the families that used them, takes up the greater part of these large-type pages. It is a good deal fuller than any list that we have met with elsewhere in print. It is, however, assuredly "merely a compilation, and not the result of original research." Why either author or publisher should have thought it worth while to give so incomplete a little book to the public it is somewhat difficult to conceive. Even a few hours' study would have materially improved the list. We should have thought that the long catalogue of badges given in an oft-cited manuscript of the Cottonian Collection could scarcely have failed to occur to any writer on such a subject. Therein are to be found "the names of the Captayns and Pety Captaynes with the Bagges in their Standents of the Army and Vantgard of the Kyngs Lefftenaunt entering in to France the 16th day of June in the 5th yere of the Reigne of Kynge Henry VIII."

Had use been made of this one contemporary manuscript, the value of this printed list would have

been doubled. For the single county of Derby, the badges of Sacheverell, Darby, Fitzherbert, Secke, Gresley, Linaken, Twyford, and Leech, might have been added, all duly set forth in heraldic parlance. We look in vain for any of these in Mr. Fox-Davies' last book.

* * *

Mr. Stock has issued a revised and cheaper edition of *Manx Names*, by A. W. Moore, C.V.O., M.A. (price 3s. 6d.), with a preface by Professor Rhŷs. The book deals with surnames as well as place-names, and is a very useful addition to the small number of volumes which treat the subject of names according to modern scientific methods. Incidentally the work contains much matter of interest to students of dialect and custom, as well as to folk-lorists and archaeologists generally. This new edition is nicely got up at a very low price.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, December, contains, besides the usual papers and pictures of more strictly professional value, two articles of archaeological interest. Mr. R. P. Jones supplies a second paper on "Some Aspects of Sicilian Architecture," dealing with the churches; and Mr. Champneys sends another chapter—"Irish Romanesque"—of his excellent "Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture." The illustrations to both papers are numerous and very good. Those of the cathedral at Monreale are particularly fine. The announcements for 1907 include an enlargement of the magazine, and many contributions of interest and importance are promised.

* * *

The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* for October makes a rather belated appearance. In a paper on the "Royal Downshire Militia," Colonel Wallace gives many extracts from the Order Books, during the last decade of the eighteenth century—a very interesting period in Irish history. There are also articles on Irish cromleacs, a Co. Derry Manor, standing stones in Co. Antrim, and other local topics. We have also before us *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, September—also belated—with, *inter alia*, extracts from the diary (1795-1798) of the chaplain of Northampton County Gaol, and several good illustrations; *East Anglia*, August, containing the continuation of a very quaint seventeenth-century Suffolk diary, and other good matter; *Rivista d' Italia*, November; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, December; and book catalogues (general) from Messrs. B. and J. F. Meehan, of Bath, and Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., of Manchester.



Correspondence.

PARCLOSE SCREENS.

TO THE EDITOR.

ALTHOUGH it may be argued that the definition "Parclose Screen" accompanying Dr. Alfred C. Fryer's illustration of the east end of St. David's Cathedral in December's issue is absolutely correct, I venture to point out that, technically, in accepted

architectural parlance, it is scarcely so. The screen in question is a choir one. The expression "parclose" (perclose), which, we assume, means partly closed, is more generally used for a screen enclosing a side chapel or aisle; never when it forms the line of demarcation across the main part of an ecclesiastical edifice. This has been so from the earliest times. Parker, in his *Glossary* (third edition, 1840), thus illustrates the term:

"The carpenters do covenant to make and set up finely and workmanly a *par-close* of timber about an organ-loft, to stand over the west door of the said chapel, according to pattern" (*Records of Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick*).

And again:

"In 1500 a *perclose* or chapel, included with *lancelli* or lattices, was made at the upper end of the south aisle, like that in the north aisle. Here was a gild of St. Anne, and images of SS. Martin, Mary, William of Norwich, Margaret, John, Christopher, Thomas, Anne, and Nicholas, with lights before them" (Blomfield's *History of Norfolk*, vol. iv., p. 369, edit. 1806).

This latter refers to a parclose in the church of St. Martin in the Plain at Norwich.

The same author says:

"The name 'parclose' seems to have been given to the square space at the east end of an aisle, enclosed with screen work, generally with an altar in it, and used as a chantry chapel."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter,
December 2, 1906.

FRESCOES, WALL-PAINTINGS, STAINED GLASS, AND ITEMS ECCLESIASTICAL AND ECCLESIOLOGICAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM endeavouring to collect information, and, wherever possible, prints and photos of any instance throughout the country of all existing examples of any of the above. Many of these things are yearly passing away beyond recall, and in these days of camera and photo-picture postcard, much might be done to save them to posterity. Any help I should esteem most gratefully.

H. P. FEASEY, O.S.B.,
St. Augustine's, F.R. Hist. Soc.
Ramsgate.

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

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.



FEBRUARY, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE Manchester Classical Association has been conducting excavations on the site of the old Roman fort of Mancunium—an enterprise not unattended with difficulty, for the site is in the centre of the great city of to-day. Yet in some ways the work has entailed less difficulty than might have been expected. The site of the camp is crossed by railway arches, and the soil underneath them can be dug without disturbing any buildings. Some of the land, again, has never been built upon, and one part is covered by a tip, under which lies the virgin soil. On the other hand, the ground, as can be imagined, is packed hard, and progress has been slow. Part of the western rampart of the fort, and some foundations within the Castellum, have been uncovered; and among the miscellaneous finds have been roofing-tiles, coins, a fine "Samian" bowl, part of the stone capital of a pillar, bricks, and fragments of pottery, querns, etc. The western rampart was found almost exactly in the position indicated by Whitaker, who gives a graphic description of the walls as he saw them in 1771. "The upper surface of what remains of the wall," says the *Manchester Guardian* of January 7, "is hardly 2 feet below the present ground level, and a clean section shows the structure to consist of 2 feet of clay, about 1½ feet of small boulders laid in puddled clay, and a mortared wall above. Running apparently parallel to this line of rampart (the exact position will be

known when the results of the survey have been plotted), two well-preserved floors, paved with red sandstone, have been laid bare. One of these (about 100 feet long) was evidently the floor of an important building, and an excellent facing marks its eastern boundary; the west face has not yet been traced. While this was being surveyed on Saturday it was pointed out by Mr. John Swarbrick that the fragments of wall flanking the building had the appearance of having been buttresses. In all the Roman forts in Britain long buttressed buildings with raised floors are found, having cross-walls connecting the buttresses. They are conjectured with good reason to represent the granary or storehouse, of which Tacitus gives such graphic details in the *Agricola*. Now at least one cross-wall is indicated in line with one of the supposed buttresses in our building, which may, therefore, turn out upon fuller investigation to have been one of the granaries of Mancunium."



Funds are much needed for the further prosecution of the excavations. The honorary secretary of the committee which has the work in hand is Mr. F. A. Bruton, 2, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester. In a letter to Mr. Bruton, promising a donation to the fund, Dr. Haverfield says:

"I am extremely glad that you have found the rampart and other things. The buttressed building, of course, occurs elsewhere regularly, and often near the rampart—compare, for example, Gellygaer. In respect to the existence of stone buildings . . . the tendency to use stone for ramparts or interior buildings was undoubtedly stronger in the late second and third than in the late first and early second centuries. But the supply of accessible stone and wood and other accidental circumstances caused varieties, as is natural in a transition period, and certain important buildings, like the storehouses (or whatever the buttressed buildings were), were almost always stone in permanent forts. The size and importance of the fort had less to do with the choice—I think, indeed, it had very little, so long as the fort was intended to be permanent."

The Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society visited the site on January 12. Illus-

trations of the fine "Samian" bowl referred to above appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Daily Graphic*, both of January 8.



In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Carøe cites Canterbury Cathedral as an instance of the irreparable injury that is being caused to historic buildings by the action of coal smoke. Although a small city with no large manufacturing establishments (says the *Builder* of December 29), Canterbury is, nevertheless, capable of producing smoke in sufficient volume to cause the most serious results. Following the expenditure of £9,000 upon three faces of the Angel Tower, the scaffolding has been arranged so as to permit examination of the fourth face, with the result that Mr. Carøe finds it to be in a deplorable condition. The stone is rotten behind the crust of smoke, and the work of the ancient craftsman is gone for ever. Analysis proves that this condition is due entirely to coal smoke, an agent whose destructive qualities cannot be realized by those who produce it so freely, or by those who ought to prevent its production. We are quite in sympathy with Mr. Carøe in his appeal to the manufacturers and local authorities of Canterbury, but fear that even if the discharge from factory chimneys were rendered smokeless, there would still be something to fear from the invisible products of combustion, as well as from the smoke emitted by domestic chimney-pots, which, taken collectively, are not less harmful than isolated flues of more monumental proportions.



An appeal, backed by a very strong committee, is being issued for funds to provide a new Museum of Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge. The University possesses collections which are both numerous and valuable, but all this material is "rendered practically useless by the fact that only a fraction of it can be exhibited. Oxford possesses in the Pitt-Rivers Museum a magnificent building which permits of the exhibition of its collections in a manner that specially facilitates teaching, but the museum at Cambridge is little more than two narrow passages. Not only are there no rooms

available for demonstration or research, but a corner of the basement has to serve as workroom, and cases have to be unpacked in the galleries. Even the basement became so crowded three years ago that a warehouse half a mile distant had to be hired for storing part of the collections. Under such conditions, as may readily be conceived, the actual preservation of the specimens is becoming a matter of difficulty. It is, moreover, found that potential donors are beginning to hesitate about offering their collections if they are housed in such disadvantageous circumstances." We warmly commend this appeal to our readers. The secretary is Mr. J. E. Foster, 10, Trinity Street, Cambridge.



Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: "The great works being carried out at Winchester Cathedral Church have brought to light many relics of the past from the Roman period to the eve of that art-destructive time, the Reformation. A curious thing has this month (December) been found—viz., a yard-measure made of box-wood, and in perfect condition save that it is very slightly defective in length. Whilst dealing with the preparations to underpin a clustered column of De Lucy's Early English work, a small piece of the beautiful wainscot oak panelling of Bishop Langton was moved from its north wall. Mr. Ferrar, the intelligent head of Messrs. Thompson's staff, noticed amidst the flints and rubble at the base of the wall a slight wooden projection. Removing the flints, etc., he found the yard-measure, which doubtless was mislaid by one of the craftsmen who worked on the chantry at the close of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century (Langton died of the plague in the year 1500), and it became hidden, and thus buried in the rough wall. The scale of inches, and half and quarter ditto, are marked off on the boxwood, and 36 indicates the inches at the end. The shrinkage of the wood may be ascribed to its place in the wall. The underpinning of the walls of De Lucy's aisles is going forward steadily, as also is the keying of the vaulting in the three aisles of this Bishop's *early* Early English work. The plaster fillets placed on the outer walls of the north transept—Walkelyn's Norman

work—are watched narrowly in order to detect any ‘movement,’ and that there is such motion is shown by the cracks in the plaster. That there were weak places in this transept at the time of the repairs and restorations in the time of Dr. Knott and Mr. Garbett, many years ago, is evident by the presence of new stones, and one or two such recently pulled out have revealed a great settlement or crack which goes right through the west wall of the above transept, enabling a person to see into the interior of the structure, and to trace the weakness right up to the parapet. The walls will be watched very carefully. The scaffolding at the west front for repairing the defective stonework of fifty years ago is nearly completed, and a fine work in itself.”



The *Scotsman* of December 6 says that Lord Leith of Fyvie has presented to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, “a very interesting and somewhat rare chamber organ, which originally belonged to one of his forbears, the Hon. Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of the thirteenth Lord Forbes. This instrument was put into Canaan Lodge, Canaan Lane, when the house was built some time between 1750 and 1760, so that it is now 150 years old. It is in excellent preservation, and could still be used effectively as a musical instrument. But its chief interest as a museum specimen lies in the fact that it is an example of an organ belonging to the period before the manual had taken on the appearance with which we are now so familiar, and when the present arrangement was exactly reversed, all the sharps and flats being white, while the rest of the notes are black. The organ stands 10½ feet in height, and the three Gothic pinnacles which surmount the compartments containing the ornamental gilt pipes forming the front of the instrument are suitably decorated with carved crockets and finials. There are six stops, and the bellows are worked both by foot and hand levers.”



At a meeting of the Stirling Archæological Society, held on December 18, Mr. John E. Shearer exhibited two coins, blackened with age, a little larger than the present-day six-

penny piece, which were picked up a few days before on the Gowan Hill, Stirling. The turf had got torn away, and the coins were exposed on the surface. When rubbed they were found to be in a very good state of preservation, and, curiously, one is a silver penny of Edward I. of England, who reigned 1272 to 1307, and the other a silver penny of Alexander III. of Scotland, who reigned 1249 to 1285. About two years ago, at a point very near the same place, silver coins of these two Kings were found side by side. About this time Scotland was almost in the hands of England, and these finds would seem to show that the English coinage was being used in Scotland along with the Scotch coinage.



To the *East Anglian Daily Times* Mr. Edward Smith, of Putney, sends a long note contesting the traditional association of Dunwich with the site of the See of East Anglia. After quoting the various references, earlier than Camden, who identified Dunmoc with Dunwich, to the See of Dommoc, Domuc, Dunmoc, Domoc, as it was variously spelt, Mr. Smith continues: “It seemed as if ‘Dunmow’ was a good deal nearer to ‘Dunmoc’ than ‘Dunwich,’ and was not impossible, seeing that we are uncertain as to the exact boundaries of East Anglia. This suggestion was made some years ago in *Notes and Queries*, and rebutted by Dr. Copinger, but that worthy scholar and antiquary spoilt his defence of Dunwich by giving the very words of Bartholomew de Cotton, with which I was previously unacquainted, and which dispelled at once any doubts as to the real site of ‘Dommoc,’ long time sunk beneath the encroaching waves of the sea. It remains to be said that Felixstowe records and traditions tell of a Church of St. Felix, and a monastic cell, which existed before the great inundation; also that the existing name of the place can have no other origin but the obvious one.

“All this is but a step on the lines of modern research, which is slowly but surely uprooting much error, great and small. The mere raising of the question will interest most East Anglians, and it will be not a small matter for the folks of Felixstowe, should it be finally established that their town is on or

near the site of the little port of 'Dommoc,' the landing-place of Felix, the Apostle of East Anglia."

Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, writes: "The little church dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul at Mautby is situated betwixt and between Norwich and Yarmouth. It is of apparently

tracery head, in the second panel from the south wall, is a small piercing, little larger than a keyhole. Some interest is attached to this, as local tradition roundly asserts it was formerly used as a confessional. The penitent—so everyone thereabouts believes—devoutly knelt before it, upon the western side, and whispered shortcomings through to



MAUTBY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

fourteenth-century construction, and possesses a circular tower, going off to an octagon towards the top. This tower is evidently earlier date. Within, a fifteenth-century oak screen forms the line of demarcation between nave and chancel. As may be seen from the accompanying litho-photo, just below the transom, and level with the springing of the

the attentive priest seated within the chancel. The present rector tells me he believes a screen of the same date exists in the same county (name not given) that possesses a similar aperture, concerning which the same belief exists.

"I record the tale for what it may be worth. With a somewhat extended knowledge

of old screens, the theory is altogether new to me.

"P.S.—Since the above was written, a writer (Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B.) in the *Church Times* for January 4 mentions similar piercings in the old fifteenth-century oak rood-screens at Llangelynin, Dolwyddelan, Southleigh (Oxon), and Guilden Morden (Cambs.) churches. The popular belief is that these were used for confessional purposes."



We note with pleasure that the award from the Lyell Geological Fund, established under the will of the late Sir Charles Lyell, has been made this year by the Council of the Geological Society to our valued contributor, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the curator of the Municipal Museum at Hull, and to Mr. T. C. Cantrill.



The New Year's number of the *Builder*, dated January 5, is, as usual, a fine budget of things new and old. The illustrations include no less than twenty-two plates of the buildings, public and private, of Berlin, giving a general impression of the architecture of the capital of the German Empire, with an accompanying descriptive and critical article. There are also a few good drawings, by Mr. Sidney Heath, of bench-ends in the church of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.



By the Act which empowers the Government of India to take over for preservation archaeological works of national interest and importance, the Sinbyame Pagoda, which is the only building of its type in the Mingun province of Burma, has been placed under State protection.



The next historic pageant is to conclude the Commemoration festivities at Oxford in June. There is no lack of material. A programme of twenty-one scenes has been drawn up, some of which will be merely pageants, others dramatic episodes. The story of St. Frideswide will be the starting-point—told in a dramatic episode—thus going back to what are supposed to be the beginnings of the city. The second scene will be the presentation by King John of a charter to the city.

The original charter is still preserved amongst the civic muniments. Next comes the arrival of Theobaldus Stampens with his scholars, from whence present-day historians date the beginnings of the University as now constituted, to be followed by the migration from Paris which made the University leap into world-wide fame. Scenes in the Jewry, there being a very large settlement of Jews in the city in the Middle Ages, will then be given, and the meeting between Fair Rosamond and Queen Eleanor, followed by the arrival of the Pope's Legate in the reign of Henry III. Next comes the terrible Town and Gown fight of St. Scholastica's Day, 1354. The struggle continued for three days, and on the second evening the townsmen called in the country people to their assistance, and, thus reinforced, completely overpowered the scholars, numbers of whom were killed and wounded. The town suffered severe penalties in consequence, and until comparatively recent times the Mayor and chief citizens attended at St. Mary's Church on the anniversary of the day, and, after listening to the Litany, each paid tribute of a penny.



The resistance of the University to Archbishop Arundel in 1409 will next be pictured. Arundel was Archbishop of Canterbury, and his virulent persecution of the followers of Wicklif aroused such intense indignation that all academical business was suspended, and the scholars retired into the country. So serious did matters become that the King, Henry IV., himself wrote several letters to the members of the University, requesting them to come back. These rather gruesome scenes will be followed by a masque of the mediæval curriculum, and an incident introducing Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to whom Oxford owes the original foundation of the Bodleian Library. An incident in Wolsey's Oxford career, the martyrdom procession of Cranmer, and the funeral procession of Amy Robsart will next be shown. A short dramatic episode will give the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Oxford. Next will come the Reception of Charles I. by Archbishop Laud; an Oxford scene in the Civil Wars; and the presentation of the mace to Oxford by King Charles when Parliament met there. The expulsion

of the Fellows of Magdalen by James II., because they refused to accept his nomination to the headship, and the Jacobite riots will lead up to the final grand pageant—the meeting of the Allied Sovereigns in Oxford in 1814.



Bury St. Edmunds will follow with a pageant which will take place during the second week of July in the famous Abbey grounds. The scheme covers the history of Bury and East Anglia from the time of the Romans until the period of Mary Tudor, the story being presented in seven episodes and a final tableau. The first episode has been contributed by Mr. Stuart Ogilvie, the author of various well-known plays, and Mr. James Rhoades will be responsible for the connecting narrative choruses, as he was for the Sherborne and Warwick pageants. The official description announces that "The history of Bury St. Edmunds is so crowded with picturesque and stirring incidents, many of which have helped to shape the history of England, and, one might almost say, the history of the world, that it has been exceptionally difficult to decide what to include or what to omit in our short traffic of less than three hours. A more panoramic plan than those of Sherborne or Warwick has, therefore, been adopted, and some of the episodes have been made to cover long periods, and to include many events."



Excavations have been in progress in the Roman area of the Castle of Pevensey, and have yielded results of considerable interest and value. Although no foundations of permanent buildings have yet been found within the walls, evidences of occupation are plentiful. A number of coins, mostly of the fourth century, a bronze steelyard, stamped titles, and many fragments of decorated pottery, are amongst the finds. Much remains still to be done, and further funds are required. Subscriptions may be sent to the honorary secretary of the Excavation Committee, Mr. L. F. Salzman, 10, Orange Street, W.C.



At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 10 the following were elected

Fellows: The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie, Colonel J. W. Robinson Parker, Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, and Messrs. A. R. Malden, D. R. MacIver, G. H. Viner, and Rupert B. Howorth.



The discovery of a bronze case containing Roman coins near Llandudno on January 11 is to form the subject of a coroner's inquiry, and the police took possession of nearly five hundred pieces on Saturday, January 12. From the position of the treasure, which was found at some depth in the detritus of stone and soil at the foot of a limestone precipice, forming the southern face of the Little Orme's Head, it is believed to have lain there for sixteen hundred years.



"Dr. von Lecoq," says the *Times* of January 3, "who has been travelling in remote parts of Central Asia as a scientific emissary of the Prussian Government, and whose safe arrival in Kashmir was announced in our telegraphic columns on November 30, has given the Srinagar correspondent of the *Times of India* some details of the fruits of his expedition. Dr. von Lecoq, who is an assistant in the Royal Ethnographical Museum at Berlin, accompanied by a museum subordinate, left Berlin in September, 1904, and proceeded to Urumchi, the capital of Chinese Turkestan, and thence proceeded to Turfan, five days' march distant, in about 42 degrees of latitude. After three months of fruitless excavation, there was a great find of wall pictures and of manuscripts. The ten chief languages of these documents were Nagari, Central Asian Brahmi, Chinese, Tibetan, Tangut, Syriac, Manichæan, Uighur, Koh-Turkish (the root language of the Turks), and an unknown tongue, described as 'a curious and undeciphered variation of Syriac.' The Tangut is a kind of Tibetan speech, hitherto known merely in a few rock inscriptions. The Manichæan writings are in the alphabet invented by Mani (deciphered in the last two or three years by Dr. F. W. K. Muller, of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum), but the language used is Middle Persian. These manuscripts are expected to throw light upon the hardly-known Early Persian speech, so

important in the history of the Parsis. Most of the manuscripts found are on paper, never on papyrus, but some are on carefully-dressed white leather, and others are on wood. The wall paintings on plaster are mostly Buddhist, and they are thought to provide the missing stepping-stone by which Indian art advanced across Asia to Japan. The furious zeal of the Chinese conquerors of Turkestan against Buddhism was exemplified by the discovery of the packed bodies, still clad and odorous, of a multitude of Buddhist monks driven into a temple, and stifled there, more than a thousand years ago. At the end of 1905, Professor Albert Grunwedel joined Dr. von Lecoq at Kashgar, and together they excavated at Kucha and Kurla. They made new large finds of Nagari and Brahmi manuscripts, tablets with Brahmi and Kharoshti inscriptions, and extraordinary oil-paintings. Professor Grunwedel and a subordinate are still working in Turkestan, but Dr. von Lecoq had to leave them owing to impaired health, and reached Srinagar after a perilous journey with Captain Sherer, of the Royal Artillery. He told the correspondent that the expedition had in no sense trespassed on Dr. Stein's preserve, being, in fact, many hundreds of miles away from the scene of his labours in Southern Turkestan. The manuscripts fill fifteen chests, and altogether more than 200 cases of 'finds' have been sent to Berlin. The expedition up to that date had cost the German Government £10,000, a sum which may be contrasted with the £800 spent on Dr. Stein's epoch-marking expedition of 1900-1901 by the Indian Government. Dr. von Lecoq estimates that the publication of the results of the expedition, with plates, on the model of Dr. Stein's *Ancient Khotan*, would fill twenty-five large quarto volumes."



Country Life of December 22 contained some very fine photographic illustrations of screens in the Devonshire churches of Totnes and Berry Pomeroy; and the issue for January 5 had illustrations of two grotesquely carved bench-ends in the parish church of Ufford, Northamptonshire.



Some Extracts from an Eighteenth-Century Note-book.

BY THE REV. VICTOR L. WHITECHURCH,
VICAR OF BLEWBURY.

REPOSING in the ancient chest of the Church of St. Michael, Blewbery, is a torn and quaint note-book that was kept by two of my predecessors in the eighteenth century. These notes serve to throw some light upon the state of things which existed prior to the time when a tithe-rent charge was commuted. In these days the owner of such a charge watches week by week the table of corn averages, and sighs when he sees a drop in the prices. Then, however, the incumbent who depended upon a tithe-rent charge had to watch many other things—to wit, his neighbours' fields and orchards, the gathering and selling of the fruit, the grazing and shearing of the sheep, and as in those days the idea probably obtained as much as it often does now of "gettin' the better o' parson," no doubt many a computation of apples, corn, and cherries carefully made in the Vicarage study after a series of "pastoral visits" might have been corrected to the advantage of the said parson.

However, a certain John Webb, who was Vicar of the old-world village of Blewbury from 1720 to 1759, was a gentleman who had his eyes wide open with regard to the collecting of his tithe. In those days Berkshire was in the Diocese of Salisbury (from 1142 to 1540 there were Prebendaries of Blewbury in Salisbury Cathedral), and John Webb was, apparently, given the living by Bishop Talbot. His first entry in the old note-book is as follows:

July 25, 1720. John Webb, Then inducted into ye Vicarage of Blewbury by ye Revd. M^r White of Hagborne.

FEEES.

	£	s.	d.
Presentat ⁿ	00	10	00
Impress Reg.	04	00	5
Institution	05	12	2
Impress Reg.	00	17	6

11 00 1

Apparently, the Vicarage was not immediately habitable, for he goes on to inform us that on "Satur. August 13th 1720" he "came to Mr. Witherell to Board, £15 os. od. per Annum." Mr. Witherell could scarcely have "got the better of the new parson" here!

Then he commences with his tithe notes :

"1720. Took the Vicarage Dues in kind, as they became due. Having no transcript left me whereby I might make an estimate of the value of the Vicar's dues, for my own and my Successor's profit, that the Church may not be deprived by the unjust management of her Negligent Steward, I leave this tho' an imperfect account as some direction and help for improvement."

This outburst of indignation against his predecessor as a "Negligent Steward" is very fine. But human nature is the same in the twentieth as in the eighteenth century, and the slanging of immediate predecessors by new incumbents is not unknown to-day, even if the remarks made are not so carefully handed down to posterity.

John Webb goes on :

"From the Registers' Office at Salisbury I have taken a copy of the endowment of the Vicarage, with the Tythe of wool and Lamb, the commons for sheep being Letten out, by the proprietors, to shepherds, who stock them with sheep of their own; finding it difficult to account with them for Tithe, upon the score of their frequent buying and selling, put me upon getting the augmentation and then to take up the Tithe of wool and Lambs in kind, when it became due on the Sheerday, and when the Lambs are weaned, or weanable."

Poor perplexed parson! He evidently had much trouble with these sheep and lambs for several years. It must have been very irritating to stroll up on the downs, count a goodly number of sheep, figure out the nice little sum that a tenth of their wool was likely to bring at the "sheering day," and then to find that the greater part of them were sold, or driven off to other parishes by those wise and far-seeing shepherds before that same great day arrived. Here is a piteous note, followed by an indignant one:

"The ewes are sent away to wintering at

All hallows day (?) or then about, and return again with their Lambs at Lady day. The Lambs are wean'd at Blewbury yet pay no Tithe, tho' it does not appear they pay any where they are wintered."

"It is but of late years the Shepherds have taken to keep Lambs, so that now the stock of Sheep is less, & consequently the Tithe wool is less, because of their agreement to Stint the Commons with sheep, and so increase in the Breeding of Lambs, which Lambs are not shorn."

But this horrible conspiracy of the Shepherds against the parson seems to have been eventually suppressed by the sturdy John Webb, for in 1729 there is an exultant entry telling us that he got his nine years' arrears for those Lambs—to wit, twelve pence for every tenth lamb, "and so to be continued," he adds, in the words of one who had gained a distinct victory.

But the stock were not the only troublous items in those days. Blewbury was, and is still, noted for its cherries and apples. These, of course, were duly tithed. Now, in the selling of fruit there are certain customs which, I believe, obtain in some cases to this day, by which bargain money is given or received apart from the actual price of the goods. John Webb, we may be sure, was keen to observe this, and he has left the following :

"Cherrys commonly sold, sometimes the owner, sometimes the purchaser, pays the tenth of the mony, which is satisfactory, but the buyer gives a pair of Gloves, a Guinea or two, to the Seller's wife, which is sometimes used a fraud to Cheat the Tithe."

Shepherds were bad enough, but when it came to women interfering in the tithe by receiving "a pair of Gloves," we can imagine the case was a still more difficult one to deal with. Immediately under the above note is a perfectly beautiful burst of indignation written by Humphry Smythies, who became Vicar of Blewbury in 1759 on John Webb's death :

"I own my obligation to my Predecessor for his observation of the fraud sometime practic'd wth regard to ye Seller's wife, and hereby beg to deliver down to Posterity the name of ——— of Hagbourn, whom I detected in this roguery, declaring, nay,

offering to confirm it upon Oath if required that He gave — — but 50s. for Cherries when ye wife inform'd me she was to have 5s. besides."

I will cheat Posterity by withholding the names. Their descendants live in the district, and the sins of the former Vicar might be visited upon the present one if I disclosed! And I don't think it is worth the sixpence that good Humphry Smythies lost over the transaction. The moral in those days was, evidently, "Cherchez la femme!"

There were "cow commons" on the downs in those days, and a road from the village is still called the "cow way." In the early morning a man would collect the various cows of the village, which he then drove to pasture for the day. The ancient bell which he rang at the foot of the "cow road" is still preserved in the village. Tithe was paid on cows, and John Webb, who, it will have been observed, had a shrewd business head on his shoulders, evidently thought that something might be done in the way of a "Vicarage milk walk," for he states that "if the milk could be taken up in kind it would be worth ten pounds per annum."

The idea seems to have commended itself to the astute Humphry Smythies, for in the year 1772 he remarks:

"Recoverd the Tythe of Milk in kind, not taken in the memory of man, but 3^d per cow paid in lieu of it."

Also:

"Recover'd the Tythe of small seeds heretofore taken by the Lessees of ye great tythes. (N.B. Both these by filing a Bill in ye Exchequer, tho' they were given up by ye Defendants in ye bill without a hearing.)"

Which shows that he did not hesitate to have recourse to the law over his dues.

This quaint old note-book contains long lists of minute portions of tithe collected by the Vicars for apples, cows, etc. Sometimes they took it in kind, as in the case of honey, many pounds of which found their way to the Vicarage larder. It was the custom, however, to farm out much of the tithe, just as in these days incumbents often employ agents to collect it on commission, and many rough agreements appear in the old note-book under this head. One,

Thomas Church, makes his mark to such an agreement in the year 1774, and besides the payment of a certain fixed sum, he undertakes to bring yearly a load of coals, consisting of a chaldron and a half from Streatley, to which place they were probably brought by river. The same man appears in another place as discharging arrears of rent by the carriage of faggots to the Vicarage.

Besides this letting and farming of tithes, Humphry Smythies to a certain extent anticipated the Tithe Commutation Act by making numerous agreements direct with the tithe-payers, by which the latter compounded with the Vicar by paying a fixed annual sum for a stated number of years, generally five or six. These agreements are valuable as showing the extreme simplicity of business arrangements in the eighteenth century. They are drawn up tersely enough in the Vicar's hand, and just signed by the tithe-payer, generally without a witness, and always, of course, without a stamp; but the notes show that they were punctiliously observed.

Space does not permit of more extracts from this interesting old note-book, which, by the way, contains other matter besides tithe. But I will conclude with just one that will give the reader some idea of the number of items that had to be taken into consideration by old-time country clergy in replenishing their purses.

THE RESPECTIVE SUMS PAID BY EACH MAN
TO THE VICAR AS HIS DUES AT
MICHELMAS, 1772.

W^m Stone paid as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Apples in 1772	16	0	0
Clover seed in ye year 1770, the tithe of ye crop of ten acres ...	1	5	0
Lambs bred in 1771—7 score at 8/- ye score	2	16	0
Do. Agisted 80, 2 months	0	2	8
Piggs 2	0	7	0
Calves 4	0	17	6
Milk of Cows at 6s. each includ- ing Calves	1	5	0
Coltes 3 at 5s. each	0	15	0
Yard Lands 34 at 3d. each	0	8	6
Pigeons 30 dozen at	0	10	6

	£	s.	d.
Agistments in the Cow Com- mons 50	2	6	3
Fowls & offerings	0	5	0
Agistments in 1771—20	0	12	0
Dry cattle	0	3	6
Apples in 1771	0	6	0
	<hr/>		
	12	15	11



Notes on Some Rutland Antiquities.

By V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.A., F.S.A.

RUTLAND, in spite of its limited size, contains much to interest the archæologist, though hitherto its claims in this direction hardly seem to have been adequately recognised.

It is proposed here to notice briefly only the earlier antiquities of the county so far as records are available of finds which have occurred within its borders.

I. PREHISTORIC.

It is only within the last few years that we have been able to establish definitely the fact of Rutland having been occupied by man during the prehistoric period. Doubtless this deficiency of recorded evidence has been mainly due to an absence of competent investigators in the past, a state of affairs due in its turn to that general lack of interest in antiquarian matters which is now happily fast disappearing. Nevertheless, had anyone, say five or six years ago, set himself the task of compiling a set of county maps, marking the sites of prehistoric discoveries, it is to be feared that the Rutland sheet would have appeared, like the famous sea-chart described in Lewis Carroll's *Hunting of the Snark*, "a perfect and absolute blank." Now, however, we are able to point to several Stone-Age finds within the county, all of these being confined, as might have been expected, to the Neolithic period. They include several fairly good arrow-heads, and a number of scrapers and other worked flints which have

come to light in different parts of the county. The two most noteworthy finds occurred as recently as 1905.

One of these consists of a well-shaped flint celt, 7 inches long by 2½ inches in greatest breadth, which was found in the course of drainage operations in a street in Oakham. The implement is somewhat coarsely flaked, and shows no signs of polishing or grinding, but, nevertheless, is an excellent example of its type.

The second find occurred in a "swallow-hole" in a Freestone quarry at Great Casterton, and consisted of a human skeleton, a polished hornstone axe, a stone "muller," and three thin stone slabs of small size, evidently intended for shaping bone or horn implements. Unfortunately, the information as to the disposition of the skeleton within the fissure and the relative positions of the other objects is somewhat meagre. It would appear, however, that the latter lay at, or perhaps slightly above, the level of the human remains; but in the absence of any accurate knowledge on this point it would be rash to assert positively their connection one with the other, though all may fairly be attributed to the Neolithic period. The skull,* which exhibits some interesting features, has been examined by Dr. D. J. Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh University, and by Dr. Robert Munro (the well-known authority on lake-dwellings and other cognate subjects), who have fully dealt with the matter in a joint paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on March 19, 1906. Professor Cunningham describes the skull as follows: "The calvaria, evidently that of a male, possesses certain strongly pronounced characters, which give it a striking individuality. These are—(1) a marked projection of the supra-orbital part of the frontal bone, due to expansion of the frontal air-sinuses; (2) a constriction of the cranium behind the orbits, leading to considerable narrowing of the forehead at this point; and (3) a strong backward slope

* *Vide* illustration, which appeared in the paper by Dr. Munro and Dr. Cunningham, printed in vol. xxvi. of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, pp. 279 *et seq.* For permission to reproduce it here we are indebted to the Council of that Society.

of the frontal plate and the frontal bone." The cephalic index is shown to be 73.4 (maximum length 188, maximum breadth 138), a dolichocephalic index; but, as Professor Cunningham points out, the large antero-posterior diameter is due in a considerable measure to the inflated air-sinuses, and *not* to a deposit of bone in this region, a distinction which it is important to note. Omitting the depth of the frontal air-sinus from the calculation, the maximum length is reduced to 172, giving a cephalic index of 80.2.

To quote Dr. Munro: "The skull appears

which have come under my observation for dealing with bone and antler." These curious and interesting tools have also been submitted to my friend Mr. Wright, of the Colchester Museum, whose opinion fully coincides with that of Professor Boyd Dawkins. The celt* found near the skeleton is a well-formed hornstone implement of late Neolithic type, polished all over, and having a finely ground edge. It measures 4 inches in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width at the lower and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the upper end, with a maximum thickness of $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

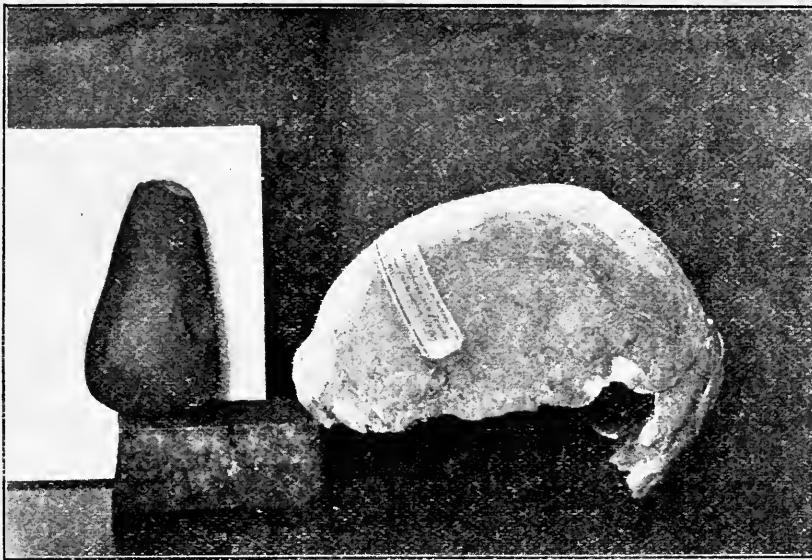


FIG. 1.—NEOLITHIC SKULL AND CELT.

to be similar to those described by Professor Boyd Dawkins, from the sepulchral caverns and tumuli of North Wales, as belonging to the dark, long-headed Iberians." Professor Boyd Dawkins has, at my request, kindly examined the stone slabs above referred to, and reports as follows: "The three sandstone slabs have, in my opinion, been used for making round implements, two of them by the use of the semicircular depression in the edge, and the third by the longitudinal groove in the middle. I am familiar with similar semicircular edges in flint for making round objects of wood; these are the first

The "slabs" are irregular fragments of fissile stone about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch thick, the largest having an area of about 4 square inches. In the edge of two of them is a semicircular depression, worn smooth by friction, and slightly enlarged or "countersunk" towards each face of the slab. The third slab has a groove running transversely across the stone, becoming shallower from one end to the other. Both the groove and the semicircular depressions are about of a size to admit an ordinary slate-pencil.

A few pieces of pottery found at a higher

* *Vide* illustration.

level in the clay filling the fissure have been pronounced on competent authority to be of mediæval date. Their chief interest and importance with regard to the find as a whole consist in the evidence they afford of the very gradual filling up of the hole from above.

Judging by the attitude of the skeleton (so far as our information on this point enables us to judge), it seems most probable that the man met his death by falling into the fissure, the idea that it represents an interment being scarcely tenable.

Two querns of the "beehive" type, both found within the county, may be added to the list as possibly attributable to the pre-historic period. This form has, I believe, been found in association with early Iron-Age remains, though the type is one which survived to a later date.

There remains the question of barrows, earthworks, and the like, but here we are on very debatable ground, and, in the absence of any systematic and scientific explorations (which in the case of remains of this kind in Rutland have not been carried out), it would be idle to assign a definite chronological place to our local examples.

Suffice it to say that there are several tumuli within the county which have all the outward appearance of being sepulchral barrows, and there are a few earthworks (over and above those known to be of Roman and mediæval date) which it is possible might yield on investigation proof of pre-Roman origin. To say more than this in the present state of our knowledge would seem to be futile. No reliable records of Bronze-Age or early Iron-Age finds other than the querns above mentioned are in existence.

II. ROMANO-BRITISH.

The Roman occupation of the district which includes Rutland has never been in doubt, and references thereto may be found in the writings of several of the early topographers. That the soil of Rutland should have yielded proofs of the Roman settlement is only what might be looked for, when it is remembered that the county is traversed by one of the chief military roads of the time—

the Ermine Street, now more generally known as the Great North Road. At Casterton, near the south-east border, is, as the name will suggest, a well-defined Roman camp, contiguous to the Roman road, and flanked by the river Gwash. Here many discoveries of coins and other Roman antiquities have been made, while in a stone quarry a short distance to the southward, where the present highway temporarily diverges from the original line of the Roman road, a good section of the latter may be examined, the various layers of the structure being clearly traceable.

It is, however, in the neighbourhood of Market Overton and Thistleton, some ten miles or so north-west of the Casterton station, and close to a branch road believed to be Roman, that the most important finds have occurred. Here, again, a good example of a Roman camp may be found, the Parish Church of Market Overton standing within it. A carved stone capital, believed to be Roman, is preserved here, which would seem to point to the existence here of important buildings in Roman times, and thus inferentially to the station having been a permanent and considerable one. An extensive series of Roman objects from this neighbourhood have been preserved, and are now in the possession of several collectors in the county. The pottery includes examples of several kinds of ware, the Samian (both the genuine and "false") and the native Durobrivian (made on the banks of the Nen in Northants) being, perhaps, the most interesting. Several potters' marks have been recorded on the Samian ware, and examples containing the contemporary leaden rivets of the Roman "china-mender" have also occurred. Coins have been found in great profusion, ranging from the reign of Claudius to that of Gratianus. Another notable find (which, unfortunately, disappeared about the time that the collection was dispersed after the death of the finder, Mr. T. G. Bennett, of Market Overton) was a Roman silver spoon, an object of considerable rarity in this country. The same fate, unhappily, overtook a silver finger-ring bearing the legend *MISV*. Two other uninscribed silver rings are, however, extant, as well as a charming little circular bronze



FIG. 2.—ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS.

1, Situla, or bucket ; 2, Umbo, or shield-boss.

brooch with enamelled decoration.* Mention should also be made of a fine bronze *statera*, or steelyard, of the double fulcrum type (as well as fragments of other examples of the same kind of object), a large and varied assortment of bone pins, a very perfect bronze fish-hook, a number of fibulæ, and many other relics too numerous to particularize.

Though the above may be considered the most prolific Roman site in the county, several others may be named in addition. At Ketton, Tixover, and Tinwell remains of pavements have been found at various times, while other, apparently sporadic, finds of coins, etc., have occurred at North Luffenham, Seaton, Cottesmore, and elsewhere. At Ranksborough, near the Leicestershire border, are the remains of a camp occupying a commanding position. Near the spot was found a bronze statuette, some 15 inches in height, in a somewhat mutilated condition, representing Hercules, and exhibiting considerable artistic merit. This may now be seen in the national collection at the British Museum.

As the sites enumerated above are distributed fairly evenly over the area of the county, we may reasonably conclude that this district received at the hands of the Roman settlers the favourable recognition due to its fertile soil, healthy climate, and other natural advantages. Moreover, the fact that such important stations as *Ratae* (Leicester), *Durobrivæ* (Castor), and *Causennæ* (Ancaster), would all have been within a day's march, and *Lindum* (Lincoln) no very great distance off, must have made the county familiar to the Roman military authorities.

III. ANGLO-SAXON.

Though it is at present possible to point to only a single pagan Saxon site within the confines of the county,† namely, a cemetery lying between the villages of North Luffenham and Edith Weston, the aggregate of the objects found here from time to time may

claim to reach a total by no means inconsiderable.* Rutland is, of course, included in the area which came under the sway of the Angles, and eventually formed part of the extensive division of Mercia. The relics which have come to light are for the most part of the recognised Anglian type, and among the fibulæ the typical Midland cruciform type largely preponderates. It is clear that in this cemetery both inhumation and cremation were adopted as the methods of disposing of the dead. A considerable number of cinerary urns have been unearthed in the past, and I can myself vouch for the discovery of buried bodies in more recent years. A striking circumstance with respect to this site is the large proportion of swords which have been found associated with the burials. The occurrence of the sword in a grave has been taken to denote that the wearer was a person of high rank, and the proportion of graves which have contained this weapon has, in most excavated sites, been small. Unfortunately the Rutland cemetery has never been systematically examined, all the finds having come to light in the course of sand-digging operations, so that we cannot arrive at any accurate computation. I have little hesitation, however, in believing that these Rutland graves would show a higher percentage of sword-yielding interments than the majority of cemeteries. Several examples of the wooden bronze-mounted buckets or *situlæ*, characteristic of this civilization, have been found, while among other objects which have come to hand we may mention spear-heads (of many forms), shield-bosses, and knives—all of iron; fibulæ (cruciform, square-headed, and annular), tweezers, and clasps—of bronze; and a considerable quantity of glass and porcelain beads. Two interments which I took part in excavating in 1901 showed a very marked similarity in the nature of their contents. In each case the skeleton was accompanied by a sword, a spear, a knife, a *situla*, an urn, and a small pair of bronze tweezers. Among the fibulæ are several fine examples, perhaps the most

* *Vide Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1866, where an illustration of this fibula is given.

† Since the above was written a find has occurred in another part of the county, which may unhesitatingly be assigned to this period.

* For a more detailed account of this cemetery the reader is referred to two papers by the present writer published in the *Associated Societies' Reports*, vol. xxvi., p. 250, and vol. xxvii., p. 220.

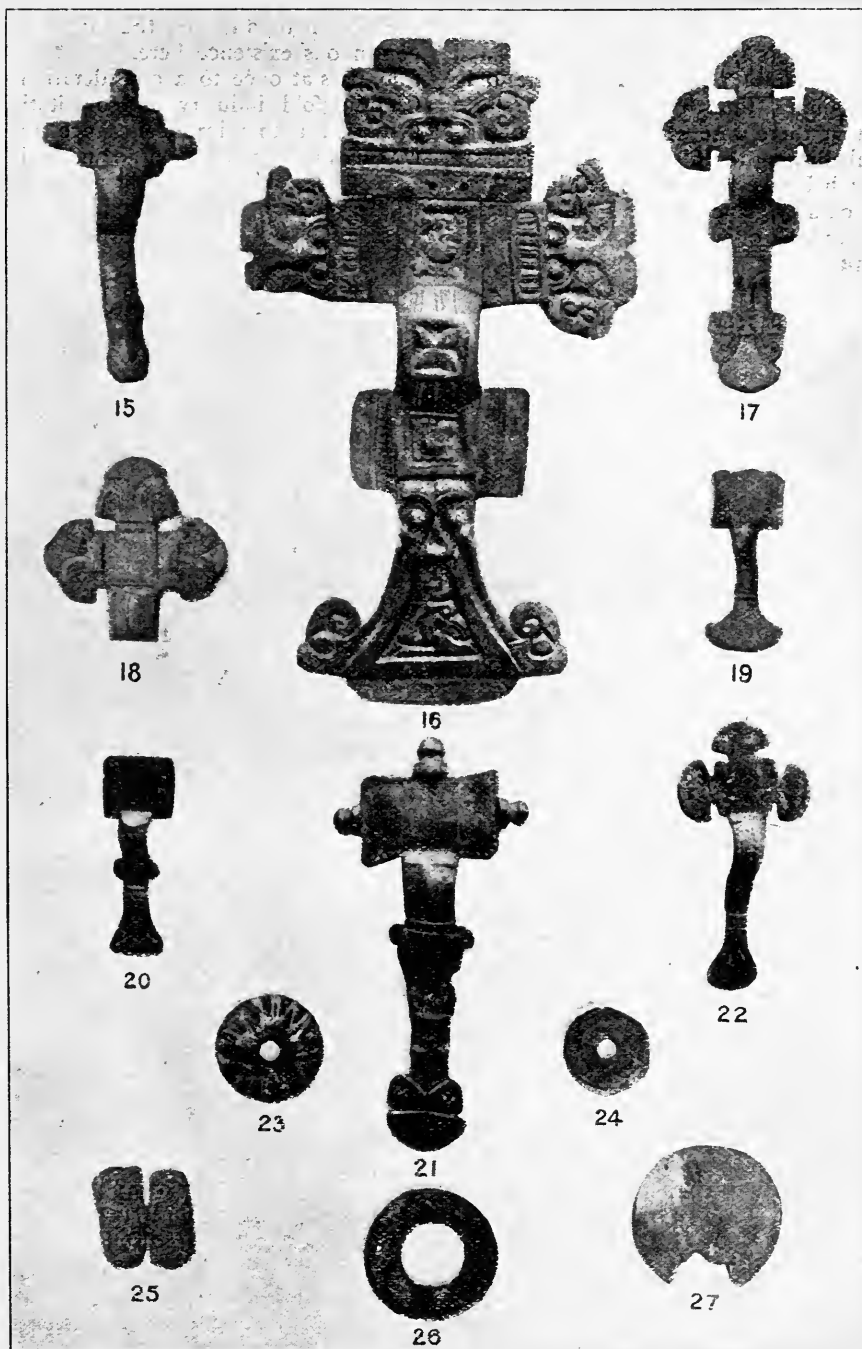


FIG. 3.—ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS—FIBULÆ, ETC.

remarkable being a large and elaborate cruciform brooch of bronze gilt, adorned with zoomorphic designs, and having a small silver ornamental plate attached, the only one remaining, though there can be little doubt that there were several others originally embellishing the fibula.*

Though I have here attempted little more than a cursory glance at some of the earlier antiquities of our county, I trust that sufficient has been written to establish for Rutland the right to take in this respect a place, if not pre-eminent, yet at least by no means insignificant, among the other and larger counties of England.



On English Mediæval Window Glass.

BY E. WYNDHAM HULME.

PRIOR to the appearance in 1904 of Mr. T. May's *Warrington's Roman Remains*, the manufacture of glass by the Romans in this island had remained an open question. The discovery at Warrington has proved a notable one, for, in addition to iron-smelting furnaces, pottery kilns, and bronze foundries, we have here revealed no less than five glass furnaces, which upon examination have yielded specimens of half-calcined flints, massæ, or glass in the making, sandever, together with the finished products of the glass-maker's craft—vessels, rods, beads, cut crystal, and window glass. The use of flint—a substance foreign to the district—is worthy of note, as the beds of sand on which the furnaces were discovered have long been utilized by the local glass-makers. To our knowledge of glass-making in Saxon times no notable addition has been made of recent years. The few facts collected by Mr. Clephan in 1864 relative to the glazing of the churches and monasteries of Northumbria and Worcestershire in the seventh and eighth centuries suggest that glass-making in this country was

* *Vide Fig. 3, No. 16.*

confined to monkish artists, imported from the Continent, and that the industry had no continuous existence here. We may, therefore, pass at once to a consideration of the Chiddingfold industry as constituting the first well authenticated instance of glass-making in the country on an industrial scale since the departure of the Romans.

The references to this humble but ancient trade by writers from Charnock to Fuller have been summarized by many writers, and some additional facts of importance, due to the industry of the Rev. T. S. Cooper, of Chiddingfold, have recently appeared in the Surrey volumes of the Victoria County Histories. These data I take as my point of departure.

In the course of a long correspondence with Mr. Cooper, extending from 1894 to 1900, my attention was drawn to the fact that the accounts of the building of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, contained references to the Chiddingfold industry, which supplemented the accounts of the same period for St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. The documents here reproduced are from the Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundles 492, 493, which were examined for me in the year 1898, and the portions relating to the glazing of the chapel extracted:

Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 492, n. 28; 25 and 26 Edward III. [1351-52].

Magistro Johanni Lyncolnæ et Magistro Johanni Athelard vitriariis operantibus super protractacionem et ordinacionem vitri pro fenestris Capellæ Regis apud Wyndesore per dies Lunæ Martis et Mercurii utriusque ipsorum per diem xijd.-vjs. Willelmo Walton Johanni Waltham Johanni Carlton Johanni Loord et Nicholao Daducton v. vitriariis depictantibus vitrum pro fenestris domus Capituli per supradictas vj dies cuilibet eorum per diem vijd.-xvijs. vjd. Johanni Coventriæ Willelmo Hamme Johanni Cofyn Andree Horkesleye Willelmo Depyng Willelmo Papelwyk Johanni Brampton Willelmo Bromle Johanni Lyons et Willelmo de Naffreton x. vitriariis operantibus super fractionem et cubacionem vitri pro vitriacione dictarum fenestrarum per idem tempus cuilibet eorum per diem vjd.-xxxx. Roberto Saxton laborario adjuvanti

eisdem per idem tempus capienti per diem *iiijd.-xviiijd.*

[Similar entry a little lower down.]

Die Lunæ xxvj. die Marcii. Willelmo Holmere pro cc. vitri albi empti pro vitro fenestrarum domus Capituli pretium centenæ xviijs. quælibet centena continet xxiiij^{or} pondera et quodlibet pondus continet v. libras-xxxvjs. Eidem pro iiiij^{or} ponderibus vitri sasiri coloris emptis pro eisdem fenestris pretium ponderis iijs.-xijs. In cariagio ejusdem vitri de London usque Westmonasterium per terram *vjd.*

Summa empcionum—xlvijs. *vjd.*

[Another entry relating to Master John Lyncoln.]

Johanni Podenhale pro dimidia c. Talschid empta pro vitro enalando [*i.e.*, anellando] iijs. *ixd.* Symoni le Smyth pro xij. Croisures emptis pro vitro operando *xvd.* Johanni Geddyng pro dimidia libra de Geet [*i.e.*, Jet] empta pro puttura [*i.e.*, pictura] vitri *iijd.* In iiij lagenis Cervisiæ emptis pro mensis vitri lavandis et dealbandis. *vjd.*

Die Lunæ xxx^o die Aprilis.

Johanni Alemayne pro ccc. et xxiiij. ponderibus vitri albi emptis pro fenestris ibidem pretium centenæ xijs. et ponderis *vjd.-xlvijs. vjd.* Willelmo Holmere pro cariagio dicti vitri de Chiddingfold usque Londonium viijs. Et in cariagio dicti vitri de Londonio usque Westmonasterium *viijd.* In Cervisia empta pro mensis vitri dealbandis *iiijd.*

Johanni Athelard vitriario operanti super ordinacionem [vitri] et pro tractatura ymaginarum in fenestris prædictis.

Die Lunæ xliij^o die Maii.

Ricardo de Thorp pro xxvj. Centenis vitri diversi coloris emptis pro fenestris Capellæ vitriandis pretium Centenæ xxviijs.-xxxvj*li.* viijs. In portagio et batillagio ejusdem vitri de Londonio usque Westmonasterium *viijd.*

Nicholao Pentre pro c. libris stanni emptis pro soldura ad fenestras vitri capellæ prædictæ xxijs. Johanni Geddyng pro limatura argenti empta pro pictura vitri *viijd.*

[25 June] Willelmo Hamme cum viij. sociis suis cubanti et conjungenti vitrum pro dictis fenestris per dictum tempus cuilibet eorum per diem *vjd.-xxijs. vjd.*

Die Lunæ ix^o die Julii. Johanni Geddyng pro vj. libris de Geet emptis pro pictura vitri *vjs.* pro cervisia empta tam pro congelacione vitri quam pro mensis vitriariorum lavandis *viijd.* Eidem pro lymatura argenti empta pro pictura vitri *viijd.* Willelmo de Newerc pro cc. Talshid emptis pro vitro anellando et frangendo pretium centenæ *vjs.-xiijs.* Johanni Madfray pro j. libra de Gum arebik empta pro pictura vitri *iijd.* Ricardo Thorp pro xv. centenis vitri diversi coloris pretium centenæ *xls.-xxxli.* In portagio et batillagio ejusdem vitri de Temesestrete usque Westmonasterium *xd.*

Summa empcionum xxx*li.* ijs. *vd.*

Die Lunæ xxiiij^o die Julii.

Willelmo Hamme cum vij. sociis suis vitrum depictanti conjungenti cloranti vitrum pro dictis fenestris per idem tempus cuilibet eorum per septimanam *iijs.-xxiijs.*

[The above roll is headed: "Particular account of Robert Bernham, Clerk, supervisor of all the works of the King in the Castle of Windsor, from 1 Aug. 25 Edw. III. to the feast of St. Michael 26 Edw. III."]

Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 492,
n. 29.

Account of the said Robert Bernham from 27-29 Edward III.

Et in xliij. Centenis xl. ponderibus vitri diversorum colorum emptis pro vitriacione fenestrarum Capellæ Regis ibidem. Centena continet xxiiij. pondera et quodlibet pondus continet v. libras — *iiijli.* *xiiijd.* Et computat prædictum vitrum expendendum super vitriacionem dictarum fenestrarum prædictæ Capellæ. Et in cervisia pro mensis vitriariorum lavandis et dealbandis limatura argenti Gumme arabik et Ge [here the memb. is torn away] pro pictura vitri pro dictis fenestris vitriandis *xlijs. iiijd.* Quæ omnia computat expendenda super deputacionem vitri[acionis] dictæ Capellæ.

Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 492,
n. 30.

Acc^t of the said Rob. Bernham for 27-28 Edw. III. Windsor. [No mention of glass.]

Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 493, n. 1, 29-30 Edward III.

Et in iiiij^{or} Centenis vitri emptis de Johanne Alemayne xxiiij. die Januarii apud Chiddingfold pretium Centenæ xiijs. iiijd.—liijs. iiijd. Et in cariago dicti vitri de Chiddingfold usque Wyndesore iiijjs. Et in Get empto pro pictura vitri iijd. Et in cinopro lynatura Trumenti [*in error for Argenti*] emptis pro pictura vitri pro fenestris del Tres[or] xvjd. Summa lviijs. xjd.

From the above extracts it will be seen that the scene of operations is at Westminster, and not at Windsor, and that the composition of the body of workmen engaged is practically identical with that of the glass-painters and glaziers at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster (Smith, *Ant. Westminster*, p. 196 *et seq.*). It is only in the accounts 29-30 Edward III. that glass and materials for glass-painting are sent direct from Chiddingfold to Windsor. The bulk of the glass, therefore, was designed, painted, and leaded at Westminster, and sent ready for erection at Windsor. A few technical notes may usefully supplement the accounts given by Winston and other writers.

Limatura Argenti.—Silver filings for the yellow stain, not for whitening the glass, as recently suggested.

Mr. H. Powell, of the Whitefriars Glass-works, informs me that metallic silver would not of itself impart a yellow colour to glass, and that it is probable that the metal was first converted into a sulphide, and then reduced to an oxide. This is confirmed by the account given by Eraclius of the preparation of the oxide of lead which was mixed with orpiment (sulphuret of arsenic), and then reduced to a cinder. Here the silver filings appear to have been converted into the oxide by melting with cinoprum (sulphide of mercury), which is mentioned in connection with the words "*limatura trumenti*," an obvious blunder for the word "*argenti*."

Geet.—Jet as a pigment for glass was a difficulty to me for some years, until I found in Gedde (*Sondry Draughtes*, etc.) the following receipt, which set the matter at rest :

"To make a faire Blacke.

"Take the scales of iron and copper, of each a like weight & put it in a cleane

vessell that will incluce the fire, till they be red hotte, then take halfe as much Ieate and stamp them into small powder, then mix them with gum water and grind them fine upon a painter's stone and so drawe with it upon your glasse."

Jet was also used for making a gray colour—"The more Jeate ye take the sadder the collour will be & likewise the more christall you put to it the lighter."

Readers of Winston will remember that that writer distinguishes between the enamel brown used by the mediæval glass-painters and the warmer tint of the enamel introduced at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Jet and arnement (= atramentum, mistranslated by Smith as "orpiment") would appear to be the ingredients of the brown enamel at this date. Arnement in Smith's *Westminster* is bought by the pound—from 3d. to 4d. per pound (p. 198). It was no doubt the mineral green vitriol (copperas, or sulphate of iron), or possibly blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). In either case it would have been melted as a preliminary to grinding as a pigment, as both the above salts contain a large quantity of water of crystallization. Theophilus, however, has a receipt for this purpose, consisting of the calx of copper ground with the fluxes, green glass, and Greek sapphires (glass).

Talschid.—The word obviously suggests talc, an Arabic or Persian word, but its application "pro vitro anellando" was obscure until I found the solution in Theophilus. I must first, however, observe that the above furnace is clearly the enamelling furnace in which the mineral pigments are fixed on the glass. The "annealing" furnace belongs to glass manufacture, with which the mediæval glazier had nothing to do. Theophilus gives a minute description of an enamelling furnace. Its dimensions, 1½ feet high and 2 feet long, show that it was a portable furnace. Holes were made in the sides for the insertion of thin iron rods, on which an iron plate of the same size as the interior of the furnace, and fitted with a handle, was placed. Quick-lime or ashes "to the depth of one straw" were sifted on to the plate to preserve the glass from contact with the iron, that it might not be broken by the heat. With these facts to

guide us, we may conclude that talc ("talc-schist" corrupted to "talcshid"), either in the form of plates or powder, was used in place of the quick-lime or ashes of Theophilus. The properties of talc would satisfy the conditions required—viz., unalterability when heated with a low conductivity of heat. The object of the ale *pro congelacione vitri* is not so obvious.

Turning from the technical details of glass-painting to the sources and prices of the glass, it is clear that the whole of the white glass came from the Weald. The price of the glass is fairly uniform, at from 12s. to 13s. 4d. per hundred, or 6d. per ponder, at Chiddingfold, to 16s. per hundred, or 7d. per ponder, in London, the difference being due to cost of carriage. The Crown employed several glaziers, including William Holmere, as buyers, while John d'Almeyne appears to have represented the Chiddingfold glass-makers as their salesman. The question of the nationality of these glass-makers is still undecided, but the term *Almain* suggests a German or Flemish nationality.

On the other hand, I think it is clear that the coloured glass was derived from another source. The facts before us warrant no final conclusion, but the accounts show that the bulk of the coloured glass was purchased in London, in Candlewick Street or Thames Street, and thence was sent by water to Westminster. With the origin of this pot-metal glass I hope to deal in another article. Here I shall merely point out the relative prices of the different glasses. The most costly, the sapphire blue, about which Theophilus has so much to tell us, works out at £3 12s. per hundred, or 3s. per ponder (of 5 pounds); red glass comes next in order at 2s. 2d. per ponder; a small lot of blue glass at 1s. per ponder (possibly broken glass, to be used as a flux), and several lots of various colours at 4os. per hundred, one lot of 43 hundreds being bought for the sum of £80 1s. 2d.



Coulsdon Church, Surrey.

BY JOHN SYDNEY HAM.



THE Parish Church of Coulsdon in Surrey, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is picturesquely situated on the chalk hills about five miles to the south of the town of Croydon. Although a building possessing features of considerable interest to the archaeologist, it appears to be comparatively little known, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the few cottages which constitute the village, together with the church, are approached by a steep gradient of over a mile from the main road, and that comparatively few persons, except those resident in the neighbourhood, and those whose business it is to attend to the requirements of the residents, feel tempted to turn aside from the broad thoroughfare and mount the hill, unless they have some particular object in view. To those, however, of an antiquarian turn of mind the little village on this by-road, to the large and more important one of Caterham, proves an incentive to turn aside and visit the apparently, at first glance, unpretentious church, which lies well back from the highway.

The sacred edifice, which replaces one of an earlier date, is in general of the Early English period, the porch at the west end having been added in the Perpendicular, and the north aisle having quite recently been rebuilt. It consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with a short tower and spire at the west end.

The font, which stands close to the west door, is a good imitation of fifteenth-century work, but quite modern.

The nave and aisles are divided on either side by two arches, supported by octagonal piers, with well-moulded capitals of thirteenth-century date.

A porch still exists in the south aisle, but is now used as a vestry, the entrance having been walled up.

A credence shows that a chapel formerly existed at the eastern extremity of the north aisle, and the window situated above is the original one. Immediately over this credence

is an arch, with a corresponding one opposite. The use of these openings is uncertain, but



FIG. 1.—COULSDON CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST FROM CHANCEL.

it is thought that they had some connection with the rood loft, which no longer exists.

The chancel arch, contemporary with the rest of the building, is particularly fine and imposing, and well moulded (Fig. 1).

The chief points of interest in connection with the church are, however, within the chancel. The blank arcade on either side (Figs. 1 and 2) is a beautiful specimen of Early Gothic work, and the piscina and sedilia within the sanctuary are capital examples of the thirteenth-century mason's skill. The mouldings are very deeply cut, the shafts detached, and set at a considerable distance from the wall (Fig. 3). The whole forms a striking picture, and one not easily to be forgotten. The windows of the church are of late thirteenth-century date, those in the north aisle being, of course, reproductions, and are not of any particular note, although the east window contains some good bar tracery.

A matter worthy of mention is recorded by Aubrey, the Surrey historian, who published his work in the year 1718. He records the presence in one of the chancel windows of a shield charged with three coronets in chief and the letters "I. R." crowned, and that he was informed by Sir William Dugdale that stained glass was introduced into this country in the reign of King John.

Manning and Bray, ninety years later, speak of the glass as being greatly damaged, and since then it has completely disappeared. The outline of what was undoubtedly a priests' door may still be traced in the south wall of the chancel from the outside.

The original paper register of Coulsdon no longer exists, but a transcript on parchment, bound in vellum, records that Antonie Bois was presented with the living in 1588, and on the first page is recorded the birth

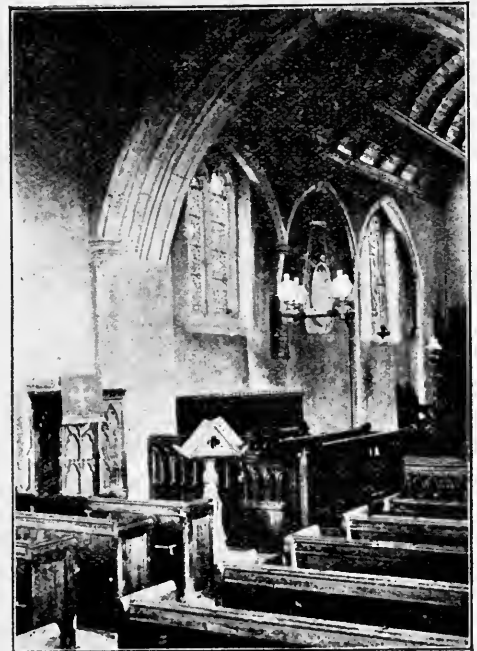


FIG. 2.—COULSDON CHURCH: PART OF CHANCEL ARCH AND NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL, SHOWING BLANK ARCADE.

of Richard, son of Richard Roberts, minister, on March 15, 1653. A subsequent trans-

cription was made by a certain John Caulfield, who was curate in 1765. This volume is far more up to date in its appearance than the preceding one, all the entries being tabulated.

The historians speak of a chapel that formerly stood in this parish in the hamlet of Waddington or Wattentone. It appears to have passed from the ecclesiastical authorities to a certain Henry Polsted in the year 1549, a significant fact, considering the disturbed state of the Anglican Church in that year, and was eventually, after having

faith of this land stands in its primitive glory; and though in this utilitarian age its architectural beauties and associations with the past are appreciated but by the few, may we not hope that many generations ahead it will please our descendants in the same way that it delights us now?

NOTE.—The illustrations are from photographs by J. M. Hobson, M.D.



The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from vol. xlii., p. 350.)

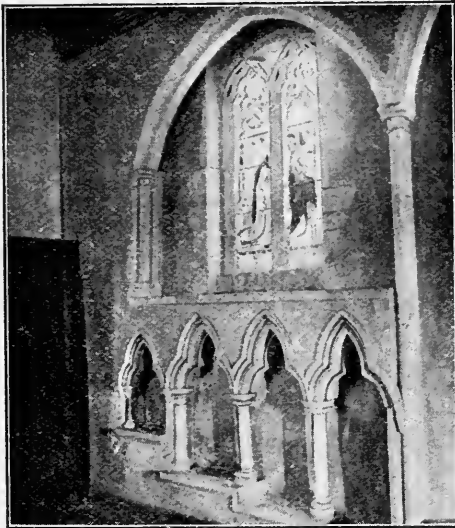


FIG. 3.—COULSDON CHURCH: EAST END OF SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL, SHOWING PART OF BLANK ARCADE, WITH PISCINA AND SEDILIA BELOW.

been used for secular purposes, burned down in 1780, only a ruin being saved.

The Manor of Coulsdon was anciently held by the important and influential Abbey of Chertsey, which owned a great deal of property in this neighbourhood; it has since passed through various hands, including the Crown, and is now private property.

Those parts of this ancient parish which adjoin the main road are rapidly becoming one large neighbourhood of houses, and the open country which is left a favourite resort for trippers; but away on the summit of the hill the old and venerable witness to the religion of many generations and the national

THE *Bird-Cage* as a sign did not intimate merely the sale of cage-birds and bird-cages, for "bird-cage maker" was a generic way of signifying the sale also of "Corn, Gravel, and Lime Screens, Brass and Iron Sieves; and all sorts of curious Brass wire-work for Libraries and Window-blinds, and Moulds for Paper-makers," etc.* Perhaps this was a later development of the birdseller's trade, for in the *Weekly Journal* of August 31, 1723, is the following advertisement: "Just arrived from Switzerland, A Choice Parcel of fine Canary Birds, both for Song and Colour, far excelling any that hath been brought from Germany: Likewise there is to be sold, Scarlet and English Nightingales, with all Sorts of singing Birds, at Matthew Ward's at the Bird-Cage in King Street, near the Victualling-Office on Tower-Hill." There was a *Bird-Cage* in Wood Street, Cheap-side; but *cf.* the *Bell and Bird-Cage*. Bird-Cage Walk, in St. James's Park, was not named after the sign, but from the aviary established there in the reign of James I.† Bird-Cage Alley, however, in Southwark, was, according to *London and its Environs*, 1761, so named from such a sign.

* See the *Universal Director*; or, *The Nobleman and Gentleman's True Guide*, by Mr. Mortimer, 1763.

† See *Amusements of London*, by Tom Browne, 12mo., 1700, p. 68.

The *Bird-in-Hand*, Bird-in-Hand Court (known in 1761 as Bird-in-Hand Alley), between Nos. 77 and 78, Cheapside, opposite Mercer's Hall, Ironmonger Lane, takes its name from a tavern with such a sign, which seems to have had its origin in the idea of jokingly intimating to customers that no credit could be given, in allusion to a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush. So widely was the necessity for such precaution recognised that it is pointed out in the *History of Signboards* how the custom prevailed in ruined Pompeii and modern China, and in these isles, from Cork to Durham, and from Norfolk to Devonshire. The tavern alluded to is mentioned in the *Vade-Mecum for Maltworms*, written about the time of Queen Anne or George I., when it was a "house of note." Keats, the poet, when he left the neighbourhood of the Borough, lived with his brother over this passage, in apartments, over the second floor,* and here he wrote his magnificent sonnet on Chapman's *Homer*, and all the poems in his first little volume.† What is now the *Queen's Arms* (q.v.) was apparently the old *Bird-in-Hand*, although there might have been two taverns in the court.

There was a *Bird-in-Hand* in Fleet Street, which Mr. Hilton Price has been unable to localize. In 1665, in the *News* of April 27, 1665, Ambrose Mead, a goldsmith, invites notice to be given at this sign of the recovery of a gold watch which had been lost, made by Benjamin Hill, in black case studded with gold, with a double chain, and the key on a single chain with a knob of steel upon it.

From another *Bird-in-Hand*, over against Old Round Court in the Strand, issued an advertisement which perhaps supplies a typical description of a country house of the time:

"To be Lett, ready furnish'd, On Gerrard's Cross Heath, Bucks, A Convenient new-built Brick House, not large, four Rooms on a Floor, a Kitchen, Pantry, and Wash-House, with Servants' Room over them; a Brewhouse, with all Conveniences for Brewing; a Coach-House and Stable, a

* *Recollections of Writers*, by Charles and Mary Cowden.

† Cunningham's *London*.

Garden and Orchard, and other Conveniences, situate in a very good Air; several Coaches and Waggons passing by every Day, and the Post every Night, it being in the Oxford Road, nineteen Miles from London. Enquire at the Bull, at Gerrard's Cross; or at Mrs. Crane's, The Bird-in-Hand, over against New Round Court," etc.*

A Beaufoy token relates to a *Bird-in-Hand* in Curriers' Alley, Shoe Lane. The token bears a hand holding a bird in the field. Two other Beaufoy tokens relate to St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell, and Petticoat Lane.†

There was a *Bishop's Head* in the Old Bailey mentioned in the *Vade-Mecum for Maltworms*.‡

At the *Bishop's Head* in Duck Lane one of the first editions, in 1688, of *Paradise Lost* was printed and published by Samuel Simmons, and sold by S. Thomson. This appeared in folio, with a portrait, under which are engraven certain lines which Dryden had furnished to his publisher. As Charles Knight says, "Times have changed since Samuel Simmons paid his five pounds down for the copy, and agreed to pay five pounds more when thirteen hundred were sold."§ Among the miscellaneous documents exhibited in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum are the original articles of agreement, dated April 27, 1667, between John Milton, gentleman, and Samuel Symons, printer, for the sale of the copyright of *A Poem intituled Paradise Lost*, signed "John Milton," with his seal of arms affixed. This was presented by Samuel Rogers in 1852.|| For this sacred treasure £100 was given, presumably by Rogers.

There was a *Bishop's Head* in St. Paul's Churchyard long before Robert Knaplock published at that sign Hatton's *New View of London* in 1708. Mr. Ashbee gives the dates when the sign occurs as 1591, 1607-1611, 1619, 1627-1648, 1695-1697. Robert Knaplock was still at the *Bishop's Head* in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1722, when he advertises the second edition of *A New*

* *Daily Advertiser*, April 8, 13, and May 1, 1742.

† Daniel Debourck.

‡ Note to "Props to the Crown, Hatton Garden."

§ *Shadows of the Old Booksellers*.

|| Additional MS., 18,861.

Theory of Consumptions, etc., by Benjamin Martin, M.D.*

There was a *Bishop's Head* in Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, in 1684.†

Mary Smith, at the *Bishop Beveridge's Head* in Paternoster Row, published "*The Devout Mourner in Time of Pestilence; or, Necessary Preparations at the Approach of Publick Calamity*, by an eminent Divine of the Church of England"; and "*A Legacy to the Church of England, vindicating her Orders from the Objections of Papists and Dissenters, fully explaining the Nature of Schism, and cautioning the Laity against the Delusion of Impostors* : a Work undertaken before the Revolution, by the especial Command of Archbishop Sancroft and Dr. Floyd, Bishop of Norwich, Licens'd by Bishop Compton in 1692," etc.‡

The *Bishop's Mitre* was a bookseller's sign "Within Ludgate" from 1548 to 1551.§

The sign of the *Black Bear* could scarcely have been assumed by the innkeeper before the landing of Giovanni Cabot and his two sons on the North American continent. Subsequently, no doubt, *ursus Americanus* became, like the Indian, a curiosity of the New World worthy of commemoration on the signboard, where, however, its appearance was a "strain of rareness." So scarce, indeed, was it that only two or three instances seem to have occurred in London, while not even one is recorded in the present London Directory. There was a *Black Bear* in Black Bear Yard, St. Giles's,|| perhaps, like the *Black Bear* in Piccadilly, a coaching-house, though neither the one nor the other is mentioned in Cary's *Book of Roads*. The *Black Bear* in Piccadilly depended, according to the author of the *Epicure's Almanack*, 1815, chiefly on passengers by the numerous western stages which stopped there. The inn appears to have been a rival of the *White*

Bear close by. But if this was the case, it does not seem to have been an altogether successful rival, for the "Estate and Interest of the said Bankrupt (*i.e.* James Dolman, Innholder and Chapman), of and in the Lease of the said Bankrupt's late Dwelling-House, known by the Name of the *Black Bear* Inn in Piccadilly was in 1756 advertised to be sold to the "best Bidders," together with "the Lease of two Stables, Hayloft, and four Rooms, with their appurtenances in Shug Lane."*

Neither Cunningham, nor the authors of either the *History of Signboards* or *Old and New London*, make any mention of this inn, but J. T. Smith, in his *Streets of London*, says : "At the east end of Piccadilly stood for many years the two inns, the *Black Bear* and the *White Bear* (formerly the *Fleece* Inn), nearly opposite to each other; the former of which was taken down (1820) to make way for the north side of the Regent Circus; the latter still remains, and stands on Crown Land" (edition 1849, p. 17).

"For Bath, a Good Coach and four able Horses will set out from the *Black Bear* Inn in Piccadilly, on Monday next" (*Daily Advert.*, Oct. 15, 1742).

The *Black Bear and Star* was the sign in 1685 of Obadiah Blagrove in St. Paul's Churchyard, for whom was printed by James Rawlins *The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence; or the Arts of Wooing and Complimenting, as they are managed in Spring Gardens, Hide Park, the New Exchange, etc., etc.*

The *Black Bell*.—Two Beaufoy tokens, Nos. 361 and 1142, relate to the sign of the *Black Bell*. There is a *Bell* in Bell Alley, Gracechurch Street, which is certainly painted black, and there is a curious remnant of a crypt which is part of the cellars appertaining. With regard to the *Black Bell* on Fish Street Hill, see the *History of Signboards*, quoting Stow.

The *Black Boy*.—This sign, once very common, is now rarely seen. It does not appear to have had its *origin*, as generally imputed to it, in the association of the negro with the tobacco industry of Virginia, although it became thus associated almost exclusively at a later period. In Machyn's

* *Whitehall Evening Post*, March 4, 1756.

* *London Journal*, May 5, 1722.

† The late Mr. Ashbee in the *Bibliographer*.

‡ *London Journal*, May 26 and July 7, 1722; and the *Weekly Journal*, December 9, 1721.

§ The *Bibliographer*.

|| Parton's *St. Giles in the Fields*, 1882, p. 243. Although it is not definitely known when the *Black Bear* ceased to exist as a public-house, it is probable, from its name being nowhere mentioned after the end of the reign of Charles II., that it was discontinued as such, or pulled down, at about that date. Clinck's *Bloomsbury and St. Giles's*, 1890, p. 45.

Diary, for instance (xxx. Dec., 1562), mention is made of a house with the sign of the *Black Boy*, a circumstance indicating rather that the sign became first known through the novelty of the Indian's appearance, soon after the discovery of America, when descriptions of the *Indigène, Indien*, or Indian, began to circulate. This hypothesis receives some support from the fact of the carved figures of the sign of the *Black Boy* sometimes bearing a medal on the breast. This was the case with one in the possession of the late Mr. H. S. Cuming, a drawing of which I exhibited at a meeting of the British Archæological Association. Whereas the sign of the *Black Boy* existed at least so early as 1562, the date ascribed to the use of smoking tobacco is 1586. Rafe Lane, first Governor of Virginia, who came home with Drake in the latter year, is the supposed introducer of tobacco-smoking in pipes. This was at the termination of the third of the expeditions at the expense of Raleigh.* An Indian or copper-face with precisely the same costume as that represented in the carved black boy belonging to Mr. Cuming's collection serves as the sinister supporter of the Arms of the Distillers' Company, where, however, the medal is absent.† In what seems some inexplicable manner the negro and the Indian became confused in the signboard art of the Elizabethan period, both being represented with the kilt of tobacco-leaves.

At the *Black Boy*, in Paternoster Row, was published by T. Warner, "*Belsize House*, a Satyr, exposing: (1) The Fops and Beaux who daily frequent that Academy; (2) The Characters of the Women (whether Maid, Wife, or Widow) who make this an Exchange for Assignation; (3) The Buffoonry of the *Welsh Ambassador*; (4) The Humours of his Customers in several Apartments. With the *Rake's Song* on the Falsehood of Woman: The *Libertine's Song*. Another by a *Rejected Virgin*. And the *Belsize Ballad*.—*Facit Indignatio Versum*. Juv. Sat. I." ‡

The "*Welsh Ambassador*" alluded to was Howell, the proprietor, who was thus nicknamed. In June, 1722, two months before the appearance of the foregoing advertise-

ment, Belsize House had acquired such notoriety as a scene of riot and dissipation that the Middlesex magistrates at the quarter sessions issued a precept for the prevention of "unlawful gaming, riots, etc., at Belsize House."*

The *Black Boy* on London Bridge is described in the Luttrell Collection as being "near the drawbridge on London Bridge." This is evidently identical with the sign, the *Black Boy* of M. Hotham, who appears to have succeeded John Back, who published one of the early editions of Cocker's *Arithmetic* in 1694. Hotham advertises in 1721: "The Life and most surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner, who lived 28 Years in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America, lying near the Mouth of the great River of Oroonoke, having been cast on Shoar by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men were drowned but himself; as also a Relation how he was wonderfully deliver'd by Pyrates. The whole three Volumes faithfully abridg'd, and set forth with Cuts proper to the Subject. Sold by . . . M. Hotham at the *Black Boy*. . . Price bound 2s. 6d.† At this *Black Boy* on London Bridge was sold a nostrum not given in the index of patent medicines at the end of Paris's *Pharmacologia*—namely, "The Great Cathartic, or the Great Restorer and Preserver of Health"—which was much advertised at the time.‡

The *Black Boy* was the sign of one Milward, tobacconist, in Redcross Street, Barbican,§ and it was the sign also of a tobacconist in Fore Street, "near the Green Yard."||

How it was that the sign became, in another instance, that of a bookseller, this time in Paternoster Row, one cannot say, but a scarce work on witchcraft, unknown to Lowndes, entitled *Belief in Witchcraft Vindicated, Proving from Scripture there have been Witches, and from Reason that there may be*

* See also *Mist's Journal*, April 16, 1720; Thorne's *Environs of London* (Hampstead); Palmer's *History of St. Pancras*, p. 227; Park's *History of Hampstead*; and Lyson's *Environs*.

† *London Journal*, April 7, 1721.

‡ *Ibid.*, July 7, 1722.

§ *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.

|| In tobacco-papers among the Banks Collection, and two black boys smoking, with the motto, *Sic transit gloria mundi*, in the Bagford (Harleian) Collection, 5996, No. 135.

* Hakluyt's *Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 272.

† *London Armoury*.

‡ *Weekly Journal*, September 1, 1722.

Such Still, by G. R., was published at the *Black Boy* in Paternoster Row in 1712. In 1732-3 T. Warner published the Parliamentary *Proceedings* of the time, and *Historical and Critical Remarks on the History of Charles XII., King of Sweden*, by Mr. de Voltaire, Design'd as a Supplement to that Work, in a Letter to the Author, by Mr. A. de la Motraye, etc.* He also advertises *Apollo's Maggot in His Cups: Or, the whimsical Creations of a little satyirical Poet, A Lyrick Ode. . . .* Merrily dedicated to Dicky Dickinson, the witty but deform'd Governor of Scarborough Spaw, by E. Ward, Gent. Price 1s.†

The *Black Boy* was also the sign of a linen-draper in Milk Street, near Cheapside † ("near Cheapside," apparently, because the north side as we have it now was by no means completed); Cheapside was literally a "side"—i.e., only one side—and was called the "Beauty of London." How long this unfinished state continued, and when the thoroughfares, now leading from the north side, became, by their being connected with houses, something more than mere lanes, is not very evident, but the process was probably very gradual, whereby the street, as we understand a "street," was formed. The linen-draper's name was Cove, perhaps a successor of W. A. T., who, according to a token in the Beaufoy Collection, lived under the sign of the "*Blake Boy* in Chepside in 1652" (No. 314).

Mrs. Skinner, of the old-established tobacconist's opposite the Law Courts in the Strand, possessed, about the year 1890, two signs of the *Black Boy*, appertaining, no doubt, to the old house of Messrs. Skinner's on Holborn Hill, of the front of which there is an illustration in the Archer Collection in the Print Department of the British Museum, where the black boy and tobacco-rolls are depicted outside the premises. Messrs. Skinner's, of 221, Strand, and Holborn Hill, were, I think, merged into the firm of John Redford and Co., tobacco manufacturers, of 49, Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell.

* *Craftsmen*, January 6, 1732-33, and April 29, 1733.

† *Daily Advertiser*, May 22 and 24, 1742. There is a token extant of the *Black Boy* in Cheapside, 1652 (No. 66, the Beaufoy Collection).

The *Black Boy* was apparently also a pawnbroker's sign, but such signs were sometimes inherited or adopted owing to previous associations. "Stopt on Saturday last, by John Fennell, at the *Black Boy* in Fleet Lane, a Half-Hundred Leaden Weight, about the same Weight of Sheet-Lead, and a Brass Candlestick, The Owner describing the Marks of the same, and paying the Charge, may have them again."**

Of the *Black Boy* against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, ample account is furnished by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price in his "Signs of Old Fleet Street," † but he does not allude to the sale of the "Fam'd Royal Eye Water" sold by Mr. Huxley, a hatter, at the *Black Boy* against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. ‡ This remedy is not mentioned in Dr. Paris's *Pharmacologia*.

There was a *Black Boy* near Billingsgate in 1782, and other instances occur in the Banks Collection. § It was the sign of William Whetstone, after whom Whetstone Park, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was named, and it occurs frequently among the *Beaufoy Tokens*. ||

At the *Black Boy* in the Strand, between St. Martin's Lane and Lancaster Court, was printed for and sold by the author, "*The Causes of Heat and Cold in the several Climates and Situations of this Globe, so far as they depend on the Rays of the Sun, consider'd; in order to shew that the Difference of the Heat and Cold in other Countries may be nearly ascertained by a Thermometer*, as it was read to the Royal Society by T. SHELDRAKE, Author of the *Herbal of Medicinal Plants*, the Thirteenth Number of which *Herbal* will be published on Saturday next." ¶

Although rare now, the editor of the *Beaufoy Tokens* observed truly that the chubby-faced ebonyed edition of humanity generally adopted by the tobacco-sellers of the seventeenth century was still in his time, as it was until lately, "the prevailing sign of tobacconists." And the *Black Boy* with his

* *Daily Advertiser*, February 16, 1742.

† *The Archaeological Journal*, December, 1895.

‡ *Weekly Journal*, May 21, 1720.

§ *Portfolio*, 5.

|| Nos. 276, 314, 621, 780, 923, and 1276.

¶ *Whitehall Evening Post*, 1756.

kirtle of tobacco-leaves in St. Catherine's Lane by the Tower was no doubt one of the earliest signs commemorative of the Londoner's knowledge of this ethnological wonder—probably the Virginian slave. St. Catharine's Court, perhaps identical with the Lane, stood by the Tower, near the church dedicated to St. Catharine.*

In 1683, Locke, one of the most valuable writers of his age and country, requested that letters for him should be left with Mr. Percivall, at the *Black Boy* in Lombard Street.†

(To be continued.)



A Memorial of Hanworth Manor.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

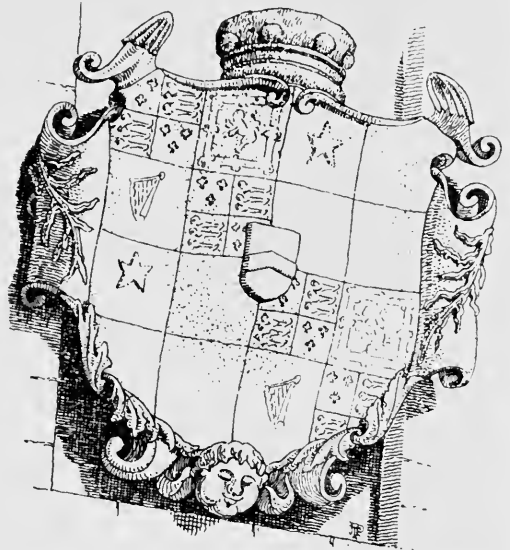
ON the wall of an outbuilding, once belonging to the old Manor-house of Hanworth in Middlesex, may be seen a decayed piece of stonework sculptured with a remarkable shield of arms. Although the face of the stone has suffered much from decay and accidents, the arms are quite decipherable, and may be blazoned as: Quarterly, one and four, the Royal Stuart arms; two and three, quarterly, gu. and or, in the first a mullet arg., which were the arms of the De Veres of Oxford. The shield is surrounded with some well-carved mantling, and ensigned with a baron's coronet, and it bears over all an escutcheon of pretence, on which can be distinguished a chevron, and, perhaps, the remains of some other bearings.

This sculptured stone is almost the sole surviving historical memorial of an interesting manor, for the manor-house itself was destroyed by fire a century ago, and the neighbouring church has been entirely rebuilt in recent years. Henry VIII. appears at times to have resided here, and after his

* See a scarce little book entitled *The Stranger's Guide to London*, 1721; and Burns's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 276.

† Hutton's *Literary Landmarks*, and F. G. H. Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.

death it devolved on Catherine Parr, who, with her last husband, Lord Seymour of Sudley, divided her time between Hanworth and Chelsea during her guardianship of the Princess Elizabeth. It was the property in 1628 of Sir Francis Cottington, who in that year was created Baron Cottington of Hanworth. The history of our shield of arms was not, however, connected with any of



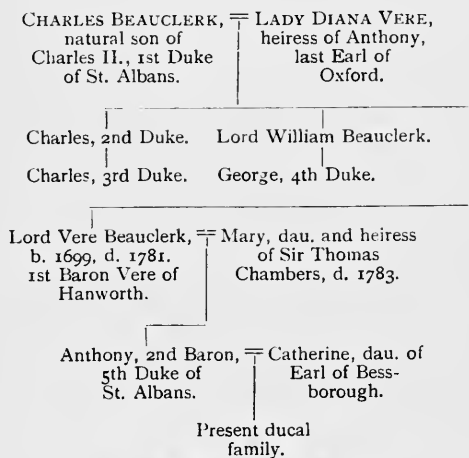
SHIELD OF ARMS: HANWORTH PARK, MIDDLESEX.

these earlier holders of the manor, but it begins with the grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Chambers, who bought it in 1670, when she married, in 1736, Lord Vere Beauclerk, the son of the Duke of St. Albans. This Lord Vere was born in the year 1699, and was the third son of the first Duke, and in 1750, after his marriage with Mary Chambers, who was her grandfather's sole heiress, he was created Baron Vere of Hanworth. He thereupon assumed the arms of which the sculptured stone gives, as we shall presently see, an incorrect representation. He died in 1781, and she in 1783, and was buried in St. James's, Westminster, leaving issue a son, Anthony, who became second Baron Vere, and in 1787 succeeded to the dukedom of St. Albans on the death of his cousin, George Beauclerk, the fourth Duke; and since then the Hanworth title has been merged in that

of St. Albans. Anthony in 1763, before his father's death, was married to Catherine, daughter of William Ponsonby, second Earl of Bessborough, who died in 1789, and was buried in Hanworth Church.

Time and the elements may have reduced the escutcheon of the Chambers family, by the erosion of some of its bearings, to its present condition, but to these causes cannot be assigned the absence of the unpleasant abatement to the royal arms which the shield presents; and whether this be due to the ignorance of the sculptor or the assumption of his lordship, the mark of illegitimacy has been omitted, and the full royal arms thus appear on the shield of a subject.

The descent of the second Baron de Vere of Hanworth appears thus :



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE PASSING OF OLD LONDON.

BY the erection of the new building for the City Inspection of Weights and Measures on the site of the City Green Yard, another picturesque link with London life in olden days has disappeared. The Green Yard, or City Mews, as it is variously called, was formerly the common pound for the City, where stray horses, cattle, and carriages were taken and impounded. It lay due north, a little be-

yond London Wall, on the east side of Whitecross Street, near its junction with Fore Street. A little further to the east was Moor Lane, the starting-point of the great northern moor, the citizens' playing-ground for many centuries, which extended far away to Islington. The situation chosen was at once easily accessible and sufficiently removed from busy centres, where the bellowing of rebellious beasts might prove an annoyance. For in ancient days the ground was not only a place of detention, but also a prison where animals and even things inanimate found guilty of inflicting fatal injury on human beings were confined for their misdeeds, whilst awaiting punishment by sale or otherwise. The City records give many instances of this curious practice of old English law, under which deodands, or gifts to God, were forfeited to the Crown, to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by the high almoner. It was the duty of the Sheriffs, acting on the King's behalf, to secure possession of the deodand or the amount of its appraised value. Three cases of unwitting offenders, a boat, a horse, and a pear tree, are recorded in the year 1276. On June 17 in that year one Henry Grene, a water-carrier, was found drowned in the river Thames. The unfortunate man got into a boat at Paul's Wharf, intending to take up water with his tankard, or closed pail. After filling his tankard he attempted to place it on the wharf, but the weight of the water in the vessel caused the boat to move away from the wharf, and Henry, losing his balance, fell into the water and was drowned. After diligent inquisition by the good men of the ward, his death was found to have been a misadventure, and the offending boat, with its tackle and the tankard, were appraised at 5s. 6d. In the same year, Henry de Flegge met with his death in Castle Baynard Dock, where he was taking his horse to water at six o'clock in the morning. Punishing the horse with his spur, the animal, "being filled with exceeding viciousness and strength," carried its unfortunate rider into deep water, where, by reason of the cold and the force of the tide, he was drowned, the horse being appraised at one mark. It was on a Sunday, September 14, that the third misfortune happened, the victim being one Adam Schot,

a servant, living in the parish of St. James, Garlickhithe. A few days before this unlucky man was trying to climb a pear-tree after dinner, in the garden of one Lawrence, in the Parish of St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal, for the purpose of gathering pears. By sad mischance he fell to the ground by the breaking of a branch on which he was standing, and died after lingering for a few days, the offending pear-tree being appraised at 5s. Subsequently to the Great Fire of London, the Green Yard was used as the City mews, where the State and semi-State coaches of the Lord Mayor were housed. Here, too, as well as at Leadenhall, the permanent appointments of the Lord Mayor's Show were safely stored, and furbished up year by year to take their part in the procession. In 1768, the almshouses founded by Sir Thomas Gresham were removed here from Gresham College, in Broad Street, which was being pulled down to afford a site for the Excise Office. The almspeople have since been removed from their close neighbourhood to the City stables to a more suitable home at Brixton. Among its other varied uses, the Green Yard has served as a storehouse of materials for the City clerk of the works, and here for some ten years lay the numbered stones of Temple Bar. The scattered materials of the grim old edifice were afterwards presented to Sir H. B. Meux by the Common Council, at his request, for the purpose of re-erecting Temple Bar at the entrance to Theobald's Park, Cheshunt.—*Daily Telegraph*, November 26.



At the Sign of the Owl.



MR. HENRY FROWDE has lately published an illustrated pamphlet giving some facts about St. Deiniol's Library at Hawarden, which Mr. Gladstone founded "in the cause of divine learning." The books which Mr. Gladstone himself collected numbered 32,000 volumes, and during the last ten years 5,000 more volumes have been added, partly by means of the founder's

endowment, and partly by the generosity of other donors. The sub-warden, Mr. S. Liberty, states: "It would be absurd with these numbers to claim any exhaustive completeness for the library as a place of research, nor is it a repository of bibliographical rarities; but it is for all ordinary purposes a good working library, such as would not be found elsewhere under similar conditions, and it is kept up to date, at least on the theological side. But the side of Humanity is well represented, too, as is fitting in a library inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone, who himself planned out his storehouse in the two sections of Humanity and Divinity."



Mrs. Drew, in a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, referring to the treasures of the library, calls attention to an edition of Homer's *Iliad*, and says the visitor will be interested in an edition of Homer in which "Mr. Gladstone read the *Iliad* for the thirtieth time, finding it at every reading 'richer and more glorious than before.' (In reading the *Odyssey* he always used the same one-volume edition, having it rebound whenever it wore out with constant handling.) 'Ever since,' he wrote, 'I began to pass out of boyhood, I have been feeling my way, owing little to living teachers, but enormously to four dead ones, over and above the Four Gospels.' This Mr. Gladstone wrote at the age of sixty-nine, the four to whom he referred being, as is well known, Aristotle, Augustine, Dante, and Butler."

It may be recalled that Mr. Gladstone's edition of Butler's *Analogy* and *Sermons*, and his own *Subsidiary Studies*, were published by the Oxford University Press in 1896.

Mrs. Drew, than whom no one could better know her father's mind, explains that St. Deiniol's is 'Not a school, not a college or a free library in the ordinary sense, but a home for mental and spiritual refreshment and research, open to thinkers of every class, even to those to whom the gift of faith has been denied, earnest inquirers, seekers, searchers after the truth that is divine. A spirit of reverence, a love of truth, sympathy with the aims of the founder, this is all that is demanded of its visitors. The founder hoped that the library 'would not be used for purposes hostile to the Church of

England.' This is expressed in the trust deed. But for 'the advancement of divine learning' he looked specially to the resident community."

Mr. Gladstone hoped that students would form at Hawarden a living centre of religion, and would do for their own generation what Pusey, Stubbs, Lightfoot, and Westcott had done for theirs.

The first part of Prince d'Essling's great work, *Les Livres à Figures Vénitiens de la Fin du XV^e Siècle et du Commencement du XVI^e*, is announced for publication in March. The work will be completed in four volumes folio, with numerous illustrations, including many in colours. The edition is limited to 300 copies at 500 francs the set, and subscriptions will be taken only for the set. The work promises to be of a monumental character—one of the most sumptuous of its kind ever produced.

Women Types: The Venus—The Juno—The Minerva, is the title of a new work by "Da Libra," which will be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will present, in a series of historical sketches, the characteristics of the women of the classical times, as compared with those of their sisters of the present day, demonstrating the counterparts of the two periods, and illustrating modern casts from ancient moulds.

I note with regret the death at an advanced age, early in January, of Mr. John Corbet Anderson, antiquary and historian of Croydon. He had been a ticket-holder of the British Museum reading-room for sixty years. He wrote *The Early History and Antiquities of Shropshire*, 1864; *Antiquities of Croydon Church*, 1867; *The Roman City of Uriconium at Wroxeter*, 1867; and *Chronicles of Croydon*, 1874-1879. He illustrated his own books, and drew the illustrations for Nash's *Mansions of England*.

Drs. Grenfell and Hunt have returned to Egypt to make their last attempt on the Oxyrhynchus site. Next winter they hope to undertake excavations among the boxes of papyri now in the strong-room at the bottom of the staircase in Queen's College,

Oxford. They may two years hence return again to Egypt, as it is essential that immediate action should be taken on the remaining sites, the country being rapidly broken up by the increase of the irrigated area and the removal of the earth on the town sites for use as a fertilizer.

A noteworthy feature of a sale held at Sotheby's during the second week of December was the Shakespeareana, which included original quarto and folio editions of the plays and some interesting MSS. Five quartos, comprising *A Midsummer Nights Dreame*, 1600; *The Excellent History of the Merchant of Venice*, 1600; *A Yorkshire Tragedie*, 1619; *True Chronicle History of the Life and Death of King Lear*, 1608; and *The Whole Contention Betweene the Two Famous Houses, Lancaster and Yorke*, 1619, produced an aggregate sum of £1,089, while a first edition of the spurious play, *The First Part of the True and Honorable History of the Life of Sir John Old-Castle, the Good Lord Cobham*, 1600, was sold for £60, and a fourth folio edition of the *Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies*, 1685, fetched £80.

For the early seventeenth-century Stowe MS., with unique eulogy of Shakespeare, £51 was given, whilst for a thirty-one-page MS. list of the Shakespearean plays performed by their Majesties' Company at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, 1795, bound with royal arms and monogram, £24 10s. was paid.

At the same sale some exceptionally fine ancient illuminated MSS. were a great attraction. A fourteenth-century French MS., *Le Miroir Historiale*, of Vincent de Beauvais, containing 558 beautifully painted miniatures, fell to Mr. Quaritch, after a spirited contest, at £1,290; and an interesting portion of a very fine old English *Book of Hours* of the fourteenth century, with fourteen full-page illuminated paintings, made £390.

Mr. Andrew Clark is about to publish, through the Clarendon Press, *The Shirburn Ballads*, with introduction and notes. These ballads, in a neat manuscript volume,

are among the most treasured possessions in the Earl of Macclesfield's Library at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire. In his forthcoming introduction, Mr. Clark states that it is plain that the ballads were copied from printed exemplars. "Although a veritable Saul among Davids," he says, "and possessed of only eight tens of ballads, as against the many hundreds of the great collections, the Shirburn set has several features of unique interest. It has preserved a number of pieces of no slight value, which certainly are not found in the great collections; and which, possibly, are found nowhere else. Further, it bridges over the gap between early ballads and post-Restoration ballads, and shows that many of the ordinary issues of the Black-letter press of Charles II.'s and James II.'s reigns had been in common circulation under Elizabeth and James I. It also opens up an inviting field of textual criticism, furnishing earlier, and often better, texts than the printed copies, but sometimes carrying back obvious corruptions, destructive alike of rhyme and reason, for a period of eighty years. Far-reaching textual conclusions may thus be drawn, not without bearing on the condition of the text of the great Elizabethans. It is, above all, a singularly representative collection, embracing ballads of almost every type in circulation, and so presenting us with just the library which was found in most English households in Shakespeare's time. The one exception, a striking one, is the Robin Hood ballad, which is quite unrepresented."

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The Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, E.C., has further added to its treasures by the acquisition of the MS. of a book written in 1554 by Friar William Peryn, the Dominican prior of St. Bartholomew's during Queen Mary's reign. The church not long since acquired the matrix of the priory seal which Prior Peryn had struck at that period. The MS. has been presented to the church by a member of the Restoration Committee. It was purchased at the Trentham Hall sale, last November, by Messrs. Young, of Liverpool, who kindly parted with it at cost price on hearing that it was wanted at St. Bartholomew's. It may be seen in the recently restored cloister of the church.

The History of Hertfordshire, by Nathaniel Salmon, 1728, has no index. Mr. W. B. Gerish, desiring to refer to it frequently for his work on "Local Surnames," has been at the trouble of compiling a MS. index to the names of places therein. This index, Mr. Gerish is good enough to say, is at the service of anyone wishing to consult it at his house at Bishop's Stortford, or inquiries will be answered if a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, at their house, Wellington Street, Strand, yesterday, concluded a two days' sale of old coins and medals. Among the best items were: A Cromwell gold broad, by Simon, £6 15s. (Spink); Charles I. Exeter half-crown, 1644, £10 10s. (Ready); Charles I. Oxford crown piece, 1642, £5 (Weight); James II. tin halfpenny, with copper plug in centre, £4 4s. (Spink); Charles I. pattern halfpenny in silver, £5 12s. 6d. (Ready); Victoria pattern five-pound piece, 1839, £6 10s. (Weight); Charles I. pound piece, Oxford Mint, 1642, £6 15s. (Weight); Oliver Cromwell crown, half-crown, and shilling, fine set, £6 12s. (Spink). The sale realized £940 13s. 6d. — *Globe*, December 19.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold on the 14th and 15th inst. the following important books and MSS.: Charles Lever's Correspondence and Memoranda, Notebooks, and other MSS., 1852-72, £185; Catnach Press Ballads, etc., £75; Robinson Crusoe, 1719, £86; Keats's original MS. of the Poem Cap and Bells, 24 ll. (1819), £290; Lilford's Birds, 1885-97, £44; Nash's A Countercuffe to Martin Junior, 1589, £18; Autograph Letters and Correspondence of Marshal Turenne, 1643-49, £222; Audubon's Birds (150 plates only), 1827-30, £33; Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici, seventeenth-century MS., £50; Gould's Birds of Great Britain, 1873, £50 10s.; Napoleon I., Original Autograph Draft of his Proclamation to the French Army in Italy, January 18, 1797 (Battle of Rivoli), £130; The Battell of Alcazar, a play by George Peele, 1594, £60; Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, 1600, £250; Merchant of Venice, 1600, £380; Sir John Oldcastle, 1600, £60; A Yorkshire Tragedy, 1619, £100; King Lear, 1608, £300; The Whole Contention and Pericles, 1619, £89; Two Noble Kinsmen, 1634, £50; Fourth Folio, 1685, £80; Vinciolo's Lingerie, 1587, £20; Douland's Andreas

Ornithoparcus, 1609, £29; Autograph Signature of Admiral Frobisher, in an Italian edition of Machiavelli's works, 1584, £49; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., 1766, £92; Prières durant la Messe, MS. by Rousselet, pupil of Jarry, beautifully written, c. 1700, £85; Horæ ad Usum Romanum, printed on vellum, Pigouchet for Vostre, Paris, 1498, £146; Hubbard's Troubles with the Indians in New England, with the rare original map, 1676-77, £100; Holograph Letter of Sir W. Raleigh, 1600, £80; Dean Swift's Original Letters, Poems, Essays, etc. (33), £510; Blake's Ten Original Drawings in Colours to illustrate Milton's Paradise Lost, £2,000; Fifty-three Original Sketches of Various Subjects, £155; Thirty-nine Original Drawings by Richard Burney, £98; Horæ ad Usum Sarum, MS., fourteenth century, with Miniatures (110 ll. only), £390; Le Miroir Historiale de Vincent de Beauvais, MS. on vellum, with 550 fine miniatures, Sæc. XIV., £1,290; Keats Relics, £560.—*Athenæum*, December 22.



At their house, Wellington Street, Strand, yesterday, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded a three-days' sale of the Egyptian antiquities formed in Egypt by Mr. R. de Rustafjaell. Among the important items were: Two sepulchral figures of men in squatting position, £20 (Ready); a large fountain of stone, with projecting dish for ablutions, £13 10s. (Fenton); a very early figure of a man walking, the eyes inlaid, £26 (Ready); model of a funerary boat, with a numerous crew of boatmen, £13 (Lawrence); another, but smaller, £15 (Lawrence); a pair of wooden paddles, £10 (Ready); two Ushabti boxes of wood, painted with varied designs in colours, £12 10s. (Spink); a large vase of alabaster, £10 (Ready); small statuette of a seated priest in black stone, £12 10s. (Ready); several boxes containing large flakes of limestone with inscriptions, designs, etc., £56 (Ready); small bronze figures of Neith and others, £10 5s. (Ready); large bronze figure of Isis nursing the young goddess, £22 (Ready); early bronze figure of a King, £19 (Copper); bronze figure of the goddess Nut, £12 (Ready); a mummy in its original case of wood, finely decorated with funereal designs in colours, £5 15s. (Fenton); fighting standard of Osman Digma of black silk, £8 (Stow); praying-board of plain wood, the property successively of the Mahdi and the Khalifa, £5 15s. (Copper). The sales realized £1,843.—*Globe*, December 22.



PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received *The Registers of St. John, Dublin*, 1619-1699, the first issue of the newly formed Parish Register Society of Dublin. In the publication of parish registers Ireland lags behind this country, and the enterprise of the new Society therefore deserves every encouragement. By an Act of 1875 it was intended to concentrate the Parish Registers of the former Established Church in the Public Record Office of Ireland; but, owing to the preservation of certain interests under the Act, and the introduction of further conditions by an Act of the following year,

this concentration has been but very partially effected. The new Society proposes to issue copies of the more important and older surviving registers, beginning with those of Dublin, and especially of those not deposited in the Record Office. The Society should certainly be supported by every Irish antiquary; and there must be very many families, both on this side St. George's Channel and in America and the Colonies with Irish connections, who will be interested in work of this kind. The Society makes an excellent start with this important register of a Dublin parish (the first to institute a register) during eighty years of the seventeenth century. It forms a thick volume of 338 pages, carefully edited by Mr. James Mills, M.R.I.A., excellently printed on hand-made paper, very fully indexed, and issued in stiff grey wrappers.



The chief item of interest in the new part of the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, vol. iii., No. 4, is a series of extracts from the MS. *Memoirs* of Barbara Hoyland, *née* Wheeler, who was born in 1764, joined the Friends at the age of twenty-eight, and later became a minister of that body. There is a very interesting note also on the "Esquire Marsh" of George Fox's *Journal*.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*November 29*.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—On the application of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster it was unanimously resolved that the Islip Roll, which had been entrusted to the Society for reproduction in 1791 by the Dean of the day, Dr. Thomas, who was also Bishop of Rochester, should be returned to the Dean and Chapter.—Miss Nina Layard communicated an account of a discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Ipswich of considerable extent. Already 135 graves had been examined, and the work was still continuing. An exhibition of the numerous relics found included a large collection of spear-heads, knives, and other objects of iron and bronze; some rare fibulae, both of the square-headed and Kentish types; a silver ring-necklace with amber bead, said to be unique; and a large Frankish buckle, besides numerous necklaces of beads. A special point was made of deciding the exact position in which the objects were found by securing portions of the bones on which they were resting, and which were stained with verdigris from contact with the metal. A considerable number of urns of very rough construction were either in the graves or buried separately. One coin only—of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161—was discovered in the grave of a woman. It was much defaced.—Sir John Evans recalled Miss Layard's discoveries of palæolithic implements above the boulder-clay at Ipswich, and congratulated her on this her first attempt in another field of archæology. He remarked on some of the leading features of the find, such as the brooches, beads, and glass vessels.—Mr. Dale noticed the absence of swords from the cemetery, and Mr. Reginald Smith offered some remarks on the find as a

whole. With apparently one exception, there were no cases of cremation in the cemetery, and the vases exhibited were quite plain, and not of the kind usually employed as cineraries. The direction (but not the arrangement) of the graves was regular, the head being south-west; and there could be, therefore, no question as to their pagan origin. Not only were swords and sword-knives conspicuously absent, but there were also no "long" brooches of Norwegian type, no bracket-clasps, and no Roman or Saxon coins, such as occurred in the Little Wilbraham Cemetery, which was in many respects parallel, and included a Kentish circular brooch with keystone garnets, like two from Ipswich. The square-headed brooches formed a remarkable series, and their ornamentation confirmed the opinion that the burials did not extend over a long period. They displayed, in a somewhat degraded form, the animal ornament that appeared in the Teutonic world early in the sixth century, and two varieties of the type were known, in South Germany and South Scandinavia respectively; but the Ipswich specimens were evidently made in this country, and bore only a family likeness to the Continental. Everything pointed to an exclusive settlement on the Orwell in the latter half of the sixth century, perhaps extending over the first quarter of the seventh. The cemetery was a remarkably pure one, and would be useful as a test for other discoveries of the period, which were generally of a mixed character.

December 6.—Sir E. M. Thompson, Vice-President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. W. R. Lethaby on "The Sculptures of the South Porch of Lincoln Minster." He showed that the angels which accompany the Majesty have been wrongly restored, and that they carried instruments of the Passion instead of censers. He described the sculptures of the arch-orders as the Wise and Foolish Virgins, Apostles, King-martyrs, and Virgins. The fine images below, to the right and left of the porch, within, are the Church and the Synagogue, the outer figures being probably Apostles. The pair of royal figures on the south-east buttress were most probably intended for St. Ethelbert, King and Martyr, with the daughter of Offa, to whom he was about to be married when he was murdered.—Mr. John Bilson read some notes on a remarkable sculptured representation of Hell Cauldron lately found at York, which he was inclined to associate with portions of a Norman tympanum in the York Museum. He considered that both sculptures dated from the last quarter of the twelfth century, and may have formed part of the carved decorations of a former west front of the Minster, near to which they were found.—Mr. John Noble exhibited, through the secretary, an unusually perfect example of a silver parcel-gilt English chalice, the date of which was assigned by Mr. Hope to a period between 1515 and 1525. The foot is sexfoil in shape, and, with the knot, of exceptional plainness. The chalice bears no marks.—Colonel J. E. Capper exhibited some photographs of Stonehenge, taken from a balloon, illustrating in a remarkable manner the relative positions of the stone circles surrounding earthworks.—*Athenæum*, December 15.

December 13.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. C. T. Martin read a paper on clerical life in the fifteenth century as illustrated by proceedings of the Court of Chancery preserved at the Public Record Office. These proceedings mostly relate to disputes between parsons and their parishioners, and the grounds of dispute are various. Where the parish is the complaining party, in one case the parson is accused of setting up an image in such a position that some of his congregation cannot see the performance of Divine service; in other cases he is accused of recovering stolen goods through the confession of the thieves, and refusing to return them to the owners without a reward; or of making money out of bequests to provide vestments or plate for his church. Where the bill is put in by the parson, his complaint is usually of false accusation of peculation of some kind, or of misbehaviour with the feminine members of his flock or his school. One priest gives a detailed account of a plot by his enemies to get up a case of this kind against him by sending a woman to call upon him. There were also some references to the practice of witchcraft, especially to the control exercised over a person's well-being through enchanted images made to represent him.—Mr. W. Dale read a paper on "Neolithic Implements from the County of Hampshire," illustrated by lantern-slides and an exhibition of implements. Mr. Dale said that Hampshire had yielded to him Neolithic implements almost of every kind, and he divided his exhibit into "roughly chipped celts," "carefully chipped celts," "celts partly polished," and "celts entirely polished." He also showed a quantity of broken celts, some of which had been roughly trimmed at the fractured part, so as to permit the cutting end to be put back into the stick in which it was hafted. Amongst the polished celts was a very fine one of greenstone, which Mr. Dale said looked like an import from Brittany. The arrow-heads included one of the leaf shape, which, though $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick. With the exception of the simple flake and perhaps the scraper, the author thought the roughly chipped celt was the most common implement of Neolithic times, and spoke of the great number he had found. He did not think there was any proof that they were used for tilling the soil; indeed, he was not aware there was any evidence that Neolithic man in Britain knew and cultivated cereals. He also said that he knew of no evidence of the Palæolithic age running into the Neolithic period. In our own country the evidence was all on the opposite side, and pointed to a great physical break between the two periods, which must represent a long interval of time. There were added to the exhibition a series of stone tools from North America, and a stone implement ready hafted which came from New Guinea, and was once the property of Charles Darwin.—*Athenæum*, December 22.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, November 30.—Ordinary meeting followed by the third anniversary meeting, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—After the reading of the report and election of officers, there was a Scottish exhibition, and the tables were laden with Scottish coins, medals, tokens,

and curios.—Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper upon the coinage of Prince James Stuart prepared for his unsuccessful invasions of 1708 and 1715. Of this there were four types known—namely: (1) Crown dated 1709, on which he is styled IACOBVS III.; (2) crown, or sixty-shilling piece, of 1716, reading IACOBVS VIII.; (3) guinea, or quarter-dollar, of 1716, reading IACOBVS VIII.; and (4) guinea or shilling of 1716, reading IACOBVS TERTIVS. Only the first was represented by an original coin, but the dies for the others had been preserved in the family of their engravers, the Roethers, and re-strikes were made from them. The fact, Miss Farquhar suggested, would account for the very youthful portrait on the obverse of No. 4 in conjunction with a reverse of 1716, for she believed the dies were not a pair, and that the true reverse had not been preserved. In support of this view she called attention to the fact that the die used was really the reverse of No. 3 in an unfinished state.

Mr. G. M. Fraser contributed "Treasure-Trove in the North of Scotland," in which he reviewed in detail the numerous finds of coins which have been recorded in that district, and particularly in and around Aberdeen. The discovery of several thousand pieces of the time of Mary and Francis where formerly had stood the Grey Friars Monastery in Aberdeen raised the probability that they were hidden in 1559, when all ecclesiastical property in the city was seized by the Reformers. Two finds of Edwardian pennies and coins of Alexander III. in the same city he identified with the military operations of Edward III., and similarly attributed the great hoard discovered there in 1886. This comprised 12,267 coins, of which nearly 12,000 were English of the reigns of the three Edwards, and was contained in a finely worked bronze vase, not unlike a "gipsy kettle" in design. There seemed every indication that this large hoard was part of the treasure of the English army which invested and burnt Aberdeen in 1336.

The first monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the present session was held on December 11, Dr. D. Christison, Vice-President, in the chair.—A preliminary report on the excavation of the Roman military station at Newstead, Melrose, was given by Mr. James Curle, F.S.A.Scot., illustrated by a plan of the buildings made by Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, F.S.A.Scot., and by many lantern views of the objects found.—In the second paper Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A.Scot., of Sumburgh, Shetland, described the results of the excavation of a broch there which had extended over five years. In 1897 Mr. E. M. Nelson, President of the Royal Microscopical Society, and Professor Gunther, who were staying with Mr. Bruce, had their attention attracted by the ends of walls jutting out of the mound near the shore crowned by the ancient Jarlshof, and made tentative diggings, which showed that the ruins were of some magnitude and importance. Mr. Bruce afterwards continued the excavations, which ultimately revealed the fact that the ancient ruin known as Jarlshof, which is supposed to have been the residence of some of the Norse Earls, and at all events was used as a residence by Earl Robert Stuart in Queen Mary's time, is built on the top of the ruins

of a broch, apparently without any knowledge of their existence. Among the objects found were a large stone bowl, two stone chisels, 14 inches and 18 inches in length; a stone saw, 12 inches long; a number of stone whorls; several stone discs, on one of which is cut a design of interconnected spirals; bone implements, pottery, and a crook-shaped pin of bronze.—The third paper was on terra-cotta lamps, by Mr. R. Colman Clephan, F.S.A.Scot., illustrated by the exhibition of his collection of lamps—Greek, Etruscan, Roman, and Early Christian. These lamps were made in moulds, and as they are often highly ornamented, they record, perhaps, better than anything else the rise, progress, and decadence of the ceramic art. Some of them date back probably as far as 600 B.C. They are mostly circular or shoe-shaped, with a handle at the back and a nozzle for the wick in front.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, held on January 9, the paper read was "St. Menas of Alexandria," by Miss Murray.

An interesting address was given to the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at their meeting on December 7 by Mr. J. J. Brigg, of Keighley, in which he dealt with "The Remains of a Roman Way in the Neighbourhood of Keighley." Mr. J. A. Clapham, President of the Society, occupied the chair. Mr. Brigg's address was devoted to an examination of the evidence relating to the Roman road from Ilkley to Manchester, which, it was supposed, crossed Rumbald's Moor and the Aire, and passed by way of Harden Moor through Denholme, and on to Huddersfield. Mr. Brigg found in the works of the older antiquaries much evidence of the former existence of this road, but on careful research he discovered that nearly all the paving had been removed by farmers and others, but that there was a portion of the road still in existence on Harden Moor.

The monthly meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on December 20, Mr. J. G. D. Dalrymple, the chairman, presiding. Rev. James Primrose read a paper on "Jocelyn of Furness and the Place-name Glasgow." There were two persons named Jocelyn—who were often confounded—Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow from 1175 to 1199, and Jocelyn, a monk of Furness, a contemporary. Both these Jocelyns belonged to the Cistercian Order of Benedictine monks. They had some knowledge of each other, and Bishop Jocelyn commissioned Jocelyn the monk to write a biography of St. Kentigern. To enable him to perform this task Jocelyn travelled to Glasgow, and wandered through the streets and lanes of the city searching for records of the life of St. Kentigern. He found one, which he described as "stained throughout," containing "matter which was manifestly contrary to sound doctrine and the Catholic faith." He also found another, a little volume in the Celtic dialect, and full of solecisms. These two documents he incorporated into his biography. The language of this district at the time, about 1190, was Welsh, with a mixture of Gaelic, while educated people spoke Saxon, then beginning

to make headway. Taking the monk of Furness as an authority on the Cymric or Gaelic language, he went on to say that Jocelyn said that St. Kentigern established his cathedral in the town Deschu, which is now called Glaschu. A distinguished authority had given it as his opinion that the "d" in "Deschu" had arisen through the copyist bringing "c" and "l" into too close juxtaposition, thus forming a "d," so that we should read not "deschu" but "cleshu." Again, it was agreed that the terminations of the names of Mungo and Glasgow were the same in the Welsh form "go" or "cu," signifying "dear," so that Mungo meant "dear man." Then it seemed to Mr. Primrose that "cles" was an abbreviation of the Latin "ecclesia," a church; and if so, then "cleshu" literally signified the "dear church." In the discussion which followed Mr. J. T. Brown said he entirely disagreed with Mr. Primrose, as he thought it preposterous to find anything on the monkish life of a saint in regard to a question of etymology. With regard to the name Glasgow, he thought the derivation was to be sought for in another direction. Mr. Renwick, the Deputy Town Clerk, in editing the charters of Glasgow, noted in a very early charter that the burgh was named "Glasgo," and in tracing it he found that it ran through Glasgow Green. He (Mr. Brown) noted that there was a place in Devonshire called "Glasgo," and he concluded that "Glasgow" derived its name from the stream "Glasgo." Mr. Henderson, the Gaelic lecturer in the University, said that he could not agree with Mr. Primrose as to the derivation of the name Glasgow. "Glas" in Gaelic meant "water," and "chu" meant "dear," and "chu" was also used in speaking of a dog. Professor Rhys, founding on a legend with regard to the birth and death of St. Mungo, had said to him that Glasgow was a pun upon the name of St. Mungo, that it meant a "grey dog," and Mr. Henderson said it might mean "water dog."



On December 13 the THOROTON SOCIETY of Nottingham arranged a conversation, combined with an exhibition of views and photographs of local interest, and three lantern lectures lasting a quarter of an hour each. In these Dr. Millar and Mr. H. Gill devoted themselves to views of cathedrals and churches respectively, and Dr. Davies Pryce to earthworks. The exhibition brought to light many pictures of great interest, chiefly views of local bygone buildings, etc. The company was received by the Mayor and Mayoress of the city, and numbered about 120. The evening served the useful purpose of bringing many members of the society together, and so enabling them to become better acquainted with one another.



The Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on December 12, Mr. J. J. Simpson in the chair. Mr. James McMurtrie, F.G.S., read a paper on a Roman road from Old Sarum to Uphill, and its structure at Chewton Mendip, where it was cut through during the past autumn. So far as Mr. McMurtrie knew, the road had never before been explored, and several writers had apparently not known of its existence. Having quoted descriptions of the route taken by the

road, made, no doubt, to reach the metals in the Mendip country, the reader referred to the evidence of an extensive Roman station at Charterhouse, as shown, among other ways, by the Capper Pass collection of relics in the Bristol Museum. The road passes through the land of the Earl Waldegrave, and when Mr. McMurtrie brought the matter to his lordship's notice he readily gave permission for the road to be explored, and lent the help of men on his estate as well as giving personal assistance. The portion of the road selected for opening was between Green Ore and Castle Comfort, where it crosses the Chewton Warren and adjoining land, and has been little disturbed from the earliest times. Before commencing operations careful levellings of the surface were taken, showing its elevation above the adjoining land. A strip of turf, about 2 feet wide, was then removed right across the road and a foot or two on each side of it, the structural formation of the road being then cut through layer after layer, the thickness being carefully noted and specimens kept for reference. The thickness of the road metal and ballast varied in the sections taken from 7½ inches to 6 inches, and the width from 19 feet to 19 feet 6 inches. The road was next under turf of about 3 inches thick, and underneath the metalling was black clay or earth, varying from 2½ inches to 7½ inches in thickness, which might be considered the bottom bed of the road formation. The metal and ballast seemed to have been obtained from the old red sandstone of the neighbourhood, the stones of which it was composed being of all shapes and sizes, from 1 inch to 8 inches in length or diameter, intermixed with finer stone or earth. There was no appearance of paving or pitching of any kind, the material having been thrown promiscuously together, but with a well-rounded-off convex surface, on which there was no apparent traces of ruts or tracks of any kind, from which it may be inferred that it was formerly used by pack-horses. There is nothing in the adjoining ground quite like the black clay or earth under the ballast—possibly, however, it was the representation of the "fine earth hard beaten in," which Dr. Wright said was used in road-making by the Romans. There was a total absence of the elaborate structure commonly associated with the great military roads and trunk-roads, and such as was seen when the Fosse Road was opened at Radstock in 1904. But it was not to be supposed that all, or even any considerable number, of the Roman roads conformed to the high standard of the Fosse, nothing quite equal to it having been discovered in other parts of England. Besides the great trunk-roads there were others in the nature of cross-roads, less perfect in their structure, which would appear to have been entirely for commercial purposes, and some of them might have been the trade-routes of the ancient Britons before the Roman Conquest. There were also what might be styled country roads, as well as by-roads, for communication between estates. The second paper was on "Ancient Fisheries of the Severn," by Mr. Sanford D. Cole.



Mr. E. Wooler, of Darlington (a member of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries), addressed the BISHOP AUCKLAND FIELD CLUB on December 14 on "The Romans in Bishop Auckland." There was

no room for doubt, he said, that Auckland owed its origin to the Roman station at Vinovia, and that the present Newgate was part of the Watling Street, which was the main route from Kent to the North. It was the Binovia of Ptolemy and the Vinovia of Antonine, and occurred in Antonine's first Itinerary, where the station before it is Vindomora (Eborchester), from which it is distant nineteen miles. The foundations of the buildings of Vinovia were considerably more than 100 feet above the bed of the River Wear, and a deep ditch, of which remains are still visible, surrounded it. As early as the beginning of the eighth century Vinovia was probably known and resorted to, and perhaps inhabited by some few persons, for all the stones of which the Saxon church at Escombe is built were undoubtedly obtained from the ruins of the Roman city. Innumerable interesting discoveries had from time to time been made at Vinovia, perhaps the most notable being one early last century of a very perfect hypocaust—probably the finest in the kingdom. Twenty or thirty years ago extensive excavations laid bare building after building for a distance of nearly 100 yards. From careful observations made it was clear that total destruction befell Vinovia on two occasions at least before the Romans finally left it. The first destruction seemed to have been about the time of the Emperor Commodus (A.D. 180-193), and Vinovia is thought to have been rebuilt by Severus (A.D. 193-211). Among the many "finds" at Vinovia were several Roman altars, one of which is now in the library of the Dean and Chapter at Durham. Built up in the north wall of Escombe Church is an altar showing a sculptured patera, and close by the inscription L.E.G., VI., which is specially interesting, as indicating the presence of the Sixth Legion at Vinovia. The Roman station at Vinovia, he concluded, must have been a place of considerable importance, judging from the many roads which converged upon it.



In a paper read before the ISLE OF MAN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on December 20, Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé dealt with a stone that was recently unearthed in Maughold churchyard while building the house for the preservation of the Society's crosses. It lay close to the foundation of what was believed to be an ancient keeill, close to where a stone containing similar runes, the only other stone on the island known to contain such runes, was found some years ago. It was marked with an Irish cross, a cross formed by the junction of four arcs of a circle, and with several characters in the Anglian runes, runes of a period extending from the end of the seventh to the end of the ninth century. It bore four letters, with traces of others having preceded them—G M O N. The letters on the other stone formed the fairly common Anglo-Saxon name of Blacgamon, and he formed the conclusion that both stones referred to the same person, and were connected with each other. The new stone was of the common slate of the neighbourhood, and very rough in character, and he surmised the sculptor had tried his hand on this piece, and eventually discarded it, and made his inscription on the other. He regarded the two stones as proof that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who were intended to read the inscription, were at that time Anglo-Saxon.

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 THE FAMILY OF CAIRNES OR CAIRNS. By H. C. Lawlor. Many illustrations and five pedigrees. London: Elliot Stock, 1906. Crown 4to., pp. xvi, 292. Price 21s.

This handsomely-produced and well-illustrated quarto volume represents a great deal of patient labour expended by Mr. Lawlor and his friends in compiling pedigrees and collecting information with regard to the widespread Cairns family of Scotland and Ireland. There is no attempt to unduly exalt the family, but Mr. Lawlor is able to amply substantiate the fairly modest claim which he makes in the preface—namely, that "in the six hundred years covered by this work the family has supplied many prominent and useful members to the State, the Church, the Army, and the Bar." We are not in a position to disprove another statement of a most extravagant nature made in the same paragraph; but the writer can scarcely imagine that he will have many believers when he says that in all these centuries the family "has produced none but good citizens, whether of high or low degree"! Mr. Lawlor proceeds to state that in all the many hundred books, public records, and private documents that he has had occasion to peruse, he has never found the name of Cairns sullied by unworthy or dishonourable conduct. The writer of this notice has spent a large portion of forty years of his life in original research, and he can only say that if some enemy of the Cairns family was to offer a sufficiently attractive reward, evidence of a criminal character would be certainly found enrolled against some of its members. If not, the Cairns are an absolutely unique clan!

The opening chapter places the origin of the family in the parish of Mid Calder, Midlothian, where the ruins of Cairns Castle still stands, and cites various fourteenth and fifteenth century documents. William Cairns served with the English at Calais in 1369, was constable of Linlithgow Castle 1369-1372, and of Edinburgh Castle 1372-1401. An elder brother, John, was one of the bailies of Linlithgow, in which burgh he had established himself as a merchant. He had the honour of securing the King as a customer, supplying him, in 1365, with two casks of wine, at a cost of £13 6s. 8d. The Exchequer Rolls also contain a variety of interesting references, giving the details of the building of the great tower by the gate of Edinburgh Castle, which was carried out by John Cairns between 1372 and 1379. It was known as King David's Tower, and was at that time considered a masterpiece of engineering and absolutely impregnable. Cairn's Tower, as it ought to have been called, was the most imposing feature of the castle, but it fell a victim to the heavy artillery of the Earl of Morton at the siege of 1573. This John Cairns died in 1401. His youngest brother, Alexander, who was some time provost of the collegiate church of Lincluden, out-

lived him by more than twenty years. The highly interesting massive heraldic slab over Alexander's grave, showing that he died on July 14, 1422, was brought to light during some recent excavations.

There is equally interesting matter in the chapters dealing with the Cairns connected with the Plantation of Ulster in the days of James I. Alexander Cairns, formerly of Cults, Wigton, settled in co. Donegal in 1610. His great-grandson, William Cairns, born in 1664, was a captain in the army of William of Orange, and was one of those who rushed to shut the gates of Derry against Lord Antrim. He went by the name of "The Old Captain," and died in 1740.

Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, first Earl Cairns and Lord Chancellor of England, who died in 1885, and gave such genuine lustre to the name, was one of the Cairns of co. Down, whose ancestors fled from Scotland after the failure of the Stuart rising in 1715.

This volume, unlike many of the same nature, will prove, for the most part, readable and entertaining to not a few outside the circle of this widespread family and its connections. It is brightened by a variety of illustrations, which are chiefly reproductions from family portraits in possession of Lord Rossmore.

* * *

MONUMENTA ORCADICA. By L. Dietrichson. With original drawings and some chapters on St. Magnus' Cathedral, Kirkwall, by Johan Meyer, architect. With 152 illustrations. London: *Williams and Norgate*, 1906. 4to., pp. xiv, 77, and xvi, 200. Price £3 net.

The very handsome volume before us consists of the full Norwegian text (represented by the second statement of pagination given above) of Messrs. Dietrichson and Meyer's work as published at Christiania last year, to which is prefixed an abridgment (in seventy-seven pages) of the text in English translation. This English abridgment "passes with great brevity over those parts of the original version in which the author's views coincide with those of previous writers, and are therefore of less interest to British readers; whereas it concentrates its descriptive forces upon those points in which the authors' views differ from those of earlier writers, and in addition gives the description of St. Magnus' Cathedral *in extenso*." The sub-title of the book, it should be added, is "The Norsemen in the Orkneys and the Monuments they have left, with a Survey of the Celtic (Pre-Norwegian) and Scottish (Post-Norwegian) Monuments on the Islands."

The method adopted seems as good a one as could be devised to bring this noteworthy product of Norwegian scholarship before British students. But, after all, the text does not add much to the knowledge already accessible in these islands in the works of Petrie and Anderson and Dryden, and others, save perhaps in the very full and careful description, by Mr. Meyer, of St. Magnus' Cathedral and its architectural history. This description is an excellent piece of work, and is illustrated by a series of capital drawings, plans, sections, photographs, etc., which give the volume a very special value. Indeed, for these illustrations, together with the many others of Orcadian remains (apart from the value of the text), the work of Messrs. Dietrichson and Meyer is one

which all students of Scottish antiquities will be glad to add to their shelves. The book in every respect reflects the greatest credit upon its Norwegian producers.

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A HISTORY OF ROYSTON, HERTFORDSHIRE. By Alfred Kingston. Portraits, plans, and illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. 264. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Kingston's previous books have proved him to be a careful and painstaking antiquary, as well as a writer with an agreeable style and a pleasant way of presenting the results of his researches. The volume before us is worthy of its author's reputation. Mr. Kingston tells the story of the foundation of the monastery at Roys Cross about 1184, and sketches its uneventful history and that of the mediæval town until the Dissolution in 1536, giving some quaint details by the way (taken from the Bassingbourn Churchwardens' Accounts) of the play of *Saint George*,



THE PRIORY SEAL.

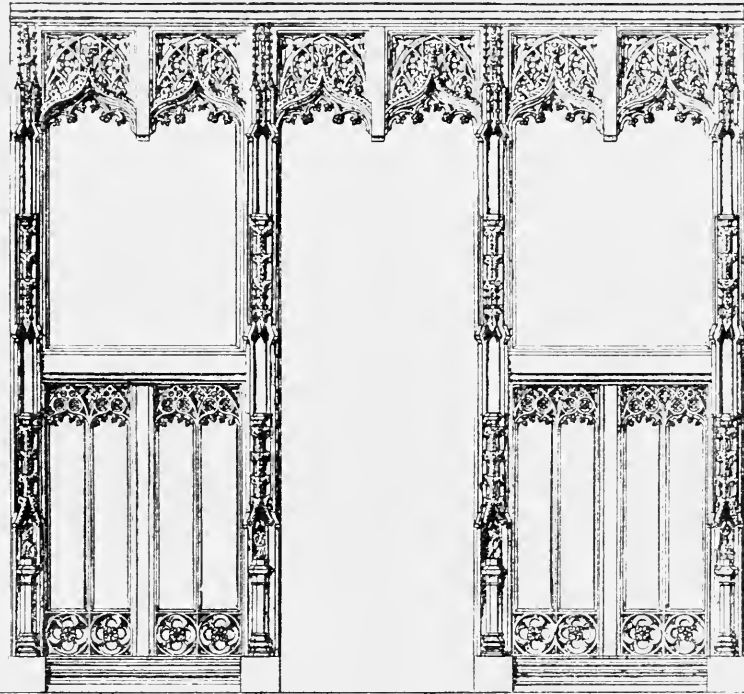
which was given at Bassingbourn in 1511. The priory seal reproduced above is that of which a wax impression, broken as here shown, is attached to the deed of acknowledgment of supremacy, preserved in the Public Record Office.

The later history of Royston presents many points of interest. The town was a home for many years of the Stuart Kings. King James I. passed through it first on his way to London on his accession; and a little later was busily engaged in building himself a house in the town, which stood in the middle of the fine open country that gave His Majesty ample scope for the hunting and other field sports of which he was so fond. During the Civil War Royston and its neighbourhood were the scene of much marching and countermarching on the part of both Cavaliers and Roundheads. It was the centre, indeed, of one or two very important movements. Of the quieter eighteenth-century days Mr. Kingston has also much of interest to tell regarding the social history of the town and its clubs. The history of the church is fully told, and the early history of Nonconformity in the

town is not neglected. The oak screen shown on this page was found about 1850, hidden behind wainscoting in the chancel. It was fixed under the gallery; but a few years later, on the occasion of another "restoration," it was mercilessly "cut up and used in the construction of the pulpit and reading-desks, in which the remaining portions may still be seen"! One of the most interesting chapters in this readable book is the last, which treats of "Some Royston Worthies"—a group in which are particularly noticeable the figures of Thomas Cartwright, the Puritan; Henry Andrews (*ob.* 1820), the astronomer and almanac-maker; and various members of the Nash and Fordham families. The volume is

careful and critical retranslation of what others have published before. The whole is skilfully divided into four groups, entitled "Life," "Nature," "Art," and "Fantasy." The moral aphorisms, the shrewd art hints, the quaint fables and prophecies, reflect a genius whom it was absurd for Ruskin to dismiss airily as remaining "to the end of his days the slave of an archaic smile."

The illustrations, all of which, with the exception of the impressive sketch of himself as an old man, preserved at Turin, are taken from the Royal Library at Windsor, and indicate the range of Leonardo's artistic skill, from the grim sketches of "deltoid muscles" to the exquisite study of the "Star of Bethlehem"



OAK SCREEN FOUND BEHIND THE WAINSCOT IN ROYSTON CHURCH.

pleasantly illustrated, adequately indexed, and nicely "got up."

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LEONARDO DA VINCI'S NOTE-BOOKS. Arranged and rendered into English by Edward McCurdy, M.A. Thirteen illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co., 1906. Large crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 289. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In this work Mr. McCurdy, already known as an authority on the great Italian artist, has aimed at presenting Leonardo as a writer by quoting a number of passages from certain manuscript note-books which are in different libraries and museums. The result is a volume containing much original matter, with a

plant. They all illustrate his simple but profound advice for art students: "Remember to acquire diligence rather than facility." Many besides artists would profit by another saying: "I have proved in my own case that it is of no small benefit, on finding one's self in bed in the dark, to go over again in the imagination the main outlines of the forms previously studied, or of other noteworthy things conceived by ingenious speculation . . . it is useful in fixing things in the memory." Here are a multitude of pithy maxims, such as:

"Life well spent is long" (p. 51);

"Thou, O God, dost sell unto us all good things at the price of labour" (p. 18);

"Perspective is the bridle and rudder of painting" (p. 211); and

"Feathers shall raise men even as they do birds towards heaven—that is, by letters written with their quills" (p. 279).

This interesting book makes a mine for reading and reflection, and is prefaced by a sympathetic introduction and a scholarly "Record of the Manuscripts" from which it is compiled. Leonardo's personality is one which more and more "seems to outspan the confines of his age, to project itself by the inherent force of its vitality down into modern times." Every English student of that personality will consult this edition of his famous *Note-books*.

W. H. D.

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PEPYS'S MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, 1679-1688.

Edited by J. R. Tanner. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 144, with folio table. EVELYN'S SCULPTURA: With the unpublished Second Part. Edited by C. F. Bell. Ten illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Crown 8vo. Part I., pp. lvi, 151; Part II., pp. viii, 32. Price 5s. net each volume.

These are two of the first issues in a new series of books undertaken by the Clarendon Press, called the "Oxford Tudor and Stuart Library." The books are printed on linen rag paper from the contemporary types given to the University in 1660 by Bishop Fell, and are bound in stiff white paper covers which have much of the appearance of vellum. Considering the beauty and faithfulness of these reproductions, as specimens of choice typography, and their very tasteful and attractive *format*, the price asked must be regarded as extremely reasonable.

Pepys's book is comparatively little known. It presents him in a very different light from that in which he figures as diarist. Here he is the able man of affairs, master of the subject on which he writes, and displaying a spirit of reasonableness and occasionally a surprising breadth of vision and grasp of principle, for which those who know him only as the gossip and quidnunc will hardly be prepared. Evelyn's work on the "History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper" is perhaps better known, but with it is here printed for the first time a short second part. The original illustrations are all well reproduced. Evelyn's book is characteristically written, and, apart from its historical value, is an interesting specimen of the art criticism of two centuries ago. His attribution of the invention of mezzotint to Prince Rupert has long been exploded.

* * *

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY DUBLIN. Part IV.

By Francis Elrington Ball. Many illustrations. Dublin: Alex. Thom and Co., Ltd., 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. ix, 204. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Ball hopes to complete his history in six parts; hence the increased size of the present part, and a certain amount of delay in its publication. We heartily congratulate Mr. Ball on having the end of his labours in sight. The part before us, like its predecessors, is a monument of careful and well directed industry, presented in pleasant and readable form. The parishes here dealt with include a number in the more western part of the county; the chief

centres of interest being Luttrellstown and its castle, the Phoenix Park, Palmerston, Lucan, and Chapelizod. At Luttrellstown we meet with a number of representatives of a famous family, the most outstanding member of which was the Sir Thomas Luttrell, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland in Henry VIII.'s time, and described by Mr. Ball as "a typical example of a gentleman of the English pale of his time." The beautiful parish of Lucan, with its memories of the Sarsfield family; Chapelizod (connected by tradition with "La Belle Isoude" of the poets), which, as Mrs. Delany tells us, was a famous place for entertainment throughout the eighteenth century; the Phoenix Park and its connection with the great Duke of Ormonde, with many other points of interest, find full and careful treatment. Mr. Ball is quite impartial, his only anxiety being to advance nothing which is not securely based on documentary facts. The part is fully indexed, and the illustrations, which are from photographs, drawings, and old engravings, are welcome aids to the text.

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CORREGGIO. By T. Sturge Moore. With fifty-six illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co., 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 276. Price 7s. 6d. net.

If once again we say we welcome a new volume in Messrs. Duckworth's "Red Series," it is in no conventional mode of praising what Mr. Sturge Moore himself styles "the current fashion for illustrated monographs on the great masters." For while a multitude of modern art-books would be poor stuff without their pictures, we know that this series keeps a high standard, and comprises criticism which is itself a contribution to literature. In *Correggio* Mr. Sturge Moore attacks a theme very different from his *Dürer*, but we find an equal suggestiveness and fertility of ideas, and the same nervous, if somewhat involved, method of beautiful phraseology. Whether Mr. Moore carries one with him or provokes dissent (as in certain erratic allusions to the spirit of Greek art), one is bound to acknowledge that here is a man of letters striving to put a study in æsthetic on the same high plane of thinking as a Ruskin or a Matthew Arnold; and for that, in these days of slipshod books, let us be duly thankful.

In *Correggio*, with all his virtues and their defects, we study a painter who, in the phrase of Mr. Arthur Strong (the original editor of this series, to whose memory Mr. Moore pays a pathetic and generous tribute), "owes least to biographers." Even his works, of which a large number of adequate photographs are here carefully printed, are sadly marred by time and decay and "mis-restoration." But the charm of them, pagan and Christian subjects alike, is extreme, within their limitations. Mr. Sturge Moore ranks the two pictures of classical mythology, the "Io" and the "Ganymede," among his loveliest creations, and he adduces sound reasons for his faith. And any amateur of the fine arts knows that Correggio painted babies to perfection. In this connection we venture to think that the passage at pp. 63 to 64, where Mr. Moore describes the "two little air-swimming cherubs" of the Dresden "Madonna," is one of the most exquisite pieces of prose written for

many a day. If it were only for such pages as these, this volume would be a delight.

Being an artist himself, Mr. Moore has seized this opportunity in Part I. of his book to tender some reflections on the pretensions and possibilities of art criticism. His protest against pedantry, "the nagging of a meticulous science," is timely; and while it is impossible in a short notice to pick up points of nice disputation, one may praise his bold sincerity of exposition. The short chapter on "The Question of the Value of Fame's Portraits of Great Men" is an admirable essay.

The illustrations show many sketches and drawings besides the paintings. There is a good index, and a valuable "Chronology of Correggio's Paintings," compiled by Mr. C. S. Ricketts.—W. H. D.

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A HISTORY OF OXFORDSHIRE. By J. Meade Falkner. Cheap edition. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. 327. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Dipping into this neatly produced volume to revive our memories of a book which was so warmly welcomed in its earlier form, we were struck by the grip and interest of the narrative. Wherever we opened the page the fascination of the subject and the writer's style seized us, and it was difficult to lay down the volume. The history of the county and the history of the University are inextricably interwoven, and hence, perhaps, part of the charm of the narrative. The chapters relating to the mediæval University, the dissolution of the religious houses, and the subsequent fluctuations of belief and practice during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth—in which the University played to a large extent so subservient and time-serving a part—makes excellent reading; still more vivid are those which tell the story of the city and county during the Civil War and the times of the Commonwealth and Restoration. Mr. Falkner has done his work thoroughly well. County history may not be considered a popular subject, but in this volume every page is alive, and no reader can fail to feel the fascination of so strikingly interesting a narrative as that in which Mr. Falkner has summarized the story of the county and University of Oxford.

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FATHER FELIX'S CHRONICLES. By Nora Chesson. Edited by W. H. Chesson. Frontispiece. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1907. 8vo., pp. 312. Price 6s.

Fiction is, as a rule, outside the *Antiquary's* province. But this posthumous book by Mrs. Chesson is not of the ordinary type of fiction. It is a chronicle by a Father Felix, of Trinity Priory, Norwich, of certain happenings, chiefly in Norwich and its neighbourhood, and partly in London, during the reign of Henry IV. The preparations for a rising in favour of a supposititious Richard II.—the real poor King Dickon being dead and buried, as history records—the pitiful attempt at a rising itself, its suppression by King Henry, and certain consequent executions, with subsidiary incidents in London, and a final painful chapter (which might well have been omitted) depicting the infliction of the *peine forte et dure* on a woman, form the chief materials of the book. As a story, it is decidedly interesting and moving, while archæologically it must be regarded as somewhat of a

tour de force for a writer who had won her spurs in other fields. The fifteenth-century setting and accessories are in excellent keeping, and the whole picture of mediæval monastic and town life is effectively wrought. Perusal of the book deepens our sense of the loss sustained by literature in the early death of the singer who was best known as "Nora Hopper."

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THE HOSPITAL AND FREE SCHOOL OF KING CHARLES II., DUBLIN, COMMONLY CALLED THE BLUE-COAT SCHOOL. By Sir F. R. Falkner, K.C. Nine plates. Dublin: *Sealy, Bizers, and Walker*, 1906. 8vo., pp. vii, 314. Price 7s. 6d.

It was well worth while to set forth the story of the foundation of the Blue-Coat School of Dublin. In so doing, and in compiling notices of its governors, from the rise of the hospital in 1668 until 1840, when its government by the city ceased, Sir Frederick Falkner, the late Recorder, has produced a most interesting and readable account of the social life of the Irish capital for some two centuries. The mere outline tale of the buildings is a startling narrative. The hospital was not completed until six years after the turning of the first sod. At the opening, on May 5, 1675, it was tenanted by sixty children, of whom three were girls. The disturbances after the accession of James II. made the school a cockpit for the rival parties, Romanists and Protestants vying with each other to secure the appointment of scholars, and to eject those of the opposite creed. In 1689 the hospital was turned into a barrack, and afterwards was the temporary Parliament House whilst a new one was being built. New buildings, designed to accommodate 300 boys, were opened in 1784. Much of the subsequent history of the school is sordid, and in a variety of ways it is discreditable to the English rule of Ireland prior to Catholic emancipation.

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Among the many pamphlets on our table are several which deserve a word or two of notice. The Rev. James King, Vicar of St. Mary's, Berwick-upon-Tweed, issues for sale, on behalf of the poor of his parish, a booklet on *The Edwardian Walls and Elizabethan Ramparts of Berwick-upon-Tweed* (price 1s.), which contains a good deal of scrappy and not too well-arranged information on the subjects indicated. The South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies prints (price 6d.) a useful little sketch of the law relating to *The Preservation of Treasure-Trove and other Relics*, from the very competent pen of Dr. William Martin, M.A. The Rev. Dr. H. J. D. Astley issues in a neat booklet a reprint of his paper on *A Group of Norman Fonts in North-West Norfolk* (Norwich: *Goose and Son*, price 1s.). The corner of Norfolk referred to is peculiarly rich in fine Norman fonts, and Dr. Astley here describes eleven of them, and discusses learnedly the origin or source of the ornamentation and sculpture upon them, some of which are extraordinarily rich and elaborate. Eighteen fine photographic illustrations add greatly to the value of this attractive booklet. From the Clarendon Press comes the "Romanes Lecture" for 1906—*Sturla the Historian* (price 1s. net), by W. P. Ker, M.A., which was delivered in the Schools at Oxford on November 24 last. This all too brief lecture is a scholarly and most interesting contribution to the

study of Icelandic literature and history. The Kildare Archæological Society publishes as a reprint from its *Journal* an *Index to the Wills of the Diocese of Kildare* (Dublin: E. Tonsonly, price 1s. 7d., post free), edited by Sydney Cary—a useful addition to the genealogist's tools. The Society proposes, if this venture meets with sufficient support, to print other indexes to records of a similar nature. Last, but not least, comes a capital little *Short History of Taunton Castle*, by the Rev. D. P. Alford, M. A. (Taunton: Barnicot and Pearce, price 4s.). This excellent historical sketch, illustrated by three plates, which is published under the auspices of the Somerset Archæological Society, is a cheap fourpennyworth.

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The *Reliquary* for January contains well-illustrated articles on "Jugglers," by Mr. Arthur Watson; "Buddh Gayā"—one of the Buddhist holy places, a few hours south by rail from Patna—by Mrs. Tench; and "Notes on the Opening of a Bronze Age Barrow at Manton, near Marlborough," by Mrs. Cunningham, an interesting account of a careful and productive piece of work. The *Scottish Historical Review*, January, contains, *inter alia*, articles on "The Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland, 1707," by Professor Hume Brown; "Scotland and the Papacy during the Great Schism," by Mr. A. T. Steuart; "A Contract of Mutual Friendship in the '45," by Mr. J. H. Stevenson; and "Ancient Legend and Modern Poetry in Ireland," by Mr. J. L. Morison. An attractive number of the *Essex Review*, January, contains "Louis XVIII. at Gosfield Hall"; "A History of Shipbuilding in Essex," by Mr. Miller Christy; and "More Recollections of Bygone Essex," by Mr. Henry Laver. The *Cornubian Annual*, No. 4, 1906-1907 (price 3s.) contains much fiction—some of it familiar—besides topographical articles such as "Lych-gates," "A Famous Haunt of the Dartmoor Pixies," and "The Story of St. Just." The printing leaves much to be desired. We have also received the *Seven Hills Magazine*, December (Dublin: James Duffy and Co., Ltd., price 2s. 6d. net), which contains the first part of a learned study of "The Life and Literature of St. Patrick," by Dr. W. J. D. Croke, of Rome; *Auction Sale Prices*, the useful record for the quarter ended December 31, 1906. *Rivista d'Italia*, December; *Northern Notes and Queries*, January; the *American Antiquarian*, November and December; and *East Anglian*, September and October, the latter number containing a first paper on certain Norwich mediæval service-books.



Correspondence.

SELBY ABBEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

ALL Englishmen must regret the great fire that lately took place in Selby Abbey, which was one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical buildings in the country. But to speak of it as the finest after York Minster is a great mistake. In Yorkshire alone Beverley Minster

is much finer than Selby, and in some things finer than York itself.

More than forty years ago the writer spent a week-end at Selby on purpose to see the Abbey thoroughly, and having since seen it again and again, it almost seemed like a personal loss when he read in the newspapers of the fire, which ought never to have taken place. And yet that fire may be a blessing in disguise. The Selby tower was wretched in the extreme. It was rebuilt at a time when the builders of the period considered Gothic architecture the creation of a barbarous people and classic architecture was all the fashion. Some of the views which are not taken from photographs hardly do justice to its want of symmetry. If anyone will inspect the new east end of Wakefield Cathedral, he may see how wonderfully superior in the hands of a first-rate architect even new work may be made to the old. Look at those splendid spires, with the towering groined roof, made of the finest stone. The sight of them is enough to raise one's aspirations heavenward!

Is it not possible that the restored Selby Abbey may be far more beautiful than the one before the fire? Without a south transept, like a dove with a broken wing, and with its miserable tower, its exterior could not much excite our admiration. Some of us may not see it, but if Yorkshire responds with her usual generosity, Selby Abbey may still rise in greater beauty, and please the eye of the traveller from London to Edinburgh for ages to come.

JOHN ARTHUR CLAPHAM.

30, St. Paul's Road, Bradford.

CROPPENBERGH FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

I SHOULD be much obliged if anyone could give me information as to the marriage of Ann Croppenbergh and George Sherard. She was the daughter of a London merchant, and her husband, George Sherard, was born in 1626, and their eldest son, William, in 1652.

Mary Croppenbergh (mother to Ann) in her will (proved 1652) describes herself as a widow. Any information as to Ann Croppenbergh's father also would be welcome.

PEIRCE G. MAHONY,

Cork Herald.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

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

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.



MARCH, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

EARLY in February an interesting discovery of ancient gold ornaments was made in some sand-pits at Crayford, in Kent. Four labourers were at work in a pit, which had already been excavated to a considerable depth, when, at about 3 or 4 feet from the surface, some soil of a dark colour was come upon. In shovelling this into a barrow the men found some metal articles among it. There were nine of them in all, lying close together. They were, apparently, old-fashioned armlets or bracelets of different sizes, but of the same shape. The labourers took their find to the police-station at Bexley, where it was taken possession of on behalf of the Crown as treasure trove. The armlets have proved to be of solid gold, massive and heavy, and are undoubtedly of very early date. In shape they are oval, with a space left in each, through which a wrist or ankle would be passed. Judging by the size of the ornaments, they belonged to a woman. Last July, not many yards from the same spot, eight similar armlets were found, which are now in the British Museum. We hope to print an illustrated article by Mr. R. Holt White, of Bexley Heath, on this important find in next month's *Antiquary*.

The excavations on the site of the Roman camp at Manchester have been continued, though the weather has been far from favourable. The western wall was traced for some 50 feet in a southerly direction, and was then

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found to come to an abrupt end. The stratum of sand below disappeared also, and it is assumed that the sand and gravel have at some period been carried away, and the space filled up with the dredgings of the adjacent canal. The explorers have been tolerably fortunate in their trenching. There was found and traced on the inside of the wall and along it a paved footway of pebbles or cobbles embedded in clay, with an edging of small boulders set in lime. This is very perfect and plain to view. It was first found against the part of the wall that was struck by the transverse trench cut across from the other trenches, and it appears more marvellous every day how that trench should have struck the wall where it was in all respects most perfect, even to this very well-preserved foot-path along which the Roman sentry walked his "weary round."

A few days later, on January 24, the discovery of the fosse was established. From the face of the western wall a trench had been dug outwards at right angles, with the object of finding the ditch. After traversing the berm, or intervening space, between the parapet and the fosse, the ground, as expected, fell for several feet, indicating what seemed to be the fosse. To make its identification complete, however, it was necessary to carry forward the trench till the opposite bank of the hypothetical ditch had been arrived at. This was done on the day named, and at a distance of 20 feet the rise was made out clearly. It was thus ascertained that, from the base of the wall, the berm and fosse together took up a width of about 28 feet.

The continuation of the deep cutting crossing the fosse revealed evidences that there were probably two outer ditches here, as an outer defence. There were more than one on the south side, and it may be there were the same outside the northern part of the western wall. There is a good deal of excavation to be done if anything is to be adequately learned about the structures that are revealed.

One result of the frost and bad weather was to produce signs of speedy destruction. The *Manchester Courier* says that on January 28,

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“after the disappearance of the frost and the subsequent rain, a visit to the trenches showed that the work was perishing quickly. The red sandstone floors are crumbling into sand, and their original contours and distinct lines are lost. Here and there there have been slight falls from the sides, and in one case with a rather interesting result. On the inner side of the trench, cut to expose the inner side of the basework of the westerly wall, a perpendicular slice of clay has fallen for a yard or two, and revealed the fact that this clay, which appears to form a bank to the wall, is in layers really, and has been formed by alternate layers of sods and clay. Dark lines, about an inch or less thick, indicate the sods, and then there is a broader line of clay. Exactly the same thing is shown in the accounts of the excavation of the Antonine Vallum. This ‘footing,’ or slope of clay and sods, appears to go exactly up to the level of the foundation of the wall that has been exposed. In one place, too, some of the clay and boulder material forming the wall has been disintegrated by frost and thaw, and fallen in, with the result that it shows in an excellent manner the construction of the foundation.”

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The only objects of interest discovered, besides those mentioned last month, appear to have been some bits of red ware, two glass counters—one transparent and the other white—such as are commonly found in Roman camps, and two coins, both of Licinius the Elder, who was emperor A.D. 307-324. These coins are well preserved, and it is easy to make out the figures and inscriptions they bear on both sides. The reverse of one coin shows Jupiter standing, holding a figure of Victory on a globe in his right hand and a spear in his left, surmounted by an eagle. A captive kneels on his left and an eagle is at his feet. The legend is *Jovi Conservatori*. The reverse of the other coin, which bears the legend *Soli Invicto Comiti*, shows the god standing with right hand raised and holding a globe in his left hand. These details were communicated to a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society by the secretary, Mr. Yates, on February 8. This is not the first time, the *Manchester Guardian* points out,

that coins of Licinius have been found at Castlefield. The Broughton collection of coins from Mancunium also contains a coin of this emperor. Mr. Yates has duplicates of these coins in his own collection in better preservation. Nor are these the coins of latest date. A fairly continuous series runs from Licinius to Valentinianus I. (364-375), while, as is well known, at least one coin has been found in another part of Manchester dated more than a century later even than these. The bronze objects found on the site of Mancunium point to a date as late as the fourth century.

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Since the foregoing note was written it has been announced that on February 14 further finds were made, including two more coins, a piece of a Samian bowl, a whetstone, an Alexandrian bead, a supposed spear-head, a number of Roman nail-heads, and part of a quern. One of the coins is very much laminated, but the other is more recognisable, and is believed to date back to the second century.

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A surprising discovery of the greatest interest and importance, in Egypt, was announced in the *Times* of February 8. This is no less than the discovery by Mr. Theodore M. Davis of the tomb and mummy of Queen Teie in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. “Teie,” says the *Times* contributor, “was the mother and inspirer of the famous ‘Heretic King’ of Egyptology. Under the influence of his mother, Amen-hotep IV. of the Eighteenth Dynasty broke with the religious traditions of Egypt and endeavoured to introduce a new and foreign form of creed. It was a pantheistic monotheism, the visible symbol of which was the solar disc. The worship of Amon, the god of his fathers, was proscribed, and for the first time in history there was persecution for religion’s sake. The struggle between the Pharaoh and the powerful priesthood of Thebes ended in the flight of the Court from the old capital of the country and the foundation of a new capital further north. Here, surrounded by adventurers from Asia and the adherents of the new faith, the Pharaoh raised a temple to the omnipresent deity, the ‘creator’ and ‘father of all men,’ barbarian as well as

Egyptian, and himself delivered sermons on the dogmas and articles of a creed, which, in anticipation of Constantine, had been drawn up under royal patronage." The reformed religion had but a short life. The old faith triumphed; the memory of the "Heretic King" was torn to pieces, his followers were scattered, and the new capital was destroyed. And now Mr. Davis's discovery shows with what rage and hatred the victorious priesthood of Thebes tried to obliterate every sign and memorial of the hated reformer. "The doorway of piled stones," continues the chronicler of this extraordinary discovery, "which was sealed with the royal seal bearing the impression of three captives, has been partially broken through, the wooden doors have been wrenched from their hinges, the great catafalque which stood above the coffin has been torn in pieces, and the mummy itself turned over in order to erase the name of Akh-en-Aten incised on the sheet of gold which lay beneath it. Wherever the name of the heretic was found it was carefully destroyed, and the figure of the King, adoring the solar disc, which had been engraved on one of the gold plates of the catafalque, is chiselled out. The men, however, who thus violated the tomb were no common robbers; the jewellery of the Queen and the sheets of solid gold with which the sepulchre is literally filled were left untouched; the havoc they wrought was the result of religious zeal, and even the needs of 'Mother Church' were not sufficient to make them carry away the gold that had been polluted by heresy. Wherever the excavators walked they trod upon fragments of gold plate and gold leaf."

For full details of the various wonders that met the discoverers' gaze, we must refer our readers to the narrative in the *Times*. We can only allow ourselves one more quotation. The Queen's coffin, we are told, "is intact, and is a superb example of the jeweller's work. The wood of which it was composed is entirely covered with a frame of gold inlaid with lapis lazuli, cornelian, and green glass. The inlay represents for the most part a pattern of scales, but down the middle runs an inscription from which we learn that the coffin was 'made for Teie' by her son. The mummy itself was wrapped from head to foot

in sheets of gold. The water, which for so many ages has been draining through it, has reduced it to little more than pulp, and it fell to pieces when examined in the presence of several Egyptologists on January 26. There were bracelets on the arms, and a necklace of gold beads and ornaments of gold inlaid with precious stones round the neck, while the head was still encircled by an object priceless and unique—the Imperial crown of the Queens of ancient Egypt. It is at once simple and exquisitely fashioned, and represents the royal vulture holding a signet-ring in either talon, while its wings surround the head, and are fastened at the tips behind by a pin. The whole is of solid gold without inlay or other adventitious ornament. It was difficult to avoid a feeling of awe when handling this symbol of ancient sovereignty which has thus risen up, as it were, from the depths of a vanished world."

The coins found near Llandudno, to which we referred in last month's "Notes," have been returned to the finders. They were all of bronze and most of them were minted by Carausius. The Romans mined for copper on the Great Orme, and the coins may have been wages for the miners or pay for the soldiers.

A beautiful tessellated Roman pavement was discovered at Colchester on January 29, during the levelling of a new green for the Colchester Bowling Club. Near the pavement, which was in two sections, and covered about 150 square feet, was a thick stratum of Roman cement. The bowling-green was evidently the unsuspected site of a Roman villa.

The first open meeting of the British Archaeological School was held at Rome on the afternoon of January 26, when the director, Dr. Thomas Ashby, read an interesting paper upon "Ancient Remains near Crocicchie," the "cross-roads," which give their name to a station on the railway between Rome and Viterbo. He first described the ruins of a Roman villa about two miles to the south of the point where the Via Clodia crosses another Roman road. The pavement of the latter is still in a fine state of preservation for

a distance of over 100 yards on the way to the villa, which is erroneously supposed to have belonged to a certain C. Cæcilius, but is now known as S. Stefano, from a mediæval church dedicated to that saint which was built into it. The most remarkable portion of the villa is a large building, some 50 feet square, built of concrete faced with brickwork, which on the exterior is extremely fine. It is in three storeys and rises to a height of some 50 feet or more. The pilasters with which the exterior is decorated belonged at the top and bottom to the Corinthian order, and in the centre to the Doric; the capitals are cut out of the brickwork. A large staircase on the south formed the means of access to the two upper storeys, and the main entrance was on the north. The lowest storey was vaulted, the roof being supported by four pilasters, while the middle storey was perhaps divided into eight small rooms with an open space in the centre.



Dr. Ashby next described a group of caves about four miles from Crocicchie, which do not seem to have been noticed by any previous investigator of the Campagna. Some of them are of considerable size, and may have served first as quarries, then for human habitation; others are tombs (all apparently of the Roman period); one, known as the *Grotto della Regina*, still preserves considerable remains of architectural decoration cut in the natural tufa, while the roof of another is still covered with reliefs in stucco, now blackened entirely by the smoke of shepherds' fires. These caves are divided by a branch valley running north and south, much widened by quarrying; the stream which once traversed it was carried in Roman times through a tunnel, which is still in existence. Roads and flights of steps cut in the rock form the approaches to this interesting group of caves, and the site itself is most picturesque.



Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., writes: "With reference to Mr. Tavenor-Perry's note on an armorial stone at Hanworth, in the February *Antiquary*, it may be of interest to mention that it is stated in Lysons' *Cumberland* that the Sir Thomas Chambers who purchased the manor of Hanworth in 1670 was of the family of Chambers of Wolsty in Cumber-

land (I think probably the representative of that family). The arms on the escutcheon of pretence would therefore be those of Chambers of Wolsty—viz., arg., a chevron azure between three trefoils gules. It appears from the note that the chevron is all that can now be distinguished, but it is also suggested that there may have been other charges, now perished by time."



The original manuscript order for the massacre of Glencoe, signed by Major Robert Duncanson, Argyle Regiment, and directed to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, is shortly to be offered at auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The order, which is on a single sheet of paper, is in the following terms:

"12 February, 1692.

"SIR,—Yow are hereby ordered to fall upon the rebels, the Macdonalds of Glenco, and to putt all to the sword under seventy. Yow are to have special care that the old Fox and his sones do not escape your hands. Yow are to secure all the avenues, that no man escape. This yow are to putt in execution att fyve of the clock precisely; and by that time, or verie shortly after it, I will strive to be at yow with a stronger party. If I do not come to you at fyve yow are not to tarry for me, butt to fall on. This is by the King's speciall commands, for the good and safety of the cuntry, that these miscreants be cutt off root and branch. See that this be putt in execution without fear or favour, or yow may expect to be dealt with as one not true to King nor Government, nor a man fit to carry commission in the King's service. Expecting yow will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as yow love yourselfe, I subscryve this with my hand at Balicholis, Feb. 12, 1692.

"R. DUNCANSON.

"For their Majies Service.

"To Capt. Robert Campbell of Glenlyon."



Professor Orsi, of the Syracuse Museum, after nearly three months of work at Gela, the ancient Dorian colony near the modern Terranova, has laid bare the stylobate of an archaic Greek temple, which he ascribes to the end of the seventh or the beginning of the sixth century, B.C.—that is to say, to the

early days of the colony. From a fragmentary inscription, cut on the edge of a large jar, Professor Orsi thinks that this very ancient temple was dedicated to Athene, and that it was destroyed by the colonists themselves, who desired to rebuild it on a grander scale where the remains of the other Doric temple still stand. Many fragments of terra-cotta and pieces of statues have been discovered in the sand which covered the temple.



There seems at length a prospect, says the *Outlook*, of a law being passed to protect the art treasures of Italy and encourage new discoveries. A Bill drafted by the Minister of Education, and submitted to Parliament in Rome, has met with such general approval that it will doubtless pass in the ensuing session. It is proposed to create a Superior Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts to assume control over all monuments and things of historical, archæological, or artistic value, with the single limitation that they must be more than fifty years old. Places of natural beauty or historic association come within the scope of this far-reaching measure, and thus the Falls of Tivoli, the Forest of Ravenna, and the cypresses of the Villa Ludovisi will be saved from the vandalism which has already overtaken other places of similar interest. Power is conferred upon the Government to authorize excavations to be made, as in Greece, for purposes of archæological discovery, and the privilege will be extended to foreigners. Should the regulations to be prescribed be as liberal as those at Delphi and Olympia, we may look for interesting discoveries, of which the treasures just revealed by the excavations at the Necropolis at Palestrina are but a foretaste.



The *Builder* of February 2 had an article by Mr. J. H. Shearer on "St. Mary Arches Church, Exeter," a twelfth-century church in a quaint, narrow street bearing the same name. In the sixteenth century it was looked upon as the municipal church, and "to revive this ancient custom the last Mayor of Exeter attended this church in state during his year of office." The same number contained two sketches by Mr. A. C. Conrade of old houses in Bristol. In

the issue of our contemporary for the following week, February 9, there was a capital article on the interesting church at Aldworth, Berkshire, with its fine series of stone effigies of the De la Beche family, nine in number—all of the first half of the fourteenth century—three of which occupy as many remarkably beautiful, ogee-shaped recesses in the north wall of the nave, and three others a similar number of like recesses in the south wall of the aisle. Illustrations were given of the exterior and interior of the church, and of the two series of canopied recesses.



The next International Archæological Congress will meet at Cairo from the 10th to the 21st of April, under the distinguished presidency of Professor Maspero. It will be held in three sections—at Cairo, Alexandria, and Thebes. The last Congress met at Athens in 1905.



Some interesting particulars, says the *Athenæum* of February 2, are given in the Indian papers received by the last mail on the subject of the discoveries made by Dr. Stein in the sand-buried region of Khotan. His first operations were at the great Stupa of Rawak, which he had partly excavated in 1900. On this occasion he found a ruined temple on the Hanguya Tati which yielded some interesting terra-cotta reliefs. Their style was plainly derived from Græco-Buddhist art. The best results were obtained from a group of small ruined sites in the shrub-covered desert not far from the village of Domoko, east of Khotan. At Khadalik, in a Buddhist shrine, Dr. Stein recovered a large number of MSS. in Sanskrit, Chinese, and the unknown language of old Khotan, besides many wooden tablets. This temple also furnished portions of a far older Sanskrit MS. on birch bark, no doubt imported from India. All these remains are said to be of the eighth century or earlier, for, apparently, these towns were abandoned about that period. In a rubbish mound near the southern edge of the Domoko oasis were found documents in the Brahmī script of old Khotan, and a large collection of Chinese records on wood of an administrative character. Here again the latest assumed date is the end of the eighth

century. On leaving Khotan Dr. Stein proceeded to Keriya, but no particulars of his visit are yet known.



Mr. Percy E. Newberry, who is well known for his archaeological research work in Egypt, has been appointed to the Brunner Chair of Egyptology, and Mr. John Garstang to the John Rankin Chair of Methods and Practice of Archaeology at the Liverpool University. The terms of appointment in both cases are such as to leave both professors free for a certain portion of each year to continue their work of exploration and research wherever opportunity may serve.



Mr. George Alp, jun., blacksmith, of Great Wakering, says the *Essex Herald* of January 29, in collecting metal to sell to a London iron and metal merchant, came across a piece of metal that had been keeping his washhouse door open for the last four or five years. On turning up the side that had been on the ground Mr. Alp found a coin the shape and size of a shilling. Having made this discovery, he put the metal from which the coin came into the fire, and after it had melted down he found fifty-nine coins—some gold, some silver, and some copper. Some bear the date 1817 and 1837, and on others the dates cannot be made out.



The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that "Mr Joseph Whitaker, a member of the well-known English family so long settled in Sicily, is just about to resume the very interesting excavations which he has been carrying on at intervals since March of last year in the little island of St. Pantaleo entirely at his own expense. St. Pantaleo, which lies in the shallow *Stagnone* just north of Marsala, is the ancient Motye, one of the three last refuges of the Phœnician colonists of Sicily, whither, as Thucydides tells us, those adventurous Orientals were forced to flee before the Greek wave of immigration, and which was destroyed by Dionysios I. of Syracuse in 397 B.C. Mr. Whitaker, some twenty years ago, set about acquiring the island, a work of considerable difficulty, as, though little more than two miles in circumference, it

belonged to more than a hundred small proprietors. When he had at last bought them all out he began excavating. The ruins of ancient houses, two fine flights of twenty-one and thirteen steps respectively, both leading down to the sea, and a small obelisk, intended as a votive monument, and similar to one in the British Museum, but devoid of any inscription, were the results of this preliminary search. Mr. Whitaker then asked Professor Salinas, of Palermo, to resume the work, which led to the discovery of the whole line of fortifications round the island, and of the remains of two gates, one at the north-east and the other at the south-west. Near the latter Professor Salinas found several huge, rounded battlements. The forthcoming excavations will be made in the interior of the island.'



Early in January interesting discoveries were made on the site of what appears to have been an ancient burial-ground on Dover Hill, leading out of Folkestone. More than thirty skeletons were unearthed, and Roman coins found in the graves are of the third century. It may be noted that in the immediate neighbourhood of the burial-ground, in a very commanding position on the crest of the hills, is what is known to this day as "Cæsar's Camp."



Students interested in Scottish antiquities may like to note that a long first article on "The Romans in Scotland: A Retrospect and a Survey," from the very competent pen of Dr. George Macdonald, appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of February 9.



The Glastonbury Abbey Estate is to be offered for sale by auction in the month of June by Mr. Robert Browning, of Wells. The book which has been issued giving particulars of the properties comprised in the sale is an exceedingly interesting one. There are several excellent views of the historic ruins, and the story of Glastonbury Abbey is told by the Rev. Chancellor Scott Holmes. The Abbey House Estate comprises a residence in the Tudor style of architecture, dating from the early half of the nineteenth century. Particulars as to the mansion and estate are followed by the

announcement: "In a portion of the grounds stand the magnificent historic ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, which are in a good state of preservation, and which will be sold by auction in one lot unless previously disposed of by private treaty."



Another of the city of York's links with the past is in danger of destruction. The ancient buildings which stand on the Pavement, at present occupied by brewery stores, are, it is said, shortly to be taken down, owing partly to their dangerous condition, and partly to the exigencies of modern requirements. It was in one of the rooms of these buildings that Henry II.'s first Parliament is reputed to have met. It is to be hoped that the city may be able to preserve these buildings, both on account of their architectural and historical interest.



The annual meeting of the Shropshire Parish Register Society was held at the Shire Hall, Shrewsbury, on February 2, the Earl of Plymouth, president of the society, being in the chair. The report of the council was presented by Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., the chairman of the council. During the past year the registers of Middleton Sciven, Deuxhill, and Glazeley, Claverley, Montford, Clive, and Habberley, and portions of the registers of Wem, Wrockwardine and Oswestry, together with nine indexes, were issued to members, the total output for the year being 1,528 pages. This large output is due to the kindness of several gentlemen in paying the whole or part of the cost of particular registers in which they are interested. During the year bound and indexed copies of their register were presented to the incumbents of nine parishes, thus making a total of sixty-three Shropshire parishes to which their registers have already been given. Copies were also sent to the diocesan registries. The society has been in existence nine years, and during that time has printed sixty-six parochial registers, from their commencement to the year 1812, and ten Nonconformist registers. In that period about one-third of the total registers of the county have been printed. Some ninety other registers have been transcribed, and are ready for printing as soon as funds permit. The report gives a

useful estimate of the cost of printing about sixty of these transcripts, the cost varying from £3 to £145, according to the length of the register. To show what the energy of those interested in the matter can accomplish, it was stated by the hon. secretary at the meeting that one member of the society has himself transcribed upwards of eighty registers.



"During the course of excavations on the north side of St. Olave's Church, York," says the *Yorkshire Herald* of February 12, "some interesting archæological discoveries have been made. The excavations were embarked upon to prepare the foundations of a new chamber, abutting at right angles to the north wall, which is to provide accommodation for an electrically propelled blowing for the new organ. When the workmen engaged upon the undertaking had gone a few feet below the surface they came upon the foundations of what had apparently been a stone cell or apartment, which undoubtedly at one time formed part of an ecclesiastical building. Around the interior of the apartment runs a stone bench. At each of the two ends visible is a stone column, one of which has been broken off near the base, but the other is almost perfect. From a capital at the apex of this column was a vaulting rib, and it seems very probable that the apartment has had a groined roof. To all appearances the building continues further underground than is revealed by the present excavations, and further excavations may be undertaken to see if this is the case. Probably if this were done more light might be thrown upon the nature and character of the building. We understand that no decision has been come to at present as to whether there shall be further excavations. The cell is almost, but not quite parallel, with the chancel of St. Olave's Church, diverting a little from the north-west. As to what the building was originally it is impossible to say definitely. It has been suggested that it may have formed an integral part of the old St. Olave's Church, but this view is not supported by the fact that it is outside the spot where stood the old east wall of the church. Another suggestion is that it was originally a chapel of the church, or a portion of a monastic building. Mr. G.

Benson, architect, of Avenue House, who has inspected the ruins, inclines to the view that the building once formed part of St. Mary's Abbey, although he adds that it may have belonged to St. Olave's Church, which is a very ancient structure. . . . Within the cell there was discovered, also embedded in the earth, a fragment of beautifully carved stone, the main features of which are in a remarkable state of preservation. It is conjectured that the fragment—the quality of which is what is known as Tadcaster stone—has at one time formed part of a shrine or a tomb, as it ends quite abruptly, as though having been attached to a wall. Its character, too, points to the conclusion that it was only a part of a greater piece of ornamental sculpture. The carving is fine and delicate, the figures of angels being represented upon four ornate panels. The four angels are each portrayed as playing musical instruments, one a pipe, another a fiddle or harp, another two drums, and another an instrument that resembles an ancient barrel-organ. So far as can be judged the architecture is fourteenth-century style."



Some Suffolk Arrow-heads.

BY EDWARD R. II. HANCOX.



ALTHOUGH it is often stated that arrow-heads of flint are very common in many parts of England, their appearance nowadays is not of sufficiently frequent occurrence, even in districts where worked flints abound, to justify their classification among antiquities which may be readily obtained. Undoubtedly at one period very many existed upon the surface in those localities where Neolithic man found conditions favourable to his occupation. In such districts, however, where the soil has been under cultivation for any length of time, a large proportion must have been destroyed, and now only at rare intervals, in the course of agricultural operations, is a perfect specimen exposed in company with the less obvious works of prehistoric man.

On the Yorkshire moors, and on other uncultivated tracts in the east of England, probably many lie hidden a little below the surface; and many beautiful specimens of Neolithic art are undoubtedly preserved in the alluvium of lake and river, and in the peaty soil of marshland districts—favourite hunting-grounds of men of the later Stone Age.

From the preponderance of Suffolk specimens to be seen in public and private collections, it may be assumed that Neolithic man



PLATE I.

enjoyed a long habitation in this part of East Anglia; and the excellence of form and surface chipping of the weapons, and their similarity to Danish types, would suggest, if not an intercourse between the two peoples, a long and independent apprenticeship to the art of working in flint.

I am inclined to think that no county is of greater interest to the devotee of this branch of prehistoric archæology than that of Suffolk. The proximity to its borders of Grimes Graves—the largest and most important prehistoric flint-mines known in this country

—implies a demand for flint by a large population dwelling in the immediate neighbourhood; and although it is probable that the chief trade of these mines consisted in the raw material and the larger implements,

The accompanying illustrations of some Suffolk types of Neolithic arrow-heads afford an idea of the beauty of these lasting records of prehistoric civilization; the accuracy of form and delicacy of finish of the originals



PLATE II.

the more delicate weapons were universally used by the Neolithic hunter in East Anglia, and were fabricated in large numbers, probably by experts, while the ability to produce an equally serviceable but rougher article may have been general.

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fill one with wonder that so much patience and care should have been bestowed upon the production of weapons destined to be either lost or broken, if not on their first mission, at least after a short period of use.

The weapon first figured deservedly

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occupies the premier position. It is of unusual size, and was found at Icklingham in 1873. The photograph was kindly supplied me by Mr. W. H. Fenton, of New Oxford Street, who possesses the original. Implements of this size are regarded by Sir John

production of Neolithic man, and it would seem that the transition from such to the stemmed, and then the stemmed and barbed, would be an easy and natural one; but the beauty of form and finish of these implements, as a class, argue their contemporary

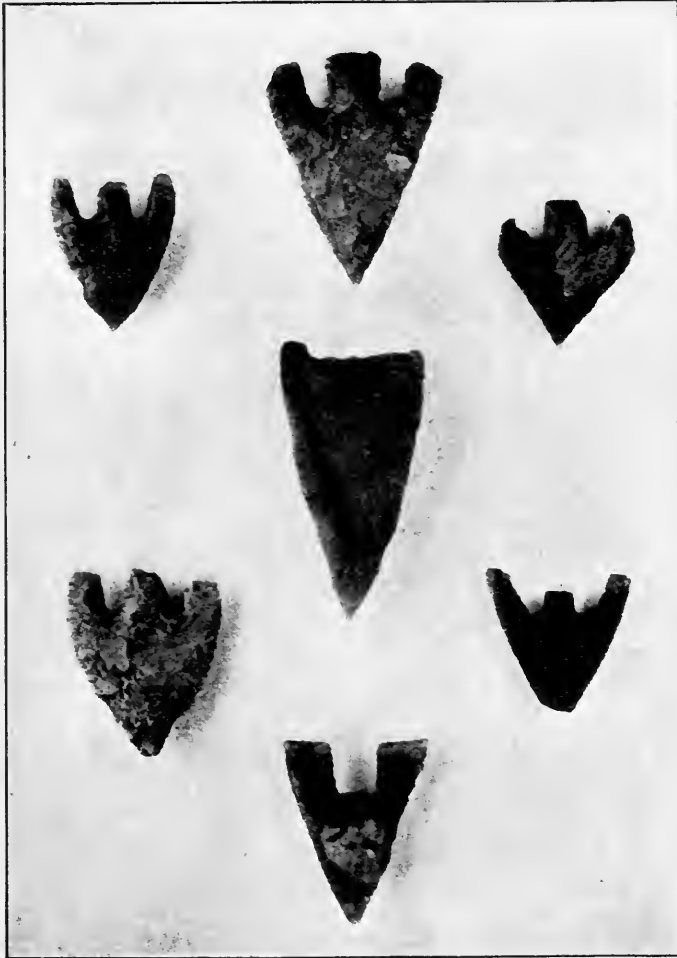


PLATE III.

Evans as having been used as spear or javelin heads rather than as arrow-tips.

The first six figures of Plate II. represent typical examples of the leaf-shaped arrow-head found in the county. These forms are generally considered to have been the earlier

use with the better-known and perhaps more generally attractive forms. A chronological arrangement of arrow-heads of the Surface period, however apparently rational, would be useless; such an arrangement could only be made in the case of implements of the

Cave and Drift periods, where geological considerations come to our aid.

Fig. 1, Plate III., represents a fine stemmed and barbed arrow-head of a type most frequently met with in the county of Suffolk; the original was found in a garden at Brightwell. A specimen from Ipswich (Fig. 2) would have been an exceedingly elegant little weapon but for an obstinate portion of its surface, which refused to yield to the skill of the artist.

The central figure of Plate III. is that of a fine specimen of the winged type of arrow-head fashioned into triangular shape by a series of parallel or ripple flaking, worked from the thicker portion of the flint. The other face of the weapon is also worked, but less carefully, and the base shows similar treatment, the small projecting wing being left, probably for more convenient attachment to the shaft. Implements of the same general character have occurred in the north-west of the county, and also in Yorkshire.

The bottom figure, Plate III., is of a type of rare occurrence in England. It, as well as the last mentioned, is from the fruitful district of Martlesham, near Woodbridge, and is in the possession of the Rector, who kindly lent it me for the purpose of illustration.

Many arrow-heads, both of the leaf-shaped and also the stemmed and barbed varieties, have been found in the county of Suffolk, which, while showing the same appreciation of form, were left untouched on one or both faces, their edges merely being trimmed into shape. Such are represented by Fig. 3, Plate II., and Fig. 3, Plate III. The former, a Nacton find, also shows a portion of the original crust of the flint on the face which is most worked; the latter is an Icklingham example. By far the greater proportion, however, of these Suffolk implements are those which were carefully worked on both faces. Of the last three figures of Plate II., the first is given as showing the order in which a barbed arrow-head was fashioned. Such fragments are of frequent occurrence; they all show the finished point, and are worked on both faces. The last operation to be performed was the notching to produce the barbs, when probably recourse was made to direct and sharp blows; this treatment

in many cases damaged the implement, which was then thrown away as a "waster." The other two figures probably represent implements hurriedly fashioned to meet the exigencies of the moment.

In these days of fashion to collect, almost everything that bears the stamp of age comes within the range of objects sought for, and often the ugliness of the thing gives it an added charm. There are, however, very few who recognise the claim of flint implements to be included in the list of antiquities worthy of more than a passing notice; yet it will not be disputed that these weapons are often works of art, and are of an antiquity far greater than can be claimed for many of the various objects that find favour with the collector.



The Recent Discovery of Human Remains at Reading.

BY W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.



THE discovery of human remains in the Forbury Gardens at Reading during the month of November, 1906, while excavations were being made for the purposes of a drain, opens up a most interesting inquiry, and suggests a possible connection between the most ancient burial-ground in the neighbourhood of Reading, and the place of sepulture in use at this very day.

The present paper, however, must not be supposed to do more than suggest such possible connection, and while it will endeavour to set forth facts which are, or have been ascertainable, at the same time it will endeavour to keep such facts distinct from inferences drawn from them.

Particulars relating to the recent discovery will be dealt with in due course, but first it is proposed to call attention to the finding of two burial-places in the neighbourhood of Reading, on which the late Dr. Stevens has left some valuable notes. These are situated, the one at a little distance from the Dreadnought public-house, which stands on the banks of the Thames just a little eastward of

the junction of the Kennet with the main river, and through which the Great Western line passes; the other, opposite the Jack of Both Sides public-house, which stands at the junction of the London and King's Roads. This cemetery was on the north side of King's Road just opposite the Jack. The former of these two burying-places may be regarded as chiefly if not wholly pagan Saxon, the latter as mainly Christian British and Saxon. With the latter, therefore, we will first deal.

Dr. Stevens's paper appeared in the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal* for January, 1896, but the discovery was made in 1890. It was during excavations for the foundations of buildings that the skeletons, etc., were found, and a series of the crania was arranged in the Reading Museum.

Some fifty skeletons were uncovered at three different levels, the lowest on a bed of gravel at 6 feet depth, the next at 3 feet to 4 feet depth, and the uppermost at 2 feet 6 inches depth. The material of the graveyard consisted of dark loam mixed with flint and gravel. The bodies occupying the lowest tier were orientated after the Christian manner, from west to east. Many of those occupying the upper levels were lying in various directions, and it was with these chiefly that relics were found. Stout nails were found in some of the deepest graves, but never more than three in a grave, implying that coffins had been used, or possibly boards simply nailed together. Some thirty nails in all were found, of a coarse Romano-British type. In the upper graves in two instances what appear to have been grave-pins were present, suggesting the bodies had been buried in wrappers.

It would be out of place here to go into details of the discoveries from this cemetery, but a few of them throw light on the nature of burial, such for instance as in the case of one of the uppermost bodies. This lay at a depth of about 2 feet 6 inches from the surface, and underneath the left shoulder some fragments of pewter were found, which, when put together, formed a rude coffin-plate. It was pierced with two small holes, apparently for fixing to a board, but no traces of a coffin were found. On this plate, however, were three line-drawn Greek crosses, which certainly suggest Christian burial. Pewter vessels

were also found, suggestive of the poverty of the period, and a cruciform pewter pendant. One brick, or rather tile and mortar constructed tomb, was discovered with finger bones, and a circular bronze broad buckle of Saxon type. This tomb, however, had some appearance of having been rifled. With the lower graves were found fragments of Romano-British pottery; and the discovery of a foundation wall of coarse flints and mortar, very like Romano-British mortar, suggests a possible cemetery chapel. Generally the soil just below the top yielded traces of various races from the Romano-British period down to the fourteenth century.

In summing up the evidences from this cemetery, Dr. Stevens points out that it was evidently of early date and long usage; that the absence of weapons and the use of lead and pewter imply a settled people, but with little wealth; that it was a place of general interment from the fact that old, middle-aged, and young are all buried there; that difference both of period and race is evidenced by the deepest graves being orientated and without relics, as well as by their occupants being tall, with globular crania, powerful jaws, and high cheek-bones, characteristic of the Celtic race; while the shallower graves yield secular objects with the bodies, which were not buried in so orderly a way, their occupants having longer, broader, and more capacious skulls. A comparison of the types of these two shapes of skull with others of ascertained race further evidenced the suggestion that we have here found a Christian British cemetery afterwards used by Christian Saxons, but from whose practices pagan superstition had not been wholly eliminated.

So much then for the Christian cemetery, with which this paper has first dealt, because it appears as if in point of time the next one to be reviewed comes in between the dates to which we assign this one. In other words, we get first of all the British burials near the Jack of Both Sides; then, probably, the pagan burials to which we are about to turn, and after that the Christian Saxon burials, which might well bring us down to about A.D. 740. This, however, is but a speculation, although not without some foundation.

With regard to the pagan cemetery, as already stated, it is situated close to, and,

indeed, in part at least, on the site of the Great Western line, and south-east of the Dreadnought public-house. It was discovered in 1891, while excavations were being made during the process of widening the line, and formed the subject of a paper read by Dr. Stevens in 1893 before the Winchester Congress of the British Archæological Association, and, as in the reference to the other cemetery in this paper, information is largely drawn from what Dr. Stevens says.

First of all, then, there were no tumuli; but they may have been previously destroyed on forming the line. Unlike the former cemetery, however, in this case the bodies were sufficiently far apart to have made tumuli possible, although it is not unusual to find graves without tumuli in pagan Saxon cemeteries. The interments were both incinerated and inhumed, the latter lying east and west. These bodies were generally but superficially buried, one being found 25 inches below the surface only. Dr. Stevens enumerates in all thirteen interments, of which but four were inhumed burials, and from his very careful examination of the ornaments and other articles found, he came to the conclusion they were of thoroughly Saxon type, and remarks: "When we consider the shallowness of these interments, the presence of secular relics, and the absence of orientation, there is little doubt that they are pagan, although probably of late date. The contemporaneous practice of cremation and inhumation is of considerable importance in showing when the heathen custom of burning the dead was on the point of change to the Christian mode of sepulture."

He concludes his paper by remarking: "As Christianity opposed itself to the practice of cremation the new discoveries that are continually turning up (and will to a yet greater extent as the country becomes more thoroughly broken up under the exigencies of an increasing population) serve to show with those already made how completely England was overrun with pagan Teutons. The dual practice of cremation with inhumation with relics and without orientation observed in many burial-places, particularly in the Northern counties, evidences that the one was so far as pagan as the other. Authorities have not been wanting who have advocated

that the two forms were coexistent in time and place. There is no doubt of their co-existence in place, but if they cannot be correlated in time, inhumation, although accompanied with pagan accessories, would appear to indicate that those who practised it were becoming more in sympathy with the Christian form."

We now come to the recent discoveries in the Forbury Gardens, and the facts concerning these are as follows: A drain was required from the subway leading from the Forbury Gardens to the abbey ruins, and this passes beneath the way from the Abbot's Walk to the grounds of the Roman Catholic church. This drain of necessity had to be deep, as a matter of fact, some 10 feet below the surface of the ground. It passed to the Forbury Road on the north side of the gardens, having an inclination slightly towards the west, but not very great, the drain running in a straight line. The excavations were commenced at the northern end, and generally were carried down to the gravel, but as the work proceeded southwards bodies were found at about 4 feet below the surface of the ground, the first remains being somewhere opposite to the Roman Catholic church, but of course inside the gardens. From this point southwards enough skeletons were found to account for some forty bodies, all practically having their feet towards the east. They were of varying size, one or two of quite young people, some possibly of women. Some were large, and belonged apparently to powerful men, and some of the teeth were in excellent preservation. No trace of coffin-nails or grave-cloth pins was to be found, or of wood which might account for coffins, and no relics appear to have been buried with the bodies, except a few flint chippings and oyster-shells. There were also one or two horse-bones and a dog's tooth.

In one or two cases the bodies were very close together, as if buried one over another after, perhaps, a considerable lapse of time, and in one or two instances leg-bones were disturbed, possibly by being interfered with through subsequent burials, but there was no indication of bodies having been buried in a cramped position. One flint implement of a rude description was found,

but in all probability this was accidental, and had no bearing on the question of the date of these burials. No traces of cremation or of cinerary urns were discovered. The condition of the bones was very dry, and all traces of gelatine had entirely disappeared.

Of course, it must be remembered that the excavations afforded but limited scope for research, the trench being nowhere 3 feet in width, and, indeed, it is remarkable that so narrow a cutting should yield so much. It may also be remarked here, that some thirty years ago three bodies were reported as lying buried in the North Forbury Road, close to what is now the North gate leading from that road to the Forbury Gardens, all orientated, and that since then others have been found in the neighbourhood, such being, apparently, from the description given of them of more recent date than those under review. As the excavations approached what should be the site of the north wall of the north aisle of the nave of the abbey church, there became indications of disturbance in the earth running deeper than the average of 4 feet, in which the bodies were found. (By the way, one body is reported to have been found on the gravel at a depth of 6 feet from the surface.) The deepest part of this disturbance which slopes each way from the average of 4 feet until a depth of 10 feet is reached, is at a point about 60 feet north of the present south boundary wall of the Forbury Gardens, and is, roughly speaking, somewhere about where the north wall of the north aisle above referred to should be found. Here bones have been thrown in together, evidently after having been disturbed, and beneath them there are flints roughly scattered here and there, and of coarse description, with remains of mortar.

No bodies have been found south of this point; indeed, nothing to speak of, except a fragment or two of encaustic tile, evidently of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The older remains appear to be those nearer to the north aisle wall, but that may not count for very much. The skulls generally were of both shapes, round and oval, but this, again, may be due to mixture of race, and the differences not greatly marked. Let it be remembered we are still recording facts, and so we will turn our attention to the doorway leading from the south aisle of the abbey to

the cloisters. Here we have the bases of what appear to be either Norman or Transitional shafts, and on excavating round such it was found that at a distance of 5 inches below the bottom moulding there was a line on the masonry, and at a further distance down of 2½ inches the freestone ceased, and flints were found tolerably well compacted as a foundation. This line apparently indicated the floor level of the nave, and if not so, it cannot have been many inches away from it in level. Taking this, then, as a datum, a carefully worked out section gave the abbey floor at 18 inches below the surface of the ground in which the bodies were found, or 2 feet 6 inches above the bodies themselves. If 1 foot were allowed as the distance from the abbey floor to the ground outside, and that is really very little, we should get the bodies but 18 inches under the ground-level outside the abbey on the north side. More of this, however, hereafter. One other point might be mentioned, and that is, there were under several of the skulls very coarsely made tiles. So much, then, for facts; and now for inferences. Of course, several suggestions have been made as to the antiquity of these burials; they are chiefly as follows:

1. They were prehistoric.
2. They were the result of the battle of 871.
3. They were Saxon Christians.
4. They were the result of the Civil War.
5. They were victims of the Plague.

As to the prehistoric claim, that would seem to be met at once by the orientation of these skeletons, as well as by the absence of really anything—but one rough flint—which would justify even the bare suggestion, and which, in point of date, would be long ages before that of the skeletons under review.

That they were the result of the battle of 871, unless exception be made in the case of a few Danes, seems unlikely on several grounds. First, it must be remembered that then the Danes were encamped at Reading, and from the description of the fight, or, rather, series of encounters between Danes and Saxons given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, they must have taken place considerably west of the Forbury. This is the record: "A. 871. This year the army came to Reading in Wessex; and three days after

this, two of their earls rode forth. Then Ethelwulf, the earldorman, met them at Englefield, and there fought against them and got the victory; and there one of them, whose name was Sidrac, was slain. About three days after this King Ethelred and Alfred his brother led a large force to Reading, and fought against the army, and there was great slaughter made on either hand. And Ethelwulf the Earldorman was slain, and the Danishmen had possession of the place of carnage."

Roger de Woden's description tells us still more, for he says:

"These (the foraging party above mentioned) were met by Ethelwulf Earl of Berks, at a place called Englefield, that is, 'the field of the English.' Here both parties fought with the utmost animosity till, one of the Danish generals being killed and their army being either routed or destroyed, the Saxons obtained a complete victory. Four days after this battle King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, having collected their forces, marched to Reading, killing and destroying all before them as far as the gates of the fortification. At length the Danes, sallying out from all the gates, attacked the victorious army, when, after a long and bloody battle, the Danes obtained the victory."

Now, it is quite likely that while every care would be taken that the bodies of Sidrac and any other chieftains of their party, or even less distinguished Danes, should be taken back and buried within their lines, it is not likely the same treatment would be accorded to their Saxon foes, so that if there is any connection between this burial-ground and the fight of 871 it would be but a limited one.

Christian burial neither party would get at the hands of the Danes, but who shall say what the Forbury Hill would show if opened, and might not the very Yarl Sidrac himself lie therein?

That they were the outcome of the Civil War, or the Plague, may be dismissed at once, since the presence of tiles under the heads, and of shells and flints, together with the absence of buttons, implements of war, etc., would render the former untenable, while the latter would be equally so from the number of corpses found in so small a space

of excavation, all laid in order, and close to the surface of the ground. This all leads to the conclusion that here we have the first Christian Saxon graveyard in Reading. Be it noted, the word graveyard is here used as distinct from cemetery, to indicate the yard around the church in which the Christian dead were laid.

Evidences in favour of this are numerous, and if not absolutely conclusive, they are largely so. To begin with we have seen that, according to Dr. Stevens, the cemetery near the Jack of Both Sides was Romano-British first, and afterwards Christian Saxon. Now, in the year 742, Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury (according to Weever) introduced the practice of burials in churchyards, they having previously been outside the towns, probably as a survival of Roman custom. Pagan usages, however, died hard, and even as late as the days of Canute (1014) enactments were made against them. Hence the presence of pagan relics in the Saxon cemetery by the "Jack." Lord Stowell (*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 537, under burial) says, "In England, about A.D. 750, spaces of ground adjoining the churches were carefully enclosed and solemnly consecrated, and appropriated to the burial of those who had been entitled to attend Divine service in those churches, and who now became entitled to render back into those places their remnants to earth, the common mother of mankind, without payment for the ground which they were to occupy, or for the pious offices which solemnized the act of interment." Kerry remarks (St. Lawrence, Reading) that these graveyards and their churches were inseparable, and that from the middle of the eighth century there was no parish church in the country without its graveyard, and no graveyard without its parish church; moreover, that the situation of the graveyards was regulated entirely by the position of the church, and not *vice versa*.

Thus he says: "The old parish Church of St. Lawrence" (possibly then dedicated to St. Matthew) "before the foundation of the Abbey, stood within or near this ancient Parish Cemetery"—stood in fact in the heart of the old Saxon burgh.

This evidence as to the association of churches and churchyards naturally raises

the question as to how it came about that the church of St. Lawrence had originally and for centuries no churchyard. An entry in the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of St. Lawrence throws light upon this. Coates' account runs as follows :

"Churchyard. In the year 1556, Queen Mary granted to the inhabitants of the parish of St. Lawrence 'a certayne grounde lying next unto the parishe church ther, ffor to erecte and make thereof a church-yarde for the seid church and parishe, as by the wall and enclosure thereof, then and ther made, it doth and may appeare which seid grounde for the seid Church-yarde so granted was and is in recompense to the seid inhabitantes and parishe of and for another church-yarde of late belonging unto the seid parishe lying next unto the late church of the late monastery there and from the seid inhabitants taken. The charge for the making of the seid newe church-yarde was borne and paid by the inhabitants of the seid parishe in manner and forme as hereafter followeth :— that is to witt for ev'y perch of the seid wall conteyning XVIII fetes VIjs.'"

The churchyard of St. Lawrence, thus granted by Queen Mary, was considerably smaller than the present one, it having been enlarged on its east side in 1791.

From this it will be tolerably clear that the original churchyard was the one under our review, viz., that to the north of the abbey, and possibly on the site of it also, and somewhere here must have been the original Saxon parish church.

The date of the earliest parts of St. Lawrence's church indicates that it must have been built somewhere about the time the abbey was founded, or shortly after, and the obvious conclusion is that the site of the old Saxon church was required for the abbey, that such church was pulled down for this same purpose, and a new church was erected, being no other than that of St. Lawrence. Thus we get the new church separated from the old churchyard, and may be tolerably sure that had there not been rights of burial in the old churchyard before the acquisition of the land by the abbey, these would never have been granted right up to the church wall, but rather another site, in all probability such as now forms the churchyard of St.

Lawrence, would have been given. And further, this churchwarden's account speaks of the older churchyard as having been taken from the inhabitants, indicating that at the suppression, or subsequently when the abbey grounds passed into royal hands, this was appropriated, and hence reparation would naturally have to be made, this, significantly enough, being done by Mary. There seems to be no other way of accounting for the possession by the parish of this older churchyard, except it be an ownership prior to the founding of the abbey.

In passing, it is worthy of remark that at the south-west corner of the chapterhouse, and on the return wall, both on the outside of the chapterhouse, there is some walling which, from the zigzag way in which the flints are laid, would indicate earlier work than any other part of the abbey, and it is also worthy of note that this portion of the wall is of greater thickness than the abbey walling generally. This may, indeed, have formed a portion of the Saxon church which existed after 1006, when the Danes destroyed the town ; and as from Domesday Book we learn the latter was rebuilt, it is probable the church also was rebuilt at the same time, and in flint, etc., instead of wattle and mud.

Now let us turn to the evidence we get from the burials themselves ; and first, as to their depth.

They are nearly all some 4 feet below the present surface of the ground, but the abbey floor level, as has already been shown, was some 18 inches below this level, so that, allowing for the ground on the north side of the abbey being but 1 foot lower than the nave floor, we should get these bodies buried in only 18 inches of earth. If they had been subsequent to the abbey, they would never surely have been allowed at such a shallow depth ; but if, as it would be quite reasonable to suppose, the land northward of the abbey was levelled down at its building, this would account for the shallowness of the burials.

The absence of any discovery of interments under the floor of the abbey does not count for much, seeing at the demolition not only were the wrought stones taken away, but in the case of the little bit of aisle wall we ought to have found, the very flint

foundations were also removed. The made ground, the jumbled conditions of bones about here, all indicate that excavations were made subsequently to the suppression of the abbey; and, moreover, it must not be forgotten that the recent trench ran but a short way under the abbey floor, so that there was not much scope for discovery. Not only so, but in building the abbey it is just possible any bodies found might have been removed.

As regards the further evidences of this being a Christian burial-ground, we have :

1. The orientation of the bodies.
2. The absence of pagan relics.
3. The absence of incineration.

The arguments for this being a Saxon burial-ground are :

1. The similarity of shape and character of the skulls to other known Saxon skulls.
2. The absence of gelatine from skulls and bones, indicating considerable age.
3. The presence of flints and oyster shells, the placing of which some regard as corresponding to the present practice of throwing in earth, etc.; flints and shells are found both in Romano-British and Saxon burials.
4. The comparative shallowness of the interments.
5. The greater apparent age of skeletons found near the abbey church would suggest that after its building burials would be carried on further north, but there is not sufficient evidence as yet on this point to draw any definite inference from it.

6. The presence of tiles under the heads upon which subject Professor Rolleston remarks :

(*Scientific Papers and Addresses*, Rolleston, ed. 1884, p. 683.) "In some cases it is possible to be nearly sure that we have to deal with an Anglo-Saxon, even though there be no arms or insignia in the grave. These cases are those in which we have evidence from the presence of stones under the skull that no coffin was employed in the burial, and in which stones are set alongside of the grave as if vicariously.

If thus we may be allowed to conclude we have found the original Saxon churchyard of Reading, we have a series of burial-grounds extending from the times when the Romans

occupied our land to the present day. First the cemetery by the Jack of Both Sides—Romano-British and Christian; then the pagan cemetery near the Dreadnought; then the Saxon burials in the first-named cemetery, also Christian, extending probably down to about 750; then the first churchyard, in the Forbury Gardens, and close to the abbey; then the churchyard of St. Lawrence formed in 1556, and lastly, the present cemetery of the town.

One ventures to think very few towns in England or elsewhere can show such a long succession of burials as we have here in Reading, and as regards the recent discoveries one is tempted to add: if the church was the centre of the churchyard, and both were the centre of the Christian Saxon town, surely we have a strong confirmation here of the site of Saxon Reading being eastward of St. Lawrence's church, and on the higher ground between the Thames and the Kennet.

Two things only remain to be said: One is, that further excavations are greatly to be desired, and surely ought to be forthwith undertaken, including the boring of the mound; the other, that in the preparation of this paper one would desire to warmly express indebtedness to Mr. Colyer, of the Reading Museum, for help, without which it could not have been written. Also to the Rev. Alan Cheales for valuable assistance in collecting evidence.

Since the foregoing notes were written Mr. Colyer has kindly furnished the following particulars which have an important bearing on the question under review.

A comparison of the skulls, or at least six of the skulls found in the Forbury Gardens with six Saxon skulls taken in the following order from Davis's "*Crania Britannica*" (the best work on the subject), resulted in the following:

Average circumference of Forbury skulls $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches; average circumference of Saxon skulls from "*Crania Britannica*" $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Average length of Forbury skulls 7.47 inches; average length of Saxon skulls from *Crania Britannica* 7.5 inches.

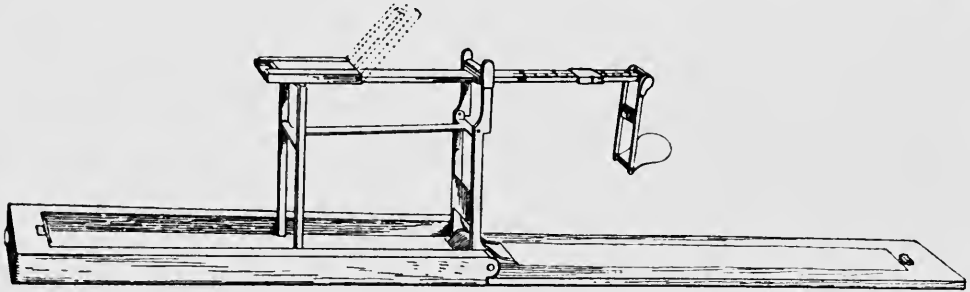
Average width of Forbury skulls 5.34 inches; average width of Saxon skulls from *Crania Britannica* 5.5 inches.

The imperfect condition of skulls made other measurements impossible.

The skull of a Saxon found by Dr. Stevens with a pewter pendant, at King's Road cemetery, is almost identical in all measurements with the Forbury specimens.

Two Norman skulls in the museum are more globular, being wider but not so long. Romano-British skulls are also of a larger size. It is interesting to note that the bone of both the Norman skulls—one is of a knight-templar from Brimpton (period 1300-1320), is full of gelatine, while those from the Forbury show no trace of it.

volume may be considered a final statement of all that is known relating to a curious chapter in eighteenth century social history. Of more interest to antiquaries generally are Mr. Roth's little excursions on such related topics as the state of the coinage at the time, and pocket guinea and sovereign balances. The latter were sold to the public for their protection against the clipping and counterfeiting of coins. People carried balances in their pockets so as to be able to test proffered guineas or sovereigns for themselves. Mr. Roth figures and describes several Yorkshire examples of these ap-



GUINEA BALANCE IN BANKFIELD MUSEUM.

Old Halifax.*

THIS volume is somewhat of the nature of a miscellany. In the first part Mr. Ling Roth gives the fullest account yet printed of the operations, detection, trial, and punishment, of a gang of coiners who, in the years 1769-1783, carried on their nefarious work in a quiet corner of the lonely moorlands near Halifax. The news paragraphs in the local papers, the relative advertisements, statements of witnesses, proofs of evidence (in the briefs), proclamations, and so forth, are given verbatim, so that this part of the

p'iances. The one shown above is "a typical balance, with the movable 'turn' indicated by dotted lines. The directions in the case are, 'The turn at the end for a guinea; to the centre for half a guinea; and the slide at the cypher where it stops; every stop nearer the centre is a farthing above the currency; the divisions the other way are a penny each, for the light gold.'" This was made by Wilkinson, of Kirkby, near Liverpool. There is a similar balance by the same maker in the Chadwick Museum at Bolton, but fitted in a brass instead of a wooden box.

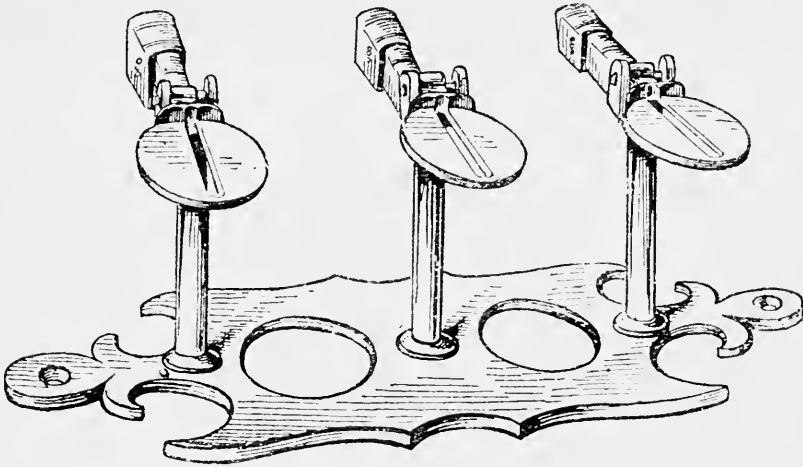
Another interesting balance is that here figured. It is of iron, and was used for weighing and gauging the thickness of diameter of guineas, half-guineas, and third guineas. It is now in York Museum. Many of the pocket balances were not only ingenious in design, but remarkably compact and handy when folded up. Mr. Roth quotes an amusing incident from a Newcastle news-

* *The Yorkshire Coiners, 1767-1783, and Notes on Old and Prehistoric Halifax.* By H. Ling Roth. With many illustrations, and chapters by John Lister, M.A., and J. Lawson Russell, M.B. Halifax: F. King and Sons, Limited, 1905, 4to., pp. xxvii, 322. Price 21s. net. We are indebted to the publishers' courtesy for the use of the blocks.

paper of December, 1773: "Sunday Se'n-night a Clergyman in the North, remarkable for his *moderation* in the tyth-laws, having left his sermon at home, dispatched the beadle for the same, who returned with a small parcel wrapped up in cloth; and the pastor, supposing it to be the discourse for the day, ascended the pulpit therewith, when, on opening the budget, he was not a little Confounded to find, instead of the sermon, A SMALL BOX WITH GOLD SCALES AND WEIGHTS. As time would not admit a second messenger to go and return, the congregation were dismissed with the usual benediction."

the Manor of Wakefield—and conveys much information in a readable, pleasant fashion. Mr. Lister remarks, what is certainly curious, that he has not yet found in the court rolls "any entries—so often to be found in other manors—which indicate the ravages of the terrible 'Black Death' of 1348-49," though he quotes a reference to the pestilence of 1361-62.

One of the most curious (and familiar) items in the history of Halifax is its famous Gibbet Law. At page 131 Mr. Lister quotes an early reference to this of 1360, and clears away the confusion of the Gibbet Law with forest law—connected with "the probably



IRON GUINEA BALANCE IN YORK MUSEUM.

The second and third parts of the volume consist of notes on old and prehistoric Halifax. We could have wished that the contents of these parts had been better digested and arranged—they begin with mediæval and end with prehistoric Halifax—but they abound in matters of interest. The principal chapter—"The Making of Halifax"—is by Mr. John Lister, who sketches the history of the town, as seen from various points of view, from the thirteenth century onwards. The narrative is founded upon the original authorities—charters, the Archbishops' registers at York, the coroners' rolls in the Record Office, and the court rolls of

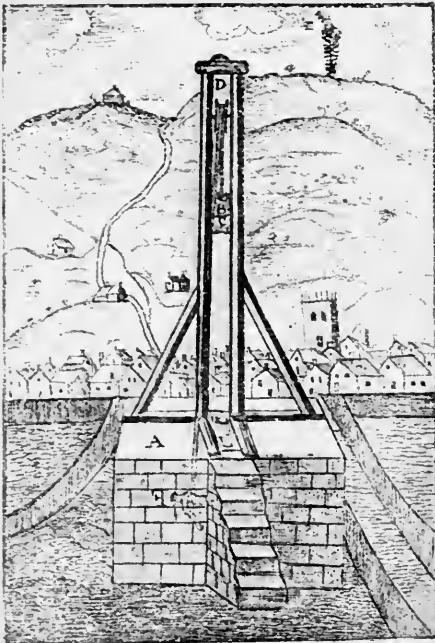
mythical 'Forest of Hardwick'—and then continues his general history of the town and of the development of its woollen trade. But a little later in the book he gives a special chapter (pp. 192-206) to the Gibbet Law—the privilege of beheading criminals without regular trial, when caught red-handed—which survived in Halifax so long after it had been abandoned elsewhere. He refers to another suggested origin for the custom, which has been proposed by several writers, who connect it with the cloth trade. He quotes from a manuscript in the Lansdowne Collection, British Museum, a curious passage, hitherto unpublished, in which the

writer, a Mr. James Ryder, in *Commendations of Yorkshire*, addressed to Lord Burleigh, and dated January 3, 1589, speaks in high praise of the clothiers of the county, and especially of those of Halifax. "These, I say," says Ryder of the Halifax clothiers, "excel the rest in policy and industry for the use of their trade and grounds, and, after the rude and arrogant manner of their wild country, they surpass the rest in wisdom and wealth. They despise

is troubled with." But this plausible story is as unreal as that which connects the Gibbet with forest law. The "Halifax Law" was a survival simply of the old manorial privilege of Infangthief and Utfangthief. The chapter is illustrated by several pictures from old books of the gibbet, mostly founded on fancy. The one reproduced opposite is a facsimile of the illustration in Jacob's *History of Halifax*, 1789. It has the words "John Hoyle del. 1650" engraved at foot. The original gibbet platform was brought to light in 1839.

Besides these historical chapters by Mr. Lister, the second part of the volume contains a miscellany of sections dealing with various aspects of bygone Halifax. One gives "The Genesis of the Halifax Manufacturers' Hall"; another contains delicate reproductions of pencil drawings of old houses, etc., in and near Halifax, made by T. Binns in the years 1841-1856; and a third contains an interesting set of illustrations of old domestic utensils, ladies' headgear, "tally" irons, jugs, spoons, stone ovens, etc. Two chapters are given to some notable Halifax folk, especially the Frobishers and Rawsons; another, abundantly illustrated, to old trade and school handbills and advertisements; and a few pages are occupied by a description of "The House at the Maypole"—a house of Henry VII.'s time, which formerly stood in Halifax, at the corner of Crown Street and Corn Market. It was pulled down in the summer of 1890, to make way, as usual, for "modern improvements"; but having been bought by Mr. Lister, its demolition was very carefully superintended, and it was re-erected, as shown in the illustration, on the hillside at Shibden. The situation for an ancient town-house is somewhat incongruous, but gratitude is due to the generous owner for preserving so interesting a specimen of old-time building. The careful description of the house is accompanied by many illustrations of details.

The third part of the book is devoted to "Prehistoric Halifax," and contains two chapters. The first deals with "Scattered Remains," and records much careless and unscientific excavation, and many miscellaneous finds of flint implements, polished stone celts, bronze celts and palstaves,



FACSIMILE OF ILLUSTRATION OF THE GIBBET IN JACOB'S "HISTORY OF HALIFAX," 1789.

their old fashions if they can hear of a new, more commodious, rather affecting novelties than allied to old ceremonies. Only the ancient custom of beheading such as are apprehended for theft without trial after the course of law, they are driven by the same need and necessity to continue that enforced them to take it up at the first, otherwise their trade in that wild place could not have been." A side-note to this passage says: "By cutting off these heads they cut off much untruth that the rest of the country



THE "HOUSE AT THE MAYPOLE" AS RE-ERECTED AT SHIBDEN AND NOW KNOWN AS DAISYBANK.

cinerary urns, etc. The second chapter, by Mr. J. Lawson Russell, M.B., contains an account of the opening of the grassy circle known as Blackheath Barrow, near Todmorden, and of the relics found therein—a very interesting and suggestive narrative. It only remains to be added that the book, which, as we have indicated, is abundantly illustrated, is well printed and satisfactorily produced. There is a full index of names, but, unfortunately, of names only.

H. R. C.

The Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall.

BY H. F. ABELL.

I.—SEGEDUNUM TO CILURNUM.

T entirely depends upon the spirit in which the pilgrim embarks upon the exploration of what is certainly the most interesting relic of Roman rule in Britain, and possibly, from its unique character, out of Italy, whether he travels

from the very beginning to the very end—from the busy Northumbrian shipyard to the lone, silent little Cumbrian coast village—or whether he starts further along, where the evidences of its existence are most palpable and most interesting; whether, in fact, he goes as a Dryasdust or as a holiday-maker of antiquarian tastes.

The writer, who has performed the pilgrimage more or less thoroughly half a dozen times, would recommend to the ordinary visitor, as distinguished from the profound investigator, a start, say at Harlow Hill, some fifteen miles from Newcastle; for, although between the actual starting point of the Wall in Messrs. Swan and Hunter's shipyard at Wallsend, and Harlow there are scattered objects of real interest, the continuity is necessarily very much broken in a district where the exigencies of a tremendous commerce have obliterated much that, however valuable from a historical point of view, is, after all, sentimentally attractive.

A few hints before starting. If you can walk, by all means do so; it is *the best* way of doing the Roman Wall, for he who tramps enjoys a hundred advantages over him who rides and drives here. Still, much of the journey of seventy-five miles can be performed on wheels. But for the most fascinating, most interesting, and most romantic part, walking is necessary. A week is none too much to spend on the Wall, but it can be easily tramped in four days by him who does not sketch nor photograph, who can live on temperance drinks, and who does not want to stop and argue about trifles, thus: First day, Newcastle to Chollerford; second day, Chollerford to Gilsland; third day, Gilsland to Carlisle; fourth day, Carlisle to Bowness on Solway and back.

Well, for the benefit of south country enthusiasts, I shall do it from end to end.

A few particulars about the Wall:

It was seventy-five miles long. It was on an average 8 feet thick, and 14 feet high, including the parapet. It was built of wedge-shaped facing stones, about 17 inches long, 9 inches broad, and 8 inches thick, enclosing rubble cemented with lime, mixed with sand and gravel, and poured in fresh, thus giving an almost indestructible consistency. Thus, when I shall speak of a

piece of the wall being eight courses high, I shall mean about 5 feet 4 inches.

Along the Wall were twelve stations, some of them practically towns; within easy distance were three more, the sites of all of which are accurately known, and all of which have been more or less explored. Between these stations were mile-castles, forty-seven of which have been located; and between the mile castles, at distances of 350 yards apart, were stone turrets.

The sites of fifteen supporting camps north and south of the Wall have been marked; but, of course, there were many more, so that a perfect system of constant and rapid communication was established, not only from end to end of the Wall itself, but with depôts and bases away from it.

North of the Wall ran a ditch, varying from 25 to 35 feet in width, and about 15 feet deep. This ditch exists in wonderful perfection along a great portion of the wall-site—indeed, it is deepest and clearest where the Wall itself has disappeared. South of the Wall, at a distance of about 20 feet, ran a paved military road, curbed at each side and double curbed in the middle, about 20 feet wide. In one or two places traces of a paved footway nearer the Wall have been found, and of ditches on either side of the road. At a distance varying from 200 feet to half a mile, according to the nature of the country, a series of earthworks accompanies the Wall on its southern side, consisting of a north mound, a berm, a ditch, a ditch marginal mound, a berm, and a third mound. These constitute the vallum. About this vallum there has been more controversy than about any other detail of the Wall system. It has been considered to have been a line of communication, a protection against attack from the south, a previous work to the Wall, and, lastly, a fortification built contemporaneously with the Wall for the protection of the quarrymen and the road and Wall builders.

I do not presume to give an opinion, but I incline to the last theory.

Now to our journey.

In Messrs. Swan and Hunter's shipyard at Wallsend the great Wall starts on its western journey. Not a trace of the Wall itself exists here to-day above ground, although in 1903 a 10-foot length, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, was

exposed on digging away the steep bank on the north side of the shipyard. Camp House marks the south-east angle of the station of Segedunum, and from here the Wall went to the river. The garrison consisted of the fourth cohort of the Lingones, a people of Belgic Gaul.

Passing along Roman Wall Street, at the back of Carville Street, we notice near Stotes House Farm a series of ponds which mark the line of the north ditch of the Wall, and this is at intervals traceable in the fields by Old Walker and Byker Hill. Naturally, we do not expect to find many traces of the second station, Pons Cælii, in the busy streets of Newcastle, but it stood to the south of St. Nicholas Church. We may therefore push through the "canny town" and follow Westgate Street out of the city to Benwell, where was the third station, Condercum, two miles from Newcastle.

The road, which has run from Newcastle on the top of the Wall, cuts Condercum in half. A reservoir occupies the northern half, but in private grounds on the south side of the road some ramparts are distinct, and in the garden of Condercum House may be seen the circular apse of a *sacellum*, where were found two altars dedicated to what was, perhaps, a local god, Antenociticus. At East Denton, a mile on, we see the first actual piece of the Wall above ground, a fragment two courses high. The north fosse and the south vallum are here distinct. Denton Hall, an interesting gabled, ivy-clad house on our right, was famous as the residence of Mrs. Montagu, who entertained here Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, Beattie, and other literary giants of the latter eighteenth century. "Silky of Denton," the ghost of a jealous murderess, was seen, or heard, I am not sure which, so lately as 1884.

At West Denton a mound near a lodge gate marks our first mile-castle. A mile further, at Walbottle Dene, the north gateway of another has been preserved. Two miles on, just before Heddon on the Wall, the north ditch and the vallum works, especially the ditch of the latter, on the south, are very distinct; and further on, over the road-wall on the left, is the first really good piece of the Wall we have seen, six courses

high on its faces. In the Wall is a circular chamber, 7 feet in diameter, with a small slanting passage leading from it, which puzzles antiquaries, as nothing like it has been found in the Wall elsewhere. The road to Corbridge branches off to the left here, but we keep straight on along the military road made by General Wade after the experience of the "Forty-five" had showed how easy it was, at a time when no decent communication existed between the east and west hereabouts, for a northern foe to do as the Scots did with impunity—slip down the border line to Carlisle before Wade, who had counted on their coming along the east coast, could intercept them. Wade simply tumbled the Roman Wall down and made his road on it and out of it for twenty miles out of Newcastle. The road, however, has never thriven, and one may walk for miles along it without meeting a soul. Motors may stir it up a bit, but if they don't, until the next Scottish invasion comes off it is not likely to be much more lively than it is. The first time I walked along it, twenty years ago, I saw a large parcel lying by the roadside, and, picking it up, sang out to a man in a cart who had just passed, thinking he had dropped it. But he shook his head; so I examined it, and read on a label an address in Gateshead, and a note "To be picked up by Robson, carrier."

A mile from the turning we reach Rutchester where was the station of Vindobala. Here, as at Condercum, the Wall struck and left the station in the centre. There are some traces of ramparts behind the farm-buildings on the left. The farmhouse itself shows traces of having been a Border pele tower, but beyond this and the trough cut in the solid rock, known as "The Giant's Grave," there is nothing to keep us at Rutchester, and as we want to get on to the really interesting part of the pilgrimage, I shall be brief in my description for some miles to come.

After leaving Rutchester the north fosse becomes very deep and straight, and continues so to Harlow Hill, where is a Temperance Inn with some quaint bits of furniture, but not always provided against the incursions of hungry guests, as some of us found out last June. We are now fairly in the country,

although small clouds of smoke dotted along the South Tyne Valley to our left proclaim the presence of the necessary monster which must in no long time desecrate and deform this beautiful, romantic land, as it has so effectually in neighbouring Durham. South of Harlow Hill stands the interesting little fortified house, Welton Hall, constructed from Wall stones. We push on—the fosse on our right, close to the road, being very deep and planted with trees—till we reach Down Hill. The Wall here runs straight over the hill-top, the road bears to the right, and the vallum, most deeply and distinctly marked as three ridges, bends round the hill to the left. It is worth something to rest awhile on one of these grassy ridges and smoke the pipe of peace, so in keeping with the silence and beauty and sweetness of all around us. Straight ahead of us westward goes the road on the Wall like a tape line, the vallum ridges distinctly marked on the left and the fosse deeply cut on the right, and even the hardened antiquary feels an inclination to rhapsodize a little ere, with the well-worn watchwords on his lips, *Per lineam Valli*, he pursues his task. On low ground west of Down Hill are the hardly discernible remains of the station of Hunnum. Here again the road divides the station. It is worth while to follow a path to the left which leads to Halton Tower—an ancient pele with round angle turrets to which has been attached an ordinary house—the whole built of Wall stones. An interesting old custom is, or was until within late years, observed in connection with Halton Tower, called the Bond Darge. The freeholders of Great Whittington are or were obliged to send seven mowers and fourteen reapers to Halton for one day in the year when called upon. They receive no wages, but are supplied with victuals and drink. A mile and a half south of Halton is Aydon Castle, a most picturesquely situated thirteenth-century fortified house.

Half a mile beyond Halton, Watling Street, coming up from Corbridge and the South, crosses the line of the Wall at a point still significantly known as Port-gate, and strikes away in a north-westerly direction to Redesdale, Bremenium, and thence across the wild, solitary, fascinating fells to Chew

Green on the Border, and so over the hills into Scotland. Solitary enough as this old road is during the greater part of its course, it was busy enough in pre-railway days as one of the chief drove-roads from Scotland into England. I can from personal experience recommend a tramp along Watling Street as far as Jedburgh, and also along the other Roman road which leaves it at Bewclay, about a mile and a quarter north of the Wall, known as Cobbs' or the Devil's Causeway, and leading across the most romantic and interesting part of Northumberland to Berwick-on-Tweed.

Just south of the Errington Arms, the point where Watling Street cuts the Wall, is the broad expanse of Stagshaw Bank, the scene for many centuries of one of the most famous cattle "trysts" in the kingdom. Here, on the west side of Watling Street, are the ramparts of a camp which, from its proximity to a series of quarry traces, Mr. Neilson thinks was a temporary protection for the Wall workmen. He emphasizes the position of another camp about a quarter of a mile distant—in contact with the south agger or bank of the vallum—in support of his theory that the vallum was a protection for workers on the Wall and not, according to the long-accepted theory, a defence against southern attack.

From the Stanley Plantation between Port-gate and Errington Hill Head, we get one of the many magnificent views which will delight us during our journey, and, moreover, see the courses of the north fosse and the south vallum to perfection. A mile and a half further we see on our right S. Oswald's Church. Close by was fought in 633 the great Battle of Heavenfield, in which Oswald of Northumbria commenced the reign of Christianity in that kingdom by his victory over the pagan Cadwalla, King of North Wales. Just before the twentieth milestone, at Plane-trees Field, there is a fine piece of the Wall on the left of the road, and beyond this the modern road leaves the Wall for the first time and strikes steeply down the hill to the bridge at Chollerford.

We follow the Wall, and, through the courtesy of the owner of Bruntons, are permitted to enter his grounds and examine the interesting remains which would assuredly never have been preserved but for the fact

of their being in private grounds. They consist of a good length of Wall with nine courses of facing stones—six feet in height, and, getting over the wall to its south side, we see the best-preserved turret along the course of the Wall—a quadrangular space 12 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 6 inches with an entrance about 4 feet wide, and penetrating the wall about 4 feet. The wall itself, forming the north wall of the turret, is more than 8 feet high.

Regaining the main road we descend the steep hill, but instead of crossing the bridge which has superseded the ancient ford commemorated in the ballad of "Jock o' the Side," we cross a stile on the left hand, and follow a riverside path which will bring us to one of the most interesting and impressive relics of Roman Britain. This is the eastern abutment of the bridge across the North Tyne between Cilurnum and the Wall pursuing its westward course.

The remains are now some 60 feet inland, showing how the course of the river has changed during the past sixteen centuries, and Nature, whose kindness in the preservation of the relics of Roman Britain contrasts so markedly with the ruthlessness of man, has preserved to us one of the most striking, and, may I add, pathetic, monuments of the genius of the Roman Empire in an astonishingly perfect manner. The remains consist of a solid mass of masonry with a face towards the river 22 feet long, from which slope inland two faces respectively 53 feet and 80 feet. Upon this space are tumbled and heaped, apparently in inextricable confusion, stones of all shapes and sizes. But amidst the chaos the practised eye soon discerns (1) the stones of a former bridge pier, which proves that even during the Roman occupation the river had shifted its course westward; (2) the Wall itself; (3) a *castellum* at the end of the Wall; and (4) a covered way running north and south.

The south face of the abutment is some 27 feet longer than that on the north. This was, perhaps, in order to afford room for fortifications. The north abutment rises 6 feet above the foundation course; some of the stones are very large. Many of the stones retain their *luis* holes, and all have been bound together by rods of iron set

in lead. Part of the southern abutment preserves its bevelled edging intact. Amongst the stones scattered about are three which call for remark. One is cask-shaped, with eight holes round the centre of the diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; the second is a monolith 9 feet 1 inch long, with a rectangular base 2 feet 2 inches high; the third is the fragment of what was apparently a companion pillar to the last.

Mr. Sheriton Holmes has ingeniously suggested that these three stones formed part of the apparatus by which the first length of the bridge, which was of wood, was raised or depressed at will. The cask-shaped stone, forming a counterpoise to the bridge length, was, he suggests, suspended by ropes passing into the eight holes from a beam which would be balanced on a cross-beam supported by the two pillars. The theory seems a perfectly feasible one. The bridge itself consisted of four spans, about 34 feet each in length, supported on three piers, each 16 feet wide, and the two abutments. Of the three piers, one still lies under the eastern bank of the river, and two others are said to be visible in mid-stream under certain conditions of light and tide. I have, however, only seen one. The western abutment can also occasionally be seen.

The Wall on the east abutment is about 8 feet high and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. In the *castellum* at the end of it much charred wood and ash was found when first excavated, which would indicate a fate which overtook at one time or another almost every one of the stations along the line of the Wall. The covered way which crosses the abutment no doubt formed part of the fortifications which guarded the bridge; but its probable use is still a disputed point.

The George Inn, on the other side of the river, affords excellent accommodation at a reasonable rate; but it is as well to secure a room beforehand, as, although it has been doubled in size since I first knew it thirty years ago, quite in proportion have increased the tourist and picnicker traffic, not to speak of the angling fraternity. Our business is with the Wall, but it may be remarked that Chollerford is an excellent centre for the exploration of the beautiful, historic, and romantic country through which the North Tyne flows.

From the George Inn we turn to the right until we reach the lodge-gates of Chesters, the domain in which are the remains of what many regard as the *bonne bouche* of the Wall—the station of Cilurnum.

Close to the gates is the museum, in which are admirably arranged relics, not merely from Cilurnum, but from the other Wall stations situated on the Clayton estates, and the visitor unfettered by time will do well to pass a long hour here.

Cilurnum was evidently something more than a mere fortress. Relics abound which show that at this favoured spot, beautifully situated on ground sloping down to the river, there was social, domestic and mercantile, as well as military life.

Borcovicus, to which we shall journey presently, seems to have been a station of similar character—as strong, indeed, as natural situation, seconded by superb engineering, could make it—but also associated with the lighter and brighter features of colonial life. But the situation of Borcovicus cannot be compared with that of Cilurnum. At Cilurnum, we may presume to imagine, the wives and families of officers and men, on Wall-duty elsewhere, were congregated, and that it was a sanatorium for men worn with a ferocious, ceaseless strife, in a hard, variable climate. At any rate, this is the impression produced by the aspect of the place which has probably not materially changed since Roman times, and which contrasts strongly with the aspects of the stations situated in the silent, desolate fell country. This paper is not written as a guide to the Wall, so much as a passing description of it, so that it would be impossible within its limits to detail the attractions of Cilurnum—attractions which are owing entirely to the energy, generosity, and far-sightedness of the late Mr. Clayton.

Briefly, Cilurnum is, next to Amboglanna at Birdoswald, the largest station on the Wall, its area being more than five acres. Like Amboglanna it has six gates instead of the orthodox four. The great Wall meets and leaves it at its great eastern and western gateways, which are more northerly than the smaller eastern and western entrances, and not, as is usual, although not invariable, as we have seen, in a line with the northern boundary.

All the great gates are in good preserva-

tion, especially the eastern, and all present the usual feature of a double portal, with guard chambers on each side. It may be noted that for some reason best known to themselves, the Roman engineers brought the great Wall to the *south* jambs of the east and west gates instead of to the north, thus apparently leaving the gates exposed to an enemy. Where it comes to the west gate it is 7 feet thick and more than 4 feet high. At the great south gate, the iron of the gate pivot is still visible in the pivot hole, and the flags are deeply worn by chariot wheels. At this gate there are evidences of one of those terrible catastrophes which seem to have temporarily overwhelmed most of the Wall stations. When first excavated a deep layer of wood ashes covered the floor of the east portal of the south gate, and the floor itself had been raised considerably higher than that of the other portal, thus telling a tale of capture, recapture, and hasty repair. Again, the west portal of this gate had been walled up at a later period, probably to reduce space necessary to be defended, but the walling has been removed, and the gate is as it originally was. We shall see the same evidence of calamity at Aesica.

The north gate—that nearest the mansion of Chesters—is in less perfect condition than the others. The great east gate is in very fine preservation, the wall of the south guard chamber being 12 courses—nearly 8 feet high, and the great Wall may be noticed coming up to the *south* jamb of the portal, as at the west gateway.

Within the space enclosed by the walls of the station have been unearthed the traces of buildings of great interest—buildings which support the idea that Cilurnum was something more than a mere Wall fortress. There is the forum, of which the most interesting feature to the ordinary visitor will probably be the *ararium*, or treasury of the station, a large underground vault of massive stones, with a triply-vaulted roof of stones set edgewise, and to which we descend by steps beneath a huge roof stone. When first discovered the entrance to this vault was barred by an oaken door bound with iron, which, however, fell to pieces upon exposure to the air after its burial of fifteen centuries. East of the forum and its associated buildings is

the pretorium, the floors of which are supported by brick and stone pillars, showing the system of hot-air heating employed; and scattered about the area of the camp are more or less interesting remains of public and ordinary buildings, notably of a street in the north-east corner, which shows how extremely narrow were the by-ways of a Roman station. Outside the station are the extensive remains of buildings, especially notable being those which we reach by the small south-east gateway, by the road along which it is supposed most of the bridge traffic passed.

On the north side of a large paved courtyard, 45 feet by 30 feet, are seven round-arched niches, each 3 feet high, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot 6 inches in depth, the original use of which is still matter for argument. From this courtyard a passage, of which the door-jambs are 6 feet high monoliths, we pass into a series of good-sized rooms, presenting some interesting features. One has the remains of one of the only three Roman windows in the North of England, the others being at South Shields and at Ravenglass in Cumberland. In another room were found the skeletons of thirty-three human beings, of two horses, and a dog, significant, perhaps, as telling mutely a terrible story of sudden attack, flight, and death, especially as traces of destruction by fire are apparent throughout the buildings. From the careful construction of this block of buildings, their size and arrangement, and the general heating system throughout, it has been surmised that here on the sloping bank of the river, overlooking the bridge, and its constant flow of life, was the suburban villa of a high official—perhaps of the Governor of Cilurnum.

Along both sides of the road leading to the bridge are mounds of earth, which no doubt hide buildings, and as similar mounds are observable on the southern and western sides of the station, Cilurnum must have been quite a large colony. The burial-ground of the station was probably on the south side, where the scenery of hill and wood and river is especially beautiful.

Cilurnum was garrisoned by Asturians, a Spanish tribe, and a little purple flower which flourishes there, called *Erinus Hispanicus*, said to abound nowhere else along the Wall,

is ascribed to them. At anyrate, this is what we of the 1886 pilgrimage were told, and believed it and told others, so that it has got to be one of the orthodox wall *on dits*.

(To be continued.)



Æ Recovered Tombstone.

BY THE REV. D. S. DAVIES.



AN *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. (1830), Mr. F. Madden, F.S.A., printed a petition of Richard Troughton, bailiff of South Witham, Lincolnshire, to the Privy Council, in the reign of Queen Mary, relative to the share taken by him in the Duke of Northumberland's Plot. The charges against Troughton were:

1. Helping the Duke of Northumberland to set Lady Jane Grey on the throne.
2. The dilapidation of the church at South Witham.

These were brought against him by Thomas Wymberley of South Witham.

To refute these accusations Troughton recapitulates a narrative or diary of his actions from July 11, 1553, when the news of King Edward's death was first made known in Lincolnshire, to the 21st day of the same month, when Mary was announced as Queen. This document is of much local interest. In it appears the following:

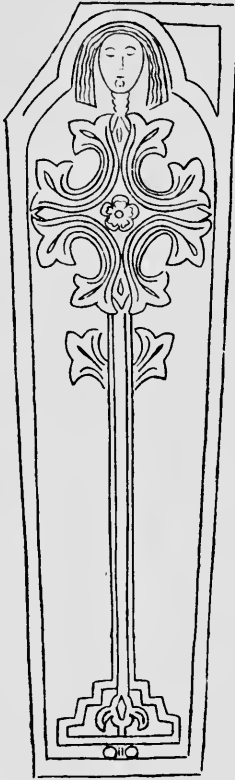
“It is thought that the Chancel and Church there (South Witham) was not unbuilted v^c years past whereof I have diminished no part, but being overgrown with ivy many years before I was born, who have dwelt there but 12 years, one piece of the chancel so far as the ivy grew, is fallen down, wherewith I had nothing to do.”

Mr. Madden here makes a remark:—

[In the return made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Cardinal Pole, 1556, on the state of churches in Lincolnshire, this is not mentioned. Was the chancel repaired or pulled down between Troughton's petition and the date of visitation?]

Troughton goes on :

" I bought a Altar Stone in the 4th year of King Edward which never came in any *bankettyng* house of mine and lieth on two pieces of wood in my orchard to this day. Upon the bridge next my house there lieth a grave stone, that was covered with earth in the Churchyard and did no good there which



my neighbour brought and laid on the bridge, which is no Altar stone."

In Peacock's *Church Furniture*, p. 167, is the note :

"South W'tham — harrie hodshon and Johnne Croftes Churchwardens 18 March 1565.

"Itm the rode lofte was made awaie in Kinge Edward the vj daies by reasonne that o'r chauncell fell down and brake down the said roode lofte."

From these accounts, and from a tradition in the village, we know that South Witham Church had a chancel. The only trace of it was the arch at the east end of the nave filled up with stone and mortar. The church was restored a few years ago by the Rev. T. S. Raine, the present Rector, and he still hopes to be able to build a chancel on the old site.

After reading the above petition, I examined the two footbridges at South Witham, and found on the footbridge on the north side of the village a stone answering the description, and with the permission of the road surveyor, I took some masons over to remove the stone, and at the suggestion of the Rector there, we placed it inside the church for the present.

The house in which Troughton lived was in a field on the west side of the road ; it was pulled down some years ago and the stones carted away.

A drawing of the recovered tombstone was sent to Colonel A. Welby, who (after consulting Mr. Everard Green, of the Heralds' College) wrote to say that "the tomb is probably late Henry III. or early Edward I." This makes it over 600 years old. The stone, which is 6 feet 10 inches long and 9 inches thick, was the lid of a coffin, "for the cross was only placed over the body, as the body by the cross is crucified with the affections and lusts."

Parker, in his *Glossary of Terms of Gothic Architecture*, vol. i., p. 310, mentions that this kind of tomb was sometimes placed beneath a low arch or recess formed within the substance of the church wall, usually about 7 feet in length and not more than 3 feet above the coffin even in the centre. These stones diminished in width from the head to the feet to fit the coffin of which they formed the lid.

It is not only interesting to find the stone in such a good state of preservation, but the cross is one of the best design that is known, At first we were inclined to think the face was that of a woman, but Mr. Green is not of that opinion, for men wore their hair long at that period.

After doing service over the coffin of some noted man (whose name is still unknown to us) within the sacred precincts of the church for about 260 years, it was removed about the year 1551 and placed on the foot-

bridge (fortunately wrong side up) for the foot of man to desecrate for 350 more years. It has now again, in the year 1906, found a resting-place within the church. We hope some day to find out for whose coffin it was the covering.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE sixteenth century manuscript of the German translation of the *Hortulus Animæ* is not only one of the greatest treasures of the Imperial Royal Court Library at Vienna, but is also one of the most beautiful illuminated manuscripts in existence. It is about to be reproduced in a page by page facsimile by Mr. Oosthoek, of Utrecht, the printing and issue of the work being carried out under the supervision of Koloman Moser, Professor of the Industrial Art University at Vienna. The pages of splendid miniatures, 109 in number, will be printed in colours; the remaining 857 pages (the text) will be in monotone. Dr. Dörnhöffer will supply an exhaustive introduction. The work will be issued in eleven parts, the last part appearing in the spring of 1910. The sole English agents are Messrs. Ellis, of 29, New Bond Street.



Dr. T. F. Dibdin, in the third volume of his *Bibliographical Tour*, gives several pages to the description of this magnificent manuscript, and prints five illustrations of the miniatures. Of the latter he says: "Such a series of sweetly drawn and highly finished subjects is hardly anywhere to be seen, and certainly nowhere to be eclipsed." It was written and decorated between the years 1517 and 1523 for the Archduchess Margaret of Austria, the art-loving daughter of the Emperor Maximilian I. The miniatures were painted by Gerard Horebout, who designed the majority of the miniatures in the famous Grimani Breviary.

The *Hortulus Animæ* is one of the devotional books which were so much in use both in the Netherlands and in Germany, and corresponds in many ways with the *Livre d'Heures* in France. The text of the manuscript is German, elaborated from the original of Sebastian Brandt, and has been proved to be an exact copy of the work printed in 1510 by Flach at Strasburg, which, however, may be numbered amongst the "lost books," for no copy is now known to bibliophiles, and it has probably entirely disappeared. Thus the work is, from a liturgical and literary point of view, of great scientific value, as it preserves the text of a lost volume. An exhaustive study of the manuscript by Dr. Ed. Chmelarz will be found in *Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des Allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses*, vol. ix., pp. 429-455.



"The greatest Hebrew bibliographer of the nineteenth century," says the *Athenæum* of February 2, "has just passed away in the person of Professor M. Steinschneider. His numerous works, bearing on Hebrew and Hebrew-Arabic literature in all its branches, are of lasting importance. He published catalogues of the Hebrew manuscripts of Leyden, Munich, Berlin, and other libraries. His most important work, however, is his catalogue of the Hebrew printed books in the Bodleian, which he completed in 1860. He had for many years resided permanently in Berlin, and was close upon ninety-one."



In the vaults of the Town Hall at Merthyr Tydfil were placed a large number of ancient manuscripts, on their removal from the old parish chests, when the Urban District Council took over the powers of the vestry. These records relate to the early history of Wales, and among them are some which throw light on Prince Llewellyn. They are to be examined and reported on by a competent authority.



A cheap edition of the late Dr. John J. Raven's *History of Suffolk* is announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work gives special attention to the history during the Roman Period and in the Middle Ages, though the entire history of the county

from the earliest times to the present century is dealt with.

* * *

The Gentleman's Magazine in its new, or revived, form is, I am glad to see, still—in sporting phrase—“going strong.” The January number, issued in the middle of the month, contains a pleasant antiquarian miscellany, with articles on such topics as “The Admirable Crichton,” “The Trade of Literature,” “Bone Caves and Prehistoric Men,” and “Disraeli and his Love of Literature.” Correspondence—always a strong point with the old *Gentleman's*—Review of the Month, Obituary (a record of permanent value), and the chit-chat of Sylvanus Urban's Note-Book, are the other chief features.

* * *

Few new publishing societies have done so much good work in so short a space of time as the Devon and Cornwall Record Society. The society commenced publishing two years ago, and has so far completed the issue of the *Exeter Cathedral Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, The Register of the Parish of Parkham, and the Inquisitiones Post-Mortem Calendar for Cornwall and Devon*. Arrangements have already been made for the publication of the *Feet of Fines* and the *Inquisitiones Post-Mortem for Cornwall and Devon*, John Hooker's *History of Exeter*, and his *Commonplace Book*, both written in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and until now preserved in the Archives of the Exeter City Council.

* * *

For future issues the society has under consideration the Registers of various parishes, the Archives of the City of Exeter and the Town of Bideford, Manor Accounts, Court Rolls, Parish Minute Books, Subsidy Rolls, the Calendar of the Ancient Cornish Wills at Bodmin, and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The society has already received such encouraging support that the council hopes that at least three parts of *Transactions* will be issued annually instead of two, as originally anticipated.

* * *

The *Rivista d'Italia* for January contains an art review by Signor L. Montalto, treating first of the monograph on the Monastery of San Benedetto in Polirone, which the author,

Professor Bellode, has illustrated by his own sketches as well as photographs, some of which are reproduced in the magazine (“Il Monastero di San Benedetto in Polirone nelle Storia e nell'Arte,” con 84 illustrazioni, Mantova, Eredi Segna). Signor Montalto next gives an account of the Casa Bazzoni, an ancient palace of Arezzo, now in process of restoration, accompanied by some interesting illustrations of the building and its interior. In the same number there is a review of the second part of Signor Pompeo Molmenti's recently published book, *La Storia di Venezia nella vita privata* (Bergamo, 1906), written by Signor A. Medin, and called “Venetian Art and Life in the Golden Age” (“L'Arte e la Vita veneziana nel secolo d'oro”).

* * *

The sixth edition of *The Parson's Handbook*, by the Rev. Percy Dearmer, containing a large amount of additional matter and thirty-one illustrations, will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde immediately. This volume was first printed in April, 1899, and it has since been thoroughly revised twice. Mr. Dearmer has tried to make the *Handbook* suitable for all parsons; “it is, like the Church of England, comprehensive,” and it appeals not only to the clergy, but also to all those who are engaged in the service of the Church, or interested in her manner of worship.

* * *

Book-lovers and book-purchasers will realize with something like a shock that “Quaritch's,” the famous Piccadilly bookshop, is going. The building is coming down, and the great bookseller is migrating, with the hundreds of thousands of volumes that crowd the shelves of the three-storied house in Piccadilly, to Grafton Street.

* * *

Among many interesting announcements by various publishers, we note that the Cambridge University Press will publish an edition of the complete works of William Dunbar, with introduction, notes, and glossary by Dr. H. Bellyse Baidon. The text will also include poems attributed to Dunbar. The next volume of “The Antiquary's Books” to be issued by Messrs. Methuen will be *The Brasses of England*, by Herbert

W. Macklin, M.A., the president of the Monumental Brass Society. The same firm promise what should be a very entertaining volume, *The Old Parish Clerk*, by the indefatigable Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes, of Cambridge, are now issuing *Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum*, the first two series consisting of 100 colotype plates from the manuscripts shown in the Grenville Library.

All bibliographers and students of early printing will be glad to know that Mr. Seymour de Ricci, who prepared the excellent hand-list of the library of Lord Amherst of Hackney, is busy upon a census of all the known copies of books printed by Caxton. In this formidable task he will have the assistance of Mr. Gordon Duff, of the Rylands Library, Manchester, one of the foremost of English bibliographers. William Blades's exhaustive work on England's first printer, which in its complete form appeared in the sixties, and has not been reissued, is as a census somewhat out of date. Several new Caxtons have been discovered, besides a good many additional copies of known works.

At the January meeting of the Bibliographical Society, Mr. G. K. Fortescue read a paper offering "A Comparison between the Pamphlet Literature of the English Civil War and that of the French Revolution." Some of the superficial resemblances are curious—for instance, the foreshadowing in the pamphlets and petitions of Lilburne and his fellow Levellers and Agitators of the teachings of Rousseau's Social Contract. Just as the Jacobins desired to rename their country Gaul, so the Levellers wished to revive the name of Britain. Mr. Fortescue pointed out a striking coincidence—fortuitous, no doubt—in the practical identity of the reply of Hugh Peters to the members of the House of Commons expelled by Colonel Pride, with that of the officer who, on the 18th Fructidor of the year V. (September 4, 1797) conveyed the arrested members of the Corps Législatif to the Temple, when respectively questioned as to the authority for such action. "The Power of the Sword," was the answer of Hugh Peters; "Le Loi c'est la Sabre," was that of the

Frenchman, who had assuredly never heard of his English predecessor. Mr. Fortescue also gave a detailed comparison between the measures taken to enforce the observance of the Sabbath during the Presbyterian ascendancy and the curiously similar measures for enforcing the observance of the *Décadi* in 1798 and 1799. But the fundamental contrasts between the two periods, the lecturer showed, were as striking as their surface resemblances. A notable symptom of this, which Mr. Fortescue worked out in detail, may be seen in the practical freedom of the press during the Civil War and the greater part of the Commonwealth, and the utter absence of such freedom during the French Revolution. Contrast, for instance, the thirty-four editions of *Eikon Basilike*, published before the end of 1649, all circulating in England, or the numerous pamphlet tributes to King Charles printed during the same year, with the *De Mortuis nil nisi malum*, which, as Mr. Fortescue well said, was the single consistent note of writers, speakers, and journalists during the Revolution, whether the dead, or the fallen, were Necker, the King, the Girondists, Robespierre, the Committee of Public Safety, Carnot, or the Members of the Corps Législatif after the 18th Fructidor. The paper was interesting and suggestive in a high degree.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE included in their sale of the 14th to the 18th inst. the following books: Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* 8 vols., 1846, £23; Coningsby's *Collections of the Manor of Marden*, 1722, £19 10s.; Drummond's *Noble Families*, 2 vols., 1846, £11 5s.; Shakespeare's *Plays*, Second Folio (imperfect), 1632, £29 10s.; fourth edition (imperfect), 1685, £44; Sheridan's *The Rivals*, first edition, 1775, £9 15s.; Lysons's *Environs of London*, large paper, 5 vols., extra-illustrated, 1810-11, £32; Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, 3 vols., 1808-10, £16; Sidney's *Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, first edition, 1590 (imperfect), £165; Pyne's *Royal Residences*, 3 vols., 1819, £13 5s.; Parkinson's *Paradisus*, 1629, £26; Williamson's *Oriental Field Sports*, 1807, £10;

Crescentius, De Agricultura, Basil, 1548, £14; Skelton's Marie Stuart, Japanese paper, 1893, £10 10s.; Armstrong's Gainsborough, 1898, £9 15s.; Dickens's Works, Edition de Luxe, 30 vols., 1881-82, £12 17s. 6d.; Pickwick Papers, first edition, with autograph, 1837, £11 5s.; Byron's Poems on Several Occasions, Newark, Ridge, 1807, £38; Cruikshank's Comic Almanac, complete set, 1835-53, £9; Ireland's Life of Napoleon, illustrated by Cruikshank, 4 vols., 1823-27, £17 5s.; Tudor Translations, 40 vols., 1892-1905, £22; Triplet's Writing Tables, 1600, £20 10s.; Alken's Hunting and other Scenes, 20 plates, 1850, etc., £14; Shelley's Zastrozzi, first edition, 1810, £16 10s.; Burton's Arabian Nights, 10 vols., 1885-86, £17; Huth Library, edited by Grosart, 29 vols., 1881-86, £18 5s.; Pope's Essay on Criticism, first edition, 1711, £15 5s.; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, £16 10s.; Caricatures (about 500), by Cruikshank, Gillray, Rowlandson, etc., £65; Stafford Gallery, coloured plates, 1818, £23 10s. — *Athenæum*, January 26.

PUBLICATIONS OF ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

IN No. XLIII. of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Octavo Publications—*The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College, February, 1610-11*—Mr. J. W. Clark prints the manuscript which contains a contemporary account of this great "Town and Gown" row. The record is in a very muddled form, which must have given its editor an enormous amount of trouble. The learned Registry prefixes the document with an introduction, in which he not only elucidates and comments upon the various points of the narrative, but gives a detailed account of the riot, with various amusing extracts from the depositions. The sentence of the court which heard the case against the rioters is given in facsimile, photographed from the original manuscript, and a shockingly bad piece of penmanship it is. The whole story of the riot is amusing to read, and forms an entertaining and illuminating chapter in University history.

Vol. III., Part 4, of the *Transactions* of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club, edited by T. Sheppard, F.G.S. (Hull: A. Brown and Sons, Limited. Price 2s. 6d. net to non-members), contains the first part of an elaborate paper by the editor on "A Collection of Roman Antiquities from South Ferriby, in North Lincolnshire." The article, written in Mr. Sheppard's usual lucid style, is very fully illustrated by excellent plates. Mr. John Nicholson has some amusing notes on "Some Holderness Dialect Fighting Words"—some of which are by no means peculiar to Holderness, or, indeed, to any particular part of the country. The other contents of these well-produced *Transactions* deal with botanical and natural history topics.

Vol. XXVII. of the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, 1906* (Dorchester: Sime and Co. Price 10s. 6d. net), illustrated, and of nearly 400 pages, is edited by the Rev. Herbert Pentin, Vicar of Milton Abbey. The follow-

ing is a list of some of its chief papers of antiquarian interest: "Cross-legged Effigies in Dorset," by Mr. Sidney Heath; "The Rolls of the Court Baron of the Manor of Winterborne Monkton," by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes; "Dorset Chantries," by Mr. E. A. Fry; "Wimborne Minster," by the Rev. T. Perkins; "Roman Pavements," by Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A.; and "Old Dorset Songs," by the Editor. The late Canon Raven's concluding article on "The Church Bells of Dorset" is completed by Mr. Barnes, and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux continues his series of papers on the "Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset." There are also some important contributions on Natural History and the Physical Sciences by the president of the Club (Mr. Nelson Richardson); the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, F.R.S.; Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S.; Mr. W. H. Hudleston, F.R.S.; Dr. G. E. J. Crallan; Mr. H. Stilwell; and Mr. W. Parkinson.

The first part of Vol. IV. of the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* (January) is a strong number. It opens with a biographical account of John Whiting (1656-1722), one of the three well-known bibliographers of Quaker literature. This is followed by some interesting, well-annotated "American Letters of Edmund Peckover," written in 1742-43. The number also contains a bibliographical note on "The Collection of Friends' Books in the Library of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania," and a variety of short articles and notes on topics related to the history of the Friends.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January 17.*—Sir Edward Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on "The Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock," a shoal in the Thames estuary four miles north of Herne Bay. There has long been a tradition that a boat, laden with Roman pottery of the so-called Samian ware, ran ashore at this point and became a wreck, and the fact that a number of such bowls have been dredged from the Rock by oyster-fishermen would in this way be reasonably explained. Governor Pownall, a Fellow of the Society, drew attention to these discoveries as long ago as 1778, and his memoir called forth some acute criticisms in the succeeding volume of *Archæologia*. Recent investigations in France are alone sufficient to demolish his theory that the ware was manufactured on the spot, though it is by no means improbable that the Rock formed part of the mainland in Roman times. The erosion of the London clay westward from Reculver has been very rapid, and it is stated that between 1872 and 1896 as much as 1,000 feet was lost. But the geographical question is of secondary importance, as no wasters or handbricks, no moulds or potters' stamps, have been recovered from the Rock; and the potters whose names appear on the ware are in several cases known to have worked at Lezoux, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, in the second century of our era. Of these names, thirty are now known from 167 specimens recently examined from the shoal, and

everything points to a common centre of production. Of extant examples, fourteen is the largest number stamped by the same potter, and single specimens of eleven others have so far been recovered. Seventeen potters on the list seem to have restricted themselves to one or another of the fourteen shapes represented; eight produced two forms each, and five affixed their stamps to three forms. The fourteen shapes fall into seven types, and only eight of the number bear the potter's name, though rosettes and concentric rings occur in place of them. Except for ivy leaves in "slip" on some of the rims, the bulk of the ware is unornamented, of fine red with coralline glaze. A totally distinct ware is, however, represented by one two-handled vase, and a larger specimen is recorded and described as "Tuscan." The paste is pale brown with a black surface of the finest quality, and, if the wreck theory is accepted, was doubtless manufactured at Lezoux. Various considerations point to the latter half of the second century as the date of manufacture; and a bowl belonging to one of the Rock types, but with a strange potter's mark, has been found in Norfolk containing coins that were deposited in A.D. 175. The name of the Rock is due to the Whitstable custom of serving the "pudding-pie" in these vessels on Ash Wednesday, and the association of fourteen strictly contemporary forms from the wreck will be of service in dating Romano-British remains.—Specimens were exhibited to illustrate the paper by Mr. G. M. Arnold, Dr. J. W. Hayward, and Mr. Sibert Saunders; and a series was lent by the Royal Museum, Canterbury, by permission of the Mayor. Thirty-three specimens are now exhibited together in the British Museum.—Mr. H. Thackeray Turner exhibited casts of two sculptures, now somewhat weathered, on one of the tower buttresses of Bucklebury Church, Berks. The one represents the rood with a black-letter inscription, of which the final words are "The merci," and what may once have been a seated figure of Our Lady and Child. The other carving probably represents a wheelwright dressing the edge of a large wheel with an adze. The carvings are apparently *temp.* Edward IV.—*Athenæum*, January 26.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January 24.*—Mr. P. Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—A letter from Mr. Somers-Clarke was read calling attention to a proposal to raise the great dam on the Nile at Assuan to the level originally suggested, despite the undertaking given in 1894 that it should not be carried higher than at present. Mr. Clarke recalled the disastrous effect such raising would entail both as regards the temples at Philæ and a large part of Nubia, which would be hopelessly drowned, and suggested that the Society take action in the matter. The following resolution was accordingly unanimously adopted, and a copy of it directed to be sent to Lord Cromer: "The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with some surprise that a proposal is seriously entertained by the Egyptian Government to raise the level of the Nile dam at Assuan to the height originally proposed. The Society would point out that it is informed that such an alteration would, at high Nile, submerge the temples at Philæ, and would result also in the flooding of a large area in Nubia undoubtedly containing many interesting sites. The Society feels bound to

enter a protest against any scheme that would involve such a wholesale destruction of archaeological remains, unless it be clearly demonstrated that the scheme is an absolute necessity for the well-being of Egypt, and that the same benefits cannot be obtained in any other way. The Society feels the greater confidence in making this protest to the Egyptian Government in view of the important and costly works of conservation that have already been carried out at Philæ."

January 31.—Viscount Dillon, P., in the chair.—On the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, the meeting was held in the College (formerly the Abbot's) Hall of the Deanery. Notice was given of certain amendments to the proposed draft of alterations in the statutes to be considered at the special meeting of the 21st inst.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Funeral Effigies of the Kings and Queens of England," with special reference to those in the Abbey Church of Westminster. It was shown that in the earliest recorded royal funerals, such as that of Edward the Confessor, the body of the dead King was carried to the grave upon a bier, entirely covered by a pall. Henry II. is expressly said to have been carried with his face uncovered, and this led to various attempts to embalm the body, especially when it had to be taken to a distance. Henry III. seems to have been enclosed in a wooden coffin, and his body represented by a waxen image outside it, arrayed in the crown and other royal ornaments. Edward II. and Edward III. were similarly represented by figures carved out of wood. Henry V.'s figure was made in France, and of boiled leather. Those of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, his consort, had the bodies and limbs made of leather padded with hay, and faces and hands of modelled gesso; and later figures, such as those of the Stuart period, had a wooden framework stuffed and padded, and jointed for convenience of dressing.—The Dean of Westminster also read some notes on the tradition of the identification of the figures now preserved in the Abbey Church, and on the subsequent addition of other personages. The latter constitute the well-known "waxworks," but the older series—which used to be called the "Ragged Regiment," from the condition into which they had fallen—included figures of Edward III., Anne of Bohemia (head only left), Katharine of Valois, Elizabeth of York, Henry VII., Mary, Henry, Prince of Wales, Anne of Denmark, and James I. (the last for whom a funeral effigy was made). There was also a figure for General Monk, Duke of Albemarle. The earlier series of figures, which have long been withdrawn from public view, were exhibited in illustration of the papers read.—In thanking the Dean for allowing the Society to meet in his ancient hall, the chairman handed over to him, on behalf of the Chapter, the series of drawings on vellum known as the Islip Roll, which had been lent to the Society for reproduction by the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, in 1791, and not returned, owing to his death while the work was in progress.—*Athenæum*, February 9.

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At the meeting of the Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 23, Dr. A. Harvey presiding, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., read a paper on

"Bristol Archaeological Notes for 1906," illustrated by limelight views. It is impossible in the space at our command to give a detailed summary of an excellent lecture, but we may mention that Mr. Pritchard recorded the finding of several prehistoric implements on the banks of the Froom; a brass seal top spoon and sundry coins during the work at All Saints' Church; some seventeenth-century clay tobacco-pipes, an Abbey Piece of a somewhat scarce type, and other objects found in excavating Lodge Street for new water-pipes; and a variety of other finds in the course of sundry excavations. Turning to the passing of old Bristol, Mr. Pritchard had rather a long list of demolitions to record—the fire at Spicer's Hall, the destruction of the Rising Sun and the Crown Inns, and of Langton's House. Mr. Pritchard urged the necessity for establishing an Architectural Court, in which local architectural antiquities could be preserved and exhibited.

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The annual meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 29, Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, C.B., presiding, when a satisfactory report was presented. At the evening meeting Dr. MacDowell Cosgrave read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, being Part II. of what he described as a contribution towards a catalogue of nineteenth-century engravings of Dublin. A paper by the Rev. St. J. Seymour on "Old Dublin Caricatures" was also read.

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Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., gave a lantern lecture on "A Day's Excursion among the Churches of South-East Norfolk" at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on February 6.

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The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 14, Dr. Christison presiding. The first paper, by Mr. James Barbour, architect, Dumfries, gave an account of the excavation from June to October, 1905, of an ancient stone fort near Kirkandrews by the proprietor, Mr. James Brown, of Knockbrea. The fort, or castle, is situated on a promontory in a little bay half a mile to the west of Kirkandrews, and is mentioned in the New Statistical Account as then bearing the name of Castle Mayne. In plan it is oval on the east and straight on the west, and consists of a central area 60 by 35 feet, begirt by a great dry-built wall about 15 feet thick, having a gallery on the east side in the middle of its thickness 80 feet long and 3½ feet wide, and on the west side a gallery or long chamber 54 feet in length and 3½ feet in width, and at a little distance a smaller chamber 14 feet long and 4 feet wide. The relics found in the fort consisted of a quern-stone and some stone pounders and whetstones, a spindle-wheel, a rough stone disc with perforation in the centre, a bead of blue vitreous paste ornamented with white wavy lines, a ring-bead of amber, two spiral finger-rings of bronze wire, a bronze penannular brooch, and fragments of chain mail. The bones found were those of domestic animals, chiefly ox and swine. Remains of red-deer were met with, and fowls and fish were also indicated. Judging from the relics found, and from the character

of the building, the date of the fort is probably pre-mediæval.—The second paper, by Mr. Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot., dealt with the churchyard monuments of Lasswade and Pentland, photographs of which, by Mr. James Moffat, were shown on the screen.—In the third paper Mr. Alexander O. Curle, secretary, gave some notes from an account of the expenditure of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, in the maintenance of his household at Inveraray in the year 1680. The account book may be taken as giving a more or less complete statement of the expenditure of his establishment at Inveraray for the year to which it refers, and is interesting for the glimpses it affords of the economy of a great Highland household. It is noticeable that while there is not a single entry in the accounts for meat, which with the ordinary produce of the country would be supplied from the payments of rents in kind, flour and biscuit come from the barter in Glasgow. Herrings are laid in in June at 7s. per hundred, and a quarter-hundred of hard fish costs £9. No other fish are mentioned, but of shell-fish there are occasional entries of oysters. Brandie is mentioned, but no whisky, unless the entry of 6s. for a worm supplied to Mr. James indicates the operation of a small still. A hogshhead of sack costs £162, and there are frequent entries of a light sour wine called vinigar. Drinking-glasses were just then coming into fashion, and vinigar-glasses from Glasgow cost 6s. apiece, and a dozen and a half of ordinary glasses 4s. each. There is little mention of other table or household utensils. The tinkler is entrusted with the mending of the silver laver, and old English and Scots pewter flagons and other vessels are exchanged for new ones. Peats, which were used when coals ran out, cost 2s. 6d. to 3s. per load, and the coal bill from April to October amounted to £365, at 10s. a barrel. Soap comes from Holland, and ordinary candles cost £2 18s. per stone, while those with cotton wicks cost £3 6s. per stone. There is a garden in which the gardener plants in the spring 700 bowkail, and later goose-berry and currant sets, the account for the latter amounting to £21. For the children's education £40 is paid to Mr. John Campbell, doctor of the Grammar School, Glasgow. A fencing-master receives £117; fishing-lines are brought to them from Greenock, golf-balls from Edinburgh; powder and lead for shooting, and arrows for archery, are also supplied, and their clothing and boots and shoes come from Edinburgh. The total of the year's expenditure amounts to £18,417, but includes several considerable sums paid to the Earl himself for objects not disclosed, and sums expended by the Countess for charitable purposes.

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BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*January 16.*—Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a paper on the "Restoration of Ancient British Churches," touching upon the vexed question of restoration or repair, and argued that it was better that old buildings should be restored in a careful and reverent manner than that they should be left to the tender mercy of the relic-hunter. The only really safe place for relics of antiquity was the nearest museum, where, at any rate, they would be safe from vandal hands. In this connection

it was a noteworthy fact that in the Middle Ages many carved stones that were found were preserved and built into the fabric of the nearest church, and thus many important relics had been preserved and handed down to this day, particularly some of the inscribed stones of the fifth and earlier centuries. The churches specially dealt with in the paper were those of Ferranzabuloe, Gwithian, and Llantwit Major. Mr. R. H. Forster advocated the repair and preservation of ancient buildings rather than restoration, and instanced several attempts at the restoration of mediæval castles that were failures. Messrs. Compton, Shenstone, and Tooker, also took part in the discussion.

On January 28 Mr. S. Perkins lectured before the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The Decay of Artistic Handicraft." Previous to the lecture the chairman (Rev. D. H. S. Cranage) alluded to the loss they had sustained by the death of Professor Maitland. He did not ask them to pass a vote of condolence, because that had already been done by the council, but he was sure they would heartily endorse that vote. He need not take up the time by dilating upon the excellent qualities of the deceased gentleman. He was a member of the society, and a member who did a good deal for them. Some years ago he edited the Charters of Cambridge, in company with Miss Bateson, whose loss they had had lately to deplore.

The annual meeting of the LOUTH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Dundalk on January 30, Mr. J. Dolan presiding. The secretary read the annual report, giving a brief sketch of the working of the society since its formation four years ago. It now includes about 180 members. "During the past year," the report continued, "the protection of St. Mocho's Oratory at Louth, so long talked about, was accomplished, and in Drogheda the Magdalene tower was also enclosed by a neat railing, thanks to the efforts of the Rev. Father Coleman and a small committee of Drogheda people. To carry out other works of its kind the restoration fund had been established, and has met with marked success so far, close on £30 being already subscribed. On the whole we hope that the efforts of the Council will meet with the appreciation of the members, and that each member will feel it a duty to loyally support the Society and enlarge the circle of its membership, and thus enable us to continue the work so well begun, and perhaps to attempt still greater things in the future."

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on February 13, Mr. E. J. Pilcher read a paper on "The Himyaritic Script derived from the Greek."

The ninety-fourth annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on January 30, the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. The annual report showed much activity on the part of the society, and included an account of the pilgrimage of the Roman Wall last year; but the most important part was the following reference to the ancient city walls: "Your council has from time to time con-

cerned itself with the important question of the ancient town walls and towers of the city. The possibility of further destruction of these priceless relics of our municipal history induced your Council to appoint a special sub-committee to deal with the question. A conference with the chairman of the stewards of the Incorporated Companies ensued. At this the holdings of the Freeman of Newcastle in certain of the structures were discussed with every courtesy by their representative. Subject to their pecuniary interests in the various towers and rights of user on adjoining walls being recognised, the freemen were prepared to negotiate. But at this stage it was ascertained that the City Council had intervened, its finance committee having appointed a 'Town Walls and Towers Sub-Committee' to investigate the whole subject. The report of that sub-committee has been submitted to the finance committee and approved by them, and it now awaits confirmation by the council itself. Their ratification is to be desired. Its result will be that the City Council will take into their own hands all the remaining walls and towers, with the view of acting as guardians for their preservation. It is needless to say that the issue is being watched with anxiety, not only by a numerous body of our own citizens, but by representative bodies throughout the kingdom, the famous town walls of Newcastle being looked upon far and wide as a national possession of inestimable value. Your council record in this connection the enlightened policy pursued in the past by the City Council, as exemplified by them in acquiring the Norman Keep and the Black Gate, and in committing these great historic structures to the care and keeping of your society as tenants. By this wise action the intellectual life of the city has been enriched by the access to these unique buildings of an earlier time, and in the educational value of their contents to the historical student. In hardly less a degree will it redound to the wisdom and intelligence of our city councillors, now and for generations to come, if they maintain the same wise policy in securing and preserving for all time the relics of Newcastle's early municipal greatness in its ancient walls and towers."

The GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on January 17. Mr. J. D. G. Dalrymple, who occupied the chair, referred to the loss sustained in the death of the Rev. Principal Story.—Mr. Charles L. Spencer afterwards read a paper on "The Crossbow." He traced the development of the weapon from the Middle Ages till last century, when it was used for sporting purposes. The paper was illustrated by specimens from Mr. Spencer's collection. They were shown in working condition, and the method of using was demonstrated.

Other meetings which we have not space to record in detail have been the annual meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 15; the fiftieth annual meeting of the HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 31; the annual meeting of the KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 25, when Lord Walter Fitzgerald spoke on "Customs Peculiar to Certain Days formerly observed in the Co. Kildare"; the first winter meeting

of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 11, when the Rev. R. C. Wilton read an exhaustive paper on "The Cliffords and Boyles of Londesborough"; the monthly meeting of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 5; and the meeting of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 1.



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.]

ANCIENT LEGENDS OF ROMAN HISTORY. By Ettore Pais, LL.D. Translated by Mario E. Cosenza. Many illustrations. London: *Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd.*, 1906. 8vo., pp. xiv, 336. Price 15s.

The majority of the chapters of this book were prepared as lectures for the Lowell Institute at Boston, and the others were read before different Universities of the United States. The first of these is an essay on the critical method that ought to be pursued in the study of the most ancient of Roman history, and it is followed by an account of the excavations in the Roman Forum brought up to date. To this succeeds a chapter on the origins of Rome, with more particular reference to a remarkable Pompeian fresco, which was discovered in 1003, at the time when Signor Pais was director of the excavations. A copy of this highly interesting fresco is given as a frontispiece. Its subject, which is discussed at considerable length, is the early legend as to the founding of the great city.

The old story goes that Rhea Sylvia, the daughter of an Alban prince, whose throne had been usurped by his brother Amalium, was forced to become a vestal virgin, whilst her brother was killed. Sylvia, however, whilst going to the grove of Mars to procure water for her sacred duties, met with the god, and became his bride. Amalium condemned her to death for having broken her vows, and her twin sons were flung into the Tiber, but a she-wolf saved them from imminent death. Faustulus, the king's chief swineherd, chanced to see them, lifted the god-born infants into his arms, and carried them to his wife. The latter retained them as her sons until, having become the brave leaders of the shepherds, their birth was ere long duly acknowledged, the ancient Alban lineage restored, and the square city of the Palatine was founded. It is here shown, after a scholarly fashion, that the fundamental elements of the legend are formed from two different and entirely separate myths. The remarkable newly-discovered fresco, of no small artistic merit, is a composite picture, in which a variety of incidents are grouped together, and their explanation gives full scope to the scholarly ingenuity of the author.

In subsequent chapters the various stories or legends of the maid Tarpeia, of Servius Tullius, of the Horatii and the cult of Vulcan, of the Spartans at Thermopylæ, of Lucretia and Virginia, as well as others with which we were familiar in school-day mythology, are scientifically discussed, and their true historic value carefully estimated. The last chapter deals with the topography of the earliest Rome, and this is followed by a variety of learned notes.

To the deeper students of Roman history, as well as to archæologists who visit Rome, or take an interest in the excavations that are so continuously in progress, a volume such as this cannot fail to be of extreme value.

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GLIMPSES OF ANCIENT LEICESTER. By Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson. Second edition, with supplementary notes. Many illustrations. Leicester: *Clarke and Satchell*; London: *Simpfkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.*, 1906. 8vo., pp. xvi, 439. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Leicester has been fortunate in its chroniclers. The late Miss Bateson did much admirable work for students and scholars in her splendid edition of the



JACOBÆAN FIREPLACE IN THE MAYOR'S PARLOUR.

Leicester Borough Records, while Mrs. Fielding Johnson in the book before us, of which we are glad to see a second edition has been called for, has provided a capital sketch of the many picturesque phases of Leicester's past for the every-day reader. Whether dealing with the Roman or the Norman period, or with the history of the city in mediæval and later times, Mrs. Johnson is always readable, usually ac-

curate, and gives us a narrative of which the interest is unflagging. One of the most cherished remains of the older Leicester, which still delights the eye of the modern citizen, is the old Town Hall and the adjoining Mayor's Parlour. The Hall, in which the municipal business of the borough was transacted from 1563 to 1874, was purchased for the town in the former year, prior to which date it had served as the Hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi—the most important guild of mediæval Leicester, founded in 1343 and dissolved in 1548. The Mayor's Parlour, with its curious row of stained window-lights, took its present form in 1637. Close by are the premises containing the Town

as for the illustrations, their name is legion. Particularly welcome are the many, taken from old prints and drawings, which show various parts of the town as they appeared in the eighteenth century and the earlier decades of the nineteenth; and special value attaches to the excellent reproductions of Stukeley's Map of Leicester, 1722, Speed's Map, 1610, and the large, folding-sheet plan of Leicester as made from actual survey in 1828. Altogether Mrs. Johnson's work, which is well printed and handsomely produced, deserves to take a high place amongst popular works of topography and local history. It is remarkably cheap.



EXTERIOR OF MAYOR'S PARLOUR FROM THE OLD TOWN HALL YARD (1906).

Library, which are generally supposed to have been originally the Chantry-house occupied by the priests of the Corpus Christi Guild. Mrs. Johnson gives a number of capital illustrations of both the interior and the exterior of the picturesque old buildings, two of which we are courteously allowed to reproduce. The first shows the richly ornamented Jacobean fireplace in the Mayor's Parlour; the second illustration, taken from the old Town Hall Yard, gives the exterior of Mayor's Parlour. Among the larger illustrations of the volume are fine photographic pictures of the interiors of the Parlour and of the old Town Hall. The work, indeed, is an attractive picture-book as well as delightful to read. The vivid sketch of the siege of Leicester during the Civil War, and the chapter on the history of the town during the eighteenth century, may be specially mentioned in justification of the statement that the book is delightful to read; while

THE OLD CASTLE VENNAL OF STIRLING AND ITS OCCUPANTS, WITH THE OLD BRIG OF STIRLING. By J. S. Fleming, F.S.A. Scot. Eighty pen and ink and other drawings by the author. With introductory chapter by John Honeyman, architect, LL.D., R.S.A. Stirling: *Observer* Office, 1906. Demy 4to., pp. 160. Price 10s. 6d.

For the benefit of some readers of the *Antiquary* it may be explained that the word *vennal* or *vennel* (the French *venelle*) is used in Scotland, in England north of the Humber, and in Ulster, to denote an alley or narrow street. The Castle Vennel of Stirling, whose ancient buildings are here portrayed and explained by Mr. Fleming, is the thoroughfare leading up from the town of Stirling to the steep rock on which its castle stands. "Along this now deserted lane," says Dr. Honeyman in his preface, "for

centuries there ebbed and flowed the troubled stream of regal and aristocratic life. At the head of the now silent street still stand the Palace and the Parliament House, deserted and desecrated relics of departed dignity and power." Of the old mansions of the Scottish nobles, only two have survived to the present day, the mansion of the Earl of Stirling and the "lodging" of that Earl of Mar who was for a time (1571-1572) Regent of Scotland, the young King, James VI., being then a child. Mr. Fleming describes the architectural features of both of these buildings, with many interesting pictorial details, and he also reproduces, from authentic originals, pictures of other patrician homes in the same neighbourhood which were demolished long ago. As in other contemporary Scottish castles and houses, the influence of the Flemish and French schools of architecture is distinctly traceable. Mr. Fleming is to be congratulated on having placed on record, with much skill and loving labour, these various interesting memorials. Exception may be taken, however, as a matter of terminology, to his use of the archaic "ludging" instead of "lodging," and to the hybrid "old brig" for "old bridge." "Auld brig" is the correct form, if "old bridge" is not good enough.

* * *

THE STORY OF THE LATER POPES. By the Rev. C. S. Isaacson, M.A. Frontispiece and forty reproductions of Papal medals. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. ix, 301. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is not a book for the student, but for that much catered for individual—the general reader. Mr. Isaacson, in a series of rather sketchy chapters, tells briefly, in popular, anecdotal fashion, the story of the Popes from the election of Martin V., in 1417, to the present day. The most interesting feature of the book is to be found in the photographic plates copied from the originals, which contain excellent reproductions of a large number of papal medals. In nearly all of them the obverse gives a likeness of the Pope, while the reverse represents some incident in his life. There is a splendid collection of medals issued by the Papal Mint in the British Museum, and not a few of the finest specimens are here reproduced. They repay careful study, not merely for the quality, in many cases, of the workmanship, but for their suggestiveness in relation to the minds and intentions of the Popes who caused them to be struck.

* * *

THE ROYAL MANOR OF HITCHIN AND ITS LORDS, HAROLD AND THE BALLIOLS. By Wentworth Huyshe. With illustrations by F. L. Griggs and D. Macpherson. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 197. Price 10s. 6d. net.

To a certain class of fairly intelligent readers any kind of a work that deals with manors or manorial descent is at once set down as the driest form of local history, only to be perused by antiquaries or enthusiastic genealogists. Now, although the antiquary, local or otherwise, will find genuine grounds for enjoying this volume about Hitchin, we have no hesitation in saying that these pages will be found to abound in stirring incidents, in strange tales, and in pathetic episodes, extending from the days of Earl

Harold to the death of Denvorguil de Balliol in 1290. It is seldom, indeed, that we have had occasion to take up a book of this size outside fiction so full of dramatic scenes. Mr. Huyshe, in his toilsome investigation as to the past history of the royal manor of Hitchin, has broken new ground by showing for the first time its pre-Conquest connection with York and Harold. In following up this clue, and in telling in happily-selected passages the story of the rise to power of the great baronial family of Balliol, followed by its comparatively speedy fall and disappearance, a series of vivid historical vignettes has been produced, of which their writer may be justly proud.

The book is also excellently illustrated by Messrs. Griggs and Macpherson. It certainly merits a general as well as a local circulation, and cannot prove dull to anyone of decent education, save those perchance who delight to batten, to the enfeeblement of their mental powers, on the coarse and slovenly diet provided by those modern novelists whose wares are said to sell at the rate of a thousand a day.

The book has, however, a genuine blot. We turn to the end for the index, and find a mere "List of Subscribers."

* * *

MEMORIALS OF OLD SHROPSHIRE. Edited by Thomas Auden, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrated by Katharine M. Roberts. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 301. Price 15s.

It would be difficult to find a man better qualified for the preparation of such a volume as this than the Vicar of Conover. Mr. Auden is a devoted Salopian who is thoroughly versed in the history and antiquities of his county—a county conspicuously rich in historical associations and in surviving relics, archaeological and architectural, of the storied past. As usual with volumes of this kind, one great difficulty has been the task of selection; but Mr. Auden may be warmly congratulated on the success of his attempt to "avoid the scrappiness," which, as he well says, "is too apt to attach to a volume like the present." After an introductory chapter on the "General Story of the Shire," by the editor, which shows his admirable grasp of both county and related national history, Miss H. M. Auden treats of "The Origin and Evolution of the Towns," and traces in capable fashion the early history of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Clun, Whitchurch, Wellington, and a number of other urban centres. This is followed by "Religious Movements—Mediæval and Post-Mediæval," by the editor—a full chapter for which the history of the various abbeys and other religious foundations, of which such beautiful remains still exist as those at Buildwas and Haughmond, provides abundant material. The coming of the friars, the Lollard movement, the Reformation, and later religious developments, such as Quakerism and Methodism, are all briefly discussed so far as they affected Shropshire. In the next section Miss C. S. Burne deals with the county "Folk-Lore: Legends and Old Customs"—a subject of which her well known and much valued *Shropshire Folk-Lore* showed long ago that she was a past mistress. Other aspects of the county's story are ably dealt with in chapters on "Ludlow and the Council of the Marches," by Miss

Caroline Skeel, D.Litt; "Shropshire and the Civil War," by the Rev. J. E. Auden—a chapter full of life and movement which usefully supplements Mr. Willis Bund's valuable study of the *The Civil War in Worcestershire*, published a year or two ago; "Shropshire and its Schools," by the same writer, containing much matter relating to the earlier history of the various noteworthy grammar schools of the county which will be new to many readers; "Architectural Story: Representative Buildings"—a subject for which, again, there is a wealth of material—by Miss H. Auden; and "Illustrious Salopians," by the editor. The late Mr. Stanley Leighton's paper on "Old Shropshire Families" is also included and brought up to date. It will be seen that the themes chosen, and the arrangement of the sections, give the book a certain unity, and certainly fulfil the editor's promise that the reader who reads the volume through "will be in possession of a fairly clear idea of the past history of the county, viewed under several aspects." Miss K. M. Roberts's drawings, though somewhat unequal, are on the whole very effectively illustrative, and add much to the attractiveness of a capital volume. There is a good index.

* * *

THE EVOLUTION OF CULTURE, AND OTHER ESSAYS.

By the late General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S. Edited by J. L. Myres, M.A., with an Introduction by Henry Balfour, M.A. Twenty-one plates. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 232. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The series of essays in this volume by the late General Pitt-Rivers, which are edited by Mr. Myres, are well worth putting together in a single volume. Hitherto they have been difficult to obtain, for they spread over a period extending from 1867-1874, and were chiefly to be found in technical journals which are only issued to subscribers. They contain the first-fruits of the earliest attempts to apply the theory of evolution to human handicraft. The reason that induced General Pitt-Rivers to begin to gather together his famous ethnographical collection, which is now stored at the great museum in Oxford which bears its name, is a curious and interesting story. As long ago as 1851 Colonel Lane-Fox (which was then his title before he succeeded to the Rivers estates) undertook a professional investigation with a view to ascertain the best methods whereby the Service firearms might be improved at a time when the old Tower musket was being finally discarded. He entered upon this question with the zeal and scientific energy that characterized all his actions to the close of his life.

"He observed that every noteworthy advancement in the efficiency, not only of the whole weapon, but also of every individual detail in its structure, was arrived at as a cumulative result of a succession of very slight modifications, each of which was but a trifling improvement upon the one immediately preceding it. Through noticing the unflinching regularity of this process of gradual evolution in the case of firearms, he was led to believe that the same principles must probably govern the development of the other arts, appliances, and ideas of mankind."

From that date onwards General Pitt-Rivers began a systematic collection of a vast variety of various

articles of human handicraft, with a definite object in view. The first of his lectures as the result of his classified collections was given in the year 1867 at the Royal United Service Institution upon primitive warfare. This subject was afterwards elaborated in two additional essays. The greater portion of this volume is occupied by these three lectures with a highly interesting series of explanatory plates. Another essay deals with the early modes of navigation, whilst the earlier sections give reprints of his more general papers on the principles of classification, and on the evolution of culture.

These essays, with an excellent introduction by Mr. Henry Balfour, who is the Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, have been issued with the primary intention of supplying the needs of candidates for the Oxford Diploma in Anthropology. There can, however, be no doubt that they will also appeal to a far wider public, and they most certainly ought to find a place on the shelves of every local museum.

* * *

THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAME. By A. C. Fox-Davies and P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1906. 8vo., pp. iv, 118. Price 3s. 6d.

The growing habit of changing surnames and of adding to them has made the need for such a manual as this urgent. It is true that names are often changed with but little regard to the accuracy or the comparative validity of the methods adopted; but that does not make it the less desirable that the law concerning such changes should be stated and explained in a convenient and accessible form. The authors point out that "the Crown asserts and exercises a prerogative requiring compliance with one appointed method, whilst, on the other hand, popular desire, backed by the almost universal opinion of the legal profession, either denies the existence of that prerogative, or seeks to declare a recognition thereof to be unnecessary." This little work not only defines and discusses this point of divergence, but gives much information on the subject of names in general, and their sources of origin and methods of development, which should render it attractive to all interested in that fascinating topic, as well as to those to whom the more purely legal discussion makes special appeal.

* * *

THE OLD ENGRAVERS OF ENGLAND (1540 to 1800). By Malcolm C. Salaman. With forty-eight illustrations. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 224. Price 5s. net.

This is not a *catalogue raisonné*, nor even a specialist's book, like many of those included in the useful bibliography which precedes the equally useful index at the close of the volume; but it is an entertaining and accurate handbook to a delightful, if expensive, hobby—the collection of those beautiful engravings, chiefly in the form of translation from famous paintings, which will always rank high in the annals of British art. The intimate relation between the painter and the engraver is illustrated in these pages by such stories as those of Kneller, who invited John Smith "to live with him at his house in Bow Street, Covent Garden, and engrave his pictures as he rapidly painted them;" and of Reynolds, who generously exclaimed of

McArdell's mezzotints, "By this man I shall be immortalized!"

Both the collector and the student of social history who can spend little or nothing on these enviable possessions (though it is surprising what bargains a little luck and enterprise can still secure!) will find an abundance of gay anecdote and lively detail in Mr. Salaman's fluent record. He looks upon old prints firstly as works of art, but also as "links of intimacy with bygone times," reviving for us "the human atmosphere of a past age." It is pleasant to think of fair ladies like "Lady Mary Coke," the reproduction of whose portrait is here capitally rendered; and we can taste here the strength and sweetness of Reynolds's wondrous art in Wilkins' stipple engraving of his "Lady Cockburn and her Children." Mr. Salaman tells us of the struggles of Hollar, the claims of Prince Rupert as an inventor, the advance which Blooteling gave to mezzotint by discovering the "rocker." He is equally interesting in his orderly and enthusiastic narrative of the triumphant days of Valentine Green and John Raphael Smith, who can scarcely have dreamed of the high prices which their proof impressions now command. We can heartily recommend this volume.

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A JACOBITE STRONGHOLD OF THE CHURCH. By Mary E. Ingram. Four illustrations. Edinburgh: R. Grant and Son, 1907. Small 8vo., pp. xii, 124. Price 3s. 6d. net.

In this well printed and neatly got up little book Miss Ingram makes a contribution of some value to the study of what may not unfairly be called a byway of Scottish ecclesiastical history. The "Stronghold" is the Episcopalian "Old St. Paul's" of Edinburgh. Miss Ingram, who is clearly a zealous and devoted daughter of the Church, tells the story of its connection with the disestablishment of Episcopacy in Scotland in 1689—for the congregation of St. Paul's claims unbroken descent from that ejected from St. Giles in the year named—with the Jacobite movements of the next century, its relation to the Scottish consecration in 1784 of the first bishop of the American church, and its further history up to the present time. The earlier chapters are the more interesting, and form a valuable study, breaking somewhat new ground, of the first Scottish Nonjurors, and of the close and intimate relations between the ministers and many of their adherents, and the Jacobite movements of 1715 and 1745, especially the latter. Miss Ingram writes so well that one or two curious grammatical slips surprise the reader.

* * *

Among the booklets on our table we may name *Flymouth in History*, by Roger Barnicott, with many illustrations by W. S. Lear (London: Cornubian Press. Price 1s. net), which, in 114 well printed pages, pleasantly sketches the history of the famous old western town; *A Catalogue of the Permanent and Fifth Loan Collection of Pictures*, etc., in the Bristol Art Gallery, compiled by Richard Quick (price 2d.); we congratulate the superintendent and the Bristolians on the importance and variety of the loan collection here catalogued; and *From Stone to Steel* (price 3d.), a handbook to the cases in the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, illustrating the ages of Stone, Bronze,

and Iron, admirably prepared by the curator, Dr. H. S. Harrison, and issued by the London County Council. This handbook, which is illustrated by two good plates, and provided with a glossary and bibliography, forms a very cheap popular introduction to the science of Archaeology.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, January, reached us too late for notice last month. Besides the abundant matter, freely illustrated, of more strictly professional interest, there is an excellent paper, with twenty-four illustrations, on "English Lead Spires" by Mr. Laurence Weaver, whose special studies in lead-work would make a most attractive volume. The February issue includes illustrated papers on "The Work of George Devey," by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, and "The Old War Office," by the Rev. W. J. Loftie. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, January, contains, among much other good matter, the music and words of a Peterborough May-day song, and notes on "The Fens in 1761" and "The Peterborough Psalter." In the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, the outstanding feature is Mr. C. E. Keyser's careful architectural account of Buckland Church, Berkshire, illustrated by no less than fourteen fine photographic plates. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, January, to which reference is made in "At the Sign of the Owl," ante; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, February, containing a "Bibliography of Works on the Stewart and Stuart Families," and a first instalment of "Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire."



Correspondence.

THE FLAIL.

TO THE EDITOR.

WITHOUT wishing to minimize the desirability of collecting old-time flails, I may say that very similar implements are not yet obsolete.

At the present time a farmer in the heart of Suffolk makes them for sale to his neighbours and others, and complains that, owing to the increasing use of machinery for threshing, he can obtain for them only 2s. 3d. each.

Dr. T. M. Allison contributed a valuable paper on "The Flail and its Varieties" to a recent part of *Archæologia Æliana*, dealing with and abundantly illustrating the varied types of flails, ancient and modern.

In this paper the distribution of different types is discussed, raising questions, anthropologic as well as antiquarian.

The short entry in your always interesting "Notes of the Month" (January) suggests this letter.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

Loughton.

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



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

AT a meeting held at Pevensey on March 9 of archæologists and others interested in the excavations recently made within the Roman area of Pevensey Castle, Mr. J. E. Ray gave an account of what had been done. He said the work naturally divided itself into three parts—viz.: (1) preliminary work; (2) excavation to expose the postern-gate and foundation of the wall, and also the eastern gate; and (3) exploration work in the area of the castra. In order to ascertain the nature of the ground seven experimental shafts were sunk, it being hoped that one of these would strike a path which might have run across the Castle from postern to postern, and also because that direction was apart from any previous excavation work. A dip was found westward of the line of boulders which indicated the supposed path, which was found covered with black earth and a lot of animal remains. Operations were continued at the northern postern-gate, but few finds were recorded, this area having been previously excavated in 1852. The main object was to uncover the foundations of the wall and the postern-gate, with a view to making an accurate plan. A trench parallel to the southern boundary proved very interesting, from the fact that it disclosed the depth of the tipped clay, and indicated that the original surface in Roman times approached very nearly the level of the present surface. At the western end there was a considerable depth of black earth, where more articles were found, including

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a coin of the Constantius period, and many pieces of distinctly Roman pottery. In a northern trench a coin of Carausius was found, and upon proceeding in a westerly direction a peculiar arrangement of tiled patches was unearthed, the tiles having a carved surface. The trench running diagonally towards the mediæval Castle did not produce as much pottery or animal remains as other trenches. Mr. Ray had prepared a number of sketches which materially assisted in explaining his remarks.

Mr. Peers mentioned that real Samian ware had been found, and this was very uncommon, though there were imitations. The coins were of the latter part of the third century, which showed that the site was occupied at that time, though the walls might not have been built then. The walls were not necessarily evidence of the first occupation of the site.

In making an appeal for further contributions, Mr. Salzmann informed the company that work would shortly be started in the inner castle, and the keep would be explored, Mr. H. Sands having consented to assist. Altogether £65 12s. 6d. had been subscribed, and the expenses had amounted to £68 17s. 6d. He asked for about £20 with which to commence work again. Mr. Salzmann thanked all who had assisted in any way.



Sir A. Weldon, Bart., of Kilmorony, Athy, Ireland, writes: "I shall be much obliged for any information concerning Thomas (?) Weldon, of Weldon, in Staffordshire (?), possibly Northamptonshire or Northumberland, whose four sons—Walter, M.P. for Athy, 1613, married Jane, daughter of John Ryder, Bishop of Killaloe; William, married (?) Jane, daughter of John Bolton, of Great Fenton, Staffordshire; Robert, married (in 1616 at St. Mary le Strand, London) Katherine Bambridge, Bainbridge, or Bambrick, of Apeley (?), Cumberland; and Thomas, married Anne, daughter of . . . Blood, of Dunbryn, co. Meath. They settled in Ireland towards the end of the sixteenth century."



The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* announces that the Congress of Prehistoric Anthro-

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pology and Archæology has accepted the invitation of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to hold the next session of the Congress at Dublin in 1909. In consultation with the Royal Irish Academy, the Department has arranged for a small local committee to take the necessary local action when the time arrives. An early preliminary notice is, however, desirable to enable papers to be prepared by intending contributors to the meetings. The importance of a meeting at Dublin to students of the early race problems of Ireland and of prehistoric archæology will be generally recognized.



Colonel W. L. Morgan, of Swansea, lecturing at the Royal Institute, Swansea, on the remains of the Roman camp which he has been instrumental in bringing to light at Colbren, said that the Roman road in this district could be traced for a considerable distance, and had been described as one of the finest in the country. Describing the ramparts of the camp, he said it was the only example in the county of a Roman fortification built of logs. The logs were supported by piles, and placed in such positions that there could be no doubt they were built to resist attack. In the ditches around bones and sharp spikes and pottery of the second-century Roman type were found.



The *Builder* of March 9 contained a charming sketch by Mr. Sidney Heath of the old manor-house of Baddesley Clinton, a Warwickshire moated grange. "It has been for more than four centuries," says Mr. Heath, "in the possession of the Midland branch of the ancient family of Ferrers, and surrounded by moats, ornamental waters, and walled-in gardens, it affords us a good example of an old domestic house, built when such houses required to be made sufficiently strong to ensure the safety of their inmates from anything except a well-directed siege. The greater part of the house dates from the fifteenth century, and can only be entered over a bridge of two arches on the north side."



Mr. H. St. George Gray, of Taunton Castle, and the Rev. C. W. Whistler, of Stockland

Vicarage, Bridgwater, send us a circular on behalf of the Somersetshire Archæological Society and the Viking Club, intimating that the two societies intend to conduct archæological excavations in this month of April "at the Wick Barrow, in the parish of Stoke Courcy—some two miles distant from that village, and about eight miles in a direct line north-west from Bridgwater—in the endeavour to throw fresh light on the Danish invasion of Somerset in A.D. 878. It has been suggested that the mound may be that at one time called the 'Hubbelowe,' the burial-place of Hubba, the Danish chieftain who fell in this campaign, who is known to have been buried in sight of his ships. This is not impossible, but in any case its unusual size and position render the exploration of the mound of great promise as to results. Before excavation a contoured plan of the barrow will be made, and the digging will be supervised with every attention to detail by the undersigned. Both societies will have equal rights with regard to the publication of results, and any relics found will become the property of the Somersetshire Archæological Society for exhibition in Taunton Castle Museum. The thorough excavation of the mound will entail a considerable amount of labour, as it is believed that the barrow is composed chiefly of stone. Any surplus funds which may remain would be devoted to illustrated reports of the exploration; and should there be a further balance, it could be placed to the credit of a fund for the future exploration of the camp at Cannington Park. Contributions towards the expenses of this work, which it is hoped may prove to be of considerable interest and historical importance, are invited. Every contributor will receive a copy of any illustrated paper or papers which may be published." Donations may be sent to either of the gentlemen named.



Dr. George Macdonald's second and concluding article on "The Romans in Scotland: a Retrospect and a Survey," appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of February 16.



The following appeared in a February issue of the *Egyptian Gazette*: "A comic misadventure to Professor Petrie is reported from

Assiout, where the Omdeh, finding a person unknown to him on the ground set aside for the professor's excavations, seized him, and had him thrust into gaol, despite his protests that he was the Professor Petrie in question. The Omdeh and the police declared that it 'would not wash,' and the professor spent a night in gaol. Such is the story as we heard it, though it is quite possible that the professor's sojourn in Coles Pasha's hotel may have increased miraculously between Assiout and Alexandria."



In the Græco-Roman Department of the British Museum there has lately been arranged a very interesting collection of objects illustrating the home life and training of children in Greece and the Roman Empire, as also of their colonies. By its means one may range over 1,000 years of work and play in half an hour, from early Hellas to the decline of Rome.

The earliest Greek specimens comprise archaic dolls and toys, the latter including an earthenware rattle roughly oval. The skilled workers of Ephesus in a later age contribute dolls in alabaster and plaster, with beautifully chased features. The doll's house was evidently as popular in classic days as in the present, for there are a number of models for its furnishing in bronze or glazed earthenware, chairs, stands, and kitchens. The circular discs or tokens, engraved with rams' heads, fowls, rats, or flies, and formerly supposed to have been vouchers for seats at theatre or amphitheatre, are here in abundance. These are now classed as counters for games, and there are others in bone and crystal inscribed with Greek or Latin legends. Knuckle-bones go back likewise to remote antiquity; they were made of bronze or chalcedony, and clever artificers with a comic vein shaped them in such forms as that of a satyr or a dwarf, still preserving the old shape as far as practicable.

The pastimes of "children of a larger growth" are suggested by those inventions of Palamedes—dice. These, made of ivory, bone, or close-grained wood, show the same disposition of numbers as our own, the points on opposite sides summing seven. Adjacent to these is a nondescript article in the form of a twenty-sided model, some 3 inches in

length, and evidently used in some game. From Cologne come painters' palettes, with a large cake of ultra-marine pigment; from Fay-yum a large portrait, akin to those painted on mummy cases of the later period, and two beautiful panels about 3 by 4 inches in dimension; also six saucers containing various pigments.

Literature and pedagogics are represented by various specimens of the ancient stylus, and of wooden tablets prepared with wax for their employment, pens all in one piece, inkstands in earthenware and metal, and alphabetical exercises on earthenware, in one of which each consonant is followed in rotation by the vowels. There are also an iron-handled writing-board, inscribed with six lines from Homer, and a papyrus, written in Greek with a pen.



The Rev. W. Y. Drake, of St. Michael's Rectory, Long Stratton, Norfolk, sends particulars of an inscription of some sort which has just been unflaked in his parish church, in the centre of the north wall, in which there is no window. It is contained in a square about 6 feet each way. "The border is ornamented in black colour. The lettering appears to be old English." The right side of the upper part of the square is a plaster patch with no writing on it. On the left side is the inscription:

EE THAT H . TH. . . .
 LORD, AND
 HATH GIVEN,
 GOOD
 AT THE HOWLL. . . .
 SHALL GIVE YOW
 MES SAKE, BEC. . . .
 YOW
 THIS

There is an inscription in the lower part of the square, but the writing is different in character from that in the upper part, being somewhat larger and rougher work; none of it is legible. "It would seem," says Mr. Drake, "that a large piece of the original square must have fallen away at some time and been patched up again; hence it is only a fragment, and there is not much in the way of a clue to the nature of the inscription.

"Might it be a text from the Bible, or a

succession of texts? or a sort of memorial tablet? or, again, a quotation of some sort? or, again, something in the nature of a document? The patronage of this benefice was transferred from an alien priory in Normandy to New College, Oxford, in the reign of Edward III. by William of Wykeham.

"I thought at first that it might be text-work from the Bible: 'He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and look what he,' etc., but that does not seem to fit in at that point.

"Perhaps you might be able to throw some light upon it through your paper, there being possibly other instances of such inscriptions.

"When we unflaked I quite expected to come upon a fresco, there being two churches in this neighbourhood where frescoes have been found on similar north walls."



The clergy would do well (writes a correspondent of the *Guardian* of March 6) to forage in their old parish chests, cupboards, etc., for hidden treasures. Frequently valuable vessels, old account books, ancient maps, etc., are found, whose existence has been unknown to the present generation. When the book on *The Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle* was published about twenty years ago, the venerable Vicar of Westward, Cumberland, stated that the cover of a silver-gilt chalice (mentioned in the terriers of 1749 and 1777) had been lost before he was instituted to the living in 1882. However, after his death, it was discovered in a cupboard at the Vicarage, and has been restored to the church. It is an elegant specimen of the steeple cover of the early seventeenth century. The lid proper is richly repoussé, and ornamented with six scallops surrounded by leaves ending in a flower of four petals. The leaves are held together by a curb, and end in an incised trefoil. The curb is surmounted by three lion's claws terminating in heads, bearing a triangular spire, not pierced as in many other examples, but evidently made to represent a church spire covered with lead. The cup itself, which is in constant use, is of repoussé work. It is 10 inches in height, and has many features common with the "Edmonds" cup belonging to the Carpenters' Company,

of which an engraving is given in Cripps's *Old English Plate*, eighth edition, p. 344. Most probably the cups of this design were originally manufactured for secular purposes, and then afterwards presented by wealthy patrons to their parish church, to be used in the administration of the Holy Communion. A "find" of ancient church plate has been made at Yarmouth Parish Church, and the articles, consisting of four cups and two patens, have been exhibited by the Vicar (Canon Willink) at a special vestry meeting. One of the cups, which has an inscription denoting that it was the gift of "a marriner of Yarmouth," is dated 1648, and, in expert opinion, all the silver is probably of the same date, and practically priceless. The plate had been kept so securely in a box in the church safe that the present generation knew nothing of its existence, as the key of the box had been lost. However, reference to the church "terrier" showed mention of this ancient plate, and the Vicar accordingly had the box opened.



A remarkable fresco was discovered in March in an oak-panelled room in what was once the Old Flushing Inn, and probably formerly one of the religious houses (built in the reign of Edward IV.) of the ancient Cinque Ports town of Rye, Sussex. The house itself is very quaint and interesting, and has old-fashioned chimney corners in all the rooms. The fresco now discovered is 16 feet long and 6 feet high, with a frieze 15 inches in depth. Just under the frieze are three panels, the first containing, in five lines of Early English black lettering, the opening of the *Magnificat*, the central the second part, and the third the words "Glory be," the rest being obliterated. These panels are supported by cherubs. The fresco is richly coloured and beautifully designed, the motive being chiefly conventional scrolls and allegorical animals; but there are three imposing oblique scrolls cutting through the ground-work, and on each is boldly inscribed, "Soli Deo honor."



West Walton Church and Tower, near Wisbech, are in such a ruinous state, says the *Athenæum* of March 9, that collapse seems inevitable, unless repairs can be quickly

carried out. The tower, which is detached from the church, is a fine example of East Anglian architecture; but lightning has struck it twice, and the bells it contains are mute. The church roof lets in rain through the torn leading, and pools of water stagnate on the seats and floor. The carved fifteenth-century roof-timbers have drawn out in some places about 18 inches from the wall. We are not, therefore, surprised that Dr. Leadbitter, the Rector, wants help to "put his house in order."



A typical series of bronze ornaments and pottery discovered in graves of the Early Iron Age in the Ticino Valley, and presented to the British Museum by Sir John Brunner, M.P., have recently been placed on exhibition in the prehistoric saloon. The site, which was excavated under the superintendence of the authorities of the Swiss National Museum at Zurich, is important as lying on the ancient trade route between Italy and Northern Europe. The objects exhibited are in an excellent state of preservation, and include bronze brooches, armlets, amber beads, and some well-made pottery. The objects appear to have been deposited between the fifth and sixth centuries B.C.



Mr. J. A. Clapham, of Bradford, writes: "Will you kindly allow me to correct a mistake in my letter upon Selby Abbey in the February *Antiquary*? In respect to Wakefield Cathedral I am made to say, 'Look at those splendid spires'; but for 'spires' please read 'columns.' The spire of Wakefield is one of the loftiest in the kingdom, but I was not referring to that, but to the pillars which support the groined roof of the new east end."



The Annual Congress of the British Archaeological Association will probably be held this summer at Weymouth.



The Rome correspondent of the *Standard* says that a most interesting lecture was given by Professor Lanciani before the Italian Archaeological Society on the programme which it is hoped to carry out in order to celebrate in the year 1911 the jubilee of the declaration of Rome as the capital of Italy

after the liberation of the country from Austrian domination. The event is to be commemorated in Turin by an important exhibition, but the artistic and archæological celebration is to take place in Rome. The most suitable and desirable archæological undertakings, which have the sympathy of all, are the clearing out and planting of the magnificent Baths of Diocletian, near the principal station of Rome, and the isolation of the ruins of the Theatre of Marcellus.

The Baths of Diocletian are the most extensive remains of ancient baths in Italy, and include the beautiful museum where all antiques found within the limits of the city are placed, the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli (both of which were converted into their present forms after designs by Michael Angelo), and also various buildings, of which a great part are antique, and which it is proposed to disencumber of the modern buildings and mean shops which have been allowed to intrude themselves into the splendid ruins. Of these quite sufficient remain to give a clear idea of the magnificent imperial building, which once covered a square mile of space, and was capable of accommodating 3,000 bathers.



The huge remains of the Theatre of Marcellus, which was completed by Augustus in 13 B.C., still show twelve magnificent arches, which formed the outer wall of the auditorium, and have now degenerated into workshops. It retains, even in these days, the Doric and Ionic storeys, above which there was probably originally one of the Corinthian order. This, when freed from modern accretions, will be a splendid addition to the archæological treasures of Rome. After having mentioned the proposed *passaggiata archæologica*, which should include the most important monuments of ancient Rome, Professor Lanciani made a genial suggestion, that, instead of the ordinary commonplace exhibition building, the display of 1911 should be housed in a reproduction of the great Baths of Caracalla, which would not be a work of excessive difficulty, since the artists and architects of the fifteenth century made full plans and reproductions of the structure, of which a great part was still standing in those days. The *esedra* would be used as a

lecture or concert hall, and in the niches would be plaster casts of the great pieces of sculpture, the Farnese Bull, the Hercules, the Flora, etc., which were originally found on the spot, and which would make a worthy and characteristic home for the first exhibition of Roman antiquities to celebrate the greatest event in the history of modern Italy.



There have been one or two discoveries of coins recently. When ploughing in Long Field, at Tadlow, near Royston, in February, Mr. John Perkins turned up two bronze coins—one of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and the other of Lucius Aurelius Verus. At Goring, in Sussex, a brickmaker in the same month dug up in a brickfield an earthenware vase containing some 300 brass Roman coins. "They are in good preservation," says the *Sussex Daily News*, "but are smaller than the mould from which they were struck, and therefore do not exhibit, except in a few instances, the inscriptions. Expert opinion goes to show that the coins were apparently struck by some of the thirty tyrants who ruled Gaul, as well as governed Britain, about 1,650 years ago. The coins are fairly common, some thousands having been found along the Sussex coast. They were taken to Mr. Sayers (Messrs. Bennett and Marsh), Worthing, for examination, and he has furnished the above details. Unfortunately, the vase, which, if intact, would have been of far greater value than the coins, was broken." In the North two Roman coins, one of the Emperor Severus and the other of Constantine, have been dug up by men excavating for foundations on a building site at Seaham Harbour.



A good deal of correspondence has appeared in the newspapers about the fate of Professor Waldstein's scheme for the international excavation of Herculaneum, and a final decision appears to have been come to by the Italian Government to reject the international proposals, and to carry out the excavations themselves, with Italian money only. The task for the Italian Government to tackle single-handed is a tremendous one, and we fear the decision means that if the work be accomplished at all it can only be finished at some very distant date.

A grand historical pageant is announced to take place at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, on July 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, at three o'clock each afternoon, when episodes representative of the history of St. Albans are to be given by about 1,600 performers, drawn from the city and the county. The selected episodes include: 54 B.C., the meeting of Julius Cæsar and Cassivelaunus at Verulamium; A.D. 61, Boadicea storms and burns Verulamium; A.D. 303, the martyrdom of St. Alban; A.D. 739, the founding of St. Albans Monastery by Offa, King of Mercia; A.D. 1381, the peasants' revolt and the men of St. Albans; A.D. 1461, the second battle of St. Albans; and A.D. 1572, the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Sir Nicholas Bacon at Gorhambury and reception by the Mayor and Corporation of St. Albans.



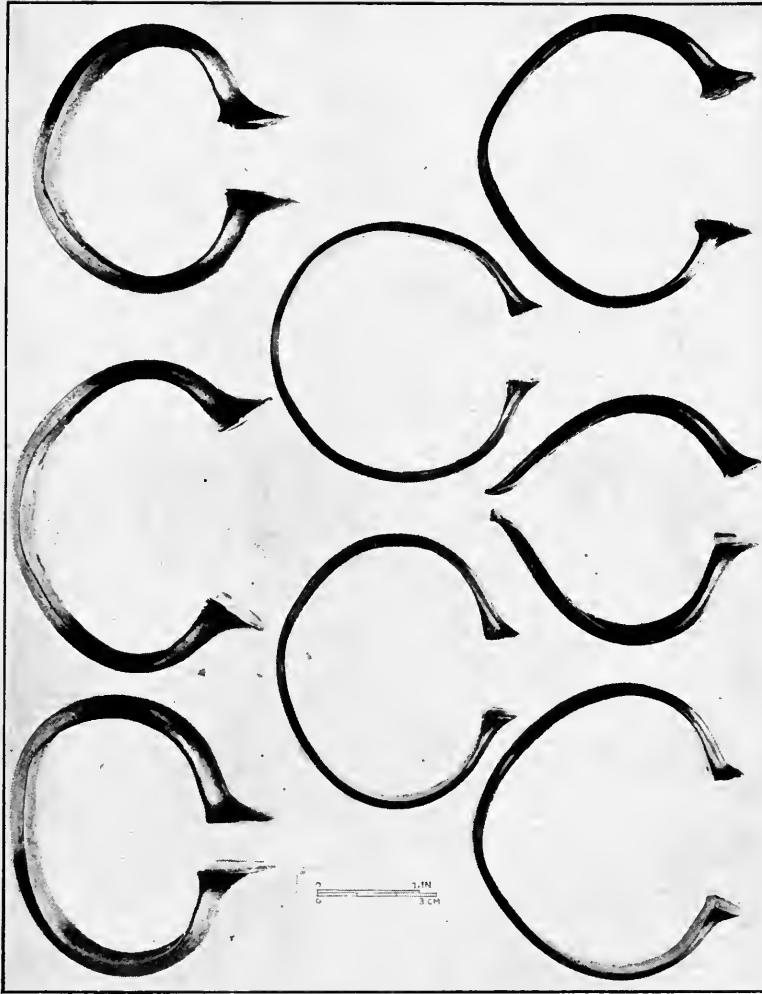
Yet another historical pageant is to be held this summer, Porchester having decided to hold one in the grounds of Porchester Castle on June 28 and 29. Among the scenes proposed to be included in the pageant programme are a Druidical sacrifice in the year A.D. 20, the establishment of a priory of Augustine monks in 1138, a proclamation issued by Edward II. in 1321, Henry V. departing for Harfleur just before the Battle of Agincourt, Henry VIII. at Porchester Castle in 1526, Queen Elizabeth granting a renewal of the ancient customs to the villagers, and the liberation of the French prisoners from the castle in 1814 as the concluding scene. Is not the pageant idea in danger of being overworked?



The Discovery of Gold Bracelets near Crayford.

BY R. HOLT-WHITE.

IN July, 1906, the manager of the Sand, Gravel, and Brick Works, situate on the Wansunt Estate, between Bexley and Crayford, brought a gold armet, or bracelet, with open ends, to the Vicar of Bexley, who has interested himself in antiquities, reporting that



THE GOLD BRACELETS FOUND IN JULY, 1906.

seven other similar ones had been found as his men were quarrying gravel in a very large pit which has been for several years past cutting away, for a considerable depth, part of the southern side of the Cray Valley, immediately north of, and close to, Dartford Heath. With the Vicar's assistance all these gold ornaments were secured for, and are now to be seen in the gold-room of the British Museum. They are of two patterns, apparently, one being of rather more massive character than the other, and vary somewhat in size, but are, roughly, about 2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches

in diameter, composed of very pure gold, without any ornament or chasing whatever, with flattened terminals. The eight are figured on this page. Their weights are as follows :

			Oz.	dwt.	gr.
No. 1	...	2,080 grains	=	4	6 16
No. 2	...	2,046 "	=	4	5 6
No. 3	...	2,015 "	=	4	3 23
No. 4	...	1,330 "	=	2	15 10
No. 5	...	1,070 "	=	2	4 14
No. 6	...	1,070 "	=	2	4 14
No. 7	...	1,060 "	=	2	4 4
No. 8	...	1,047 "	=	2	3 15
Total weight of gold			=	24	8 6

On February 4 of the present year nine more bracelets, similar to those already described, were found in the same pit, within a short distance of the previous discovery. These have been taken possession of by the Treasury, and will no doubt in a short time join the others in our National Museum. The Vicar of Bexley, who visited the gravel-pit immediately upon the first find being reported to him, writes that, on examination, he came to the conclusion that the bracelets were found about 3 feet below the present surface of the ground, and that he thought that he saw indications of a burial and of a layer of burnt wood and bones. The present writer, who visited the spot soon after the second discovery, and closely questioned a workman who was present at the time, was told that there were no signs whatever of any burnt earth or wood or bones at this later find. Probably all the articles were hidden for safety, as was the case with the various hoards of bronze implements which have been discovered at different times.

There is no doubt that these gold bracelets belong to the Bronze Period, and perhaps may be assigned to, roughly, *circa* 700 B.C., when, prior to later discoveries in the South of Europe, Ireland, and perhaps Wales, were the chief sources of gold, which was found in quantities sufficient to become an article of commerce. As is well known, numerous ornaments of gold found in Ireland are to be seen in the Royal Hibernian Museum at Dublin, and at the British Museum; but not many such objects have been found in England, the British Museum only possessing, for instance, one bracelet similar to these recently found Kentish ones: this was discovered at Tisbury, Wilts. Two smaller ones, however, of lighter make, but very similar pattern, are exhibited there: these were found near Beachy Head, Sussex.

Kent, that prolific source of antiquities of many kinds, may nevertheless claim to have produced three bracelets of very similar pattern to these recent discoveries, which were described by the late Mr. Edward Pretty, F.S.A., in the fifth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, pp. 41-44, where they are illustrated in colours. Mr. Pretty purchased these in 1861, when they were stated to have been "found in the Medway below Ayles-

ford enclosed in a box, which was not produced, but was alleged to have been thrown again into the river." They subsequently became the property of the Kent Archæological Society, and were placed in the museum at Maidstone. These bracelets have traces of slight chasing, otherwise they are very like our most recent Kentish finds, though the terminals are not so much flattened out.



An Orfordshire Village in the Thirteenth Century.

BY ADOLPHUS BALLARD, M.A., LL.B.



WHEN a man attempts to reconstruct a picture of the past, he is naturally asked what is his authority. In attempting to draw a picture of ancient Bladon, reliance will be made on the survey of the manor contained in the Hundred Rolls,* and on two sets of bailiffs' accounts preserved in the Record Office, the earlier extending from 1243 to 1250, and the later dealing with the two years 1262 and 1263.† The details of these documents are wearisome in the extreme, but they will supply the dry bones from which we can reconstruct old Bladon in the same way as Sir Richard Owen could reconstruct prehistoric animals from their fossil bones.

But before the evidence of these documents can be considered, we must first answer a few questions about the geography of the village; fully one half of the parish is above the 300-feet contour line, and the greater part of the remainder slopes gradually down to the Evenlode, which forms its natural boundary on the south-west. The southern boundary is formed by two large woods called Bladon Heath and Burleigh Wood, but the other boundaries are all artificial, and of these Blenheim Park wall on the west is the most prominent.

The land within these boundaries presented a very different appearance in the thirteenth century from what it does to-day; the woods

* II. 851.

† Ministers' Accounts, 962 (4) and 957 (5).

were probably far more extensive. Domesday Book states that the wood at Bladon was a league (12 furlongs) in length and half a league in breadth; to-day the extreme measurements of these woods are about 9 furlongs by 3 furlongs. Then, in the thirteenth century, the land was all cultivated on the open field system, the principles of which are probably known to every reader of the *Antiquary*.

Our documents do not tell us the area of the cultivated land in the manor, but they give details from which this number can be approximately ascertained. The Hundred Rolls state that the lord of the manor, who till 1269 was the King, held two carucates in demesne—in other words, that his home farm employed two plough teams, while the land in the occupation of the tenants amounted to $14\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. But a virgate was the fourth part of a carucate, so that the area of the cultivated land amounted to $22\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. The text-books tell that the number of acres in a virgate varied from manor to manor; and so we must attempt to discover the number of acres in a Bladon virgate.

The bailiffs' accounts invariably state the quantity of each kind of corn that was used for seed; those for other manors of later date also state the number of acres on which this corn was sown, but this information is not given in any of our documents. However, the accounts for the neighbouring manor of Combe in 1277 state that there 2 bushels each of wheat and barley and 4 bushels of oats were sown on an acre. Our accounts show that in the years 1246 and 1249 13 quarters of wheat, 5 quarters of barley, and 40 quarters of oats were sown on the demesne at Bladon, and, according to the rates in use at Combe a few years later, these figures show that 52 acres of wheat, 20 acres of barley, and 80 acres of oats were planted in those two years. From the fact that the area under crop in 1249 was precisely the same as it was three years earlier, we gather that Bladon was a three-field manor, and that the field which produced oats in one year was fallow the next and wheat in the third year. Now, the area under oats in 1245 was 83 acres in extent, so that the two carucates in demesne at Bladon

were about 235 acres in extent, the tenants' virgate was about 29 acres, and the whole of the cultivated area was about 640 acres. But it must not be thought that these acre strips were a statute acre in extent; the old maps of Oxfordshire, published by the Clarendon Press, show that the customary acre in Oxfordshire varied from 90 to 120 poles.

To drive the two ploughs employed on the demesne farm four ploughmen were employed at a wage of 5s. each and an allowance of 36 bushels of corn every year; there was also a carter who received a similar allowance of corn and a wage of 3s. 6d. a year, and these five were the only regularly paid labourers. Most of the other necessary labour was supplied by the tenants as part of the consideration for which they held their lands; eight of these tenants, who held a virgate each, employed their teams for three days each on the demesne, while six others, holding half a virgate each, provided nine days' ploughing between them. But the greater part of their forced labour was performed in the autumn; the eight virgaters worked on the demesne every day between Midsummer and Michaelmas except Saturday, each had to find two men to work on two days, and every tenant on the manor had to bring his whole family to work for one day at the "metebedrip." For this work they received some allowances, with which we will deal later. The six half-virgaters performed only half the work that was required of the virgaters, while the three cottagers worked only one day a week from Midsummer to Michaelmas. It might be thought that the forced labour of these seventeen men, amounting in all to 850 days in the year, with the twenty-seven days' labour performed by the free tenants, would supply all the labour required for cutting the lord's hay and reaping his corn; but the accounts frequently show a payment of 10s. for extra mowing, and in 1262 and 1263 there were payments of 12s. 6d. and 15s. for extra reaping.

But after all the processes of agriculture, it was a wretched crop that rewarded the farmer; in the harvests of 1243-1249* the average yield of wheat was $5\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre, that of barley less than 9 bushels, and

* See table appended.

that of oats less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. The best crop of wheat was less than $6\frac{3}{4}$ bushels in 1244, and the worst was $3\frac{3}{4}$ bushels in 1246; the best crop of barley was $10\frac{1}{4}$ bushels in 1249, and the worst was $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 1244. The best crop of oats was $12\frac{3}{4}$ bushels in 1244, and the worst was that of 1243, when the crop actually yielded 4 bushels less than the seed. One explanation of these poor crops may be found in the fact that neither the survey in the Hundred Rolls nor the accounts afford evidence either that the tenants were obliged to weed the lord's crops, or that any payment was made for weeding. And it must be remembered that there were sundry pickings before the crop reached the lord's barn—the rector would take every tenth sheaf by way of tithe, and the reapers received a quarter of a sheaf every day that they reaped.

The bailiffs' accounts set out in detail how the produce of the harvest was disposed of; thus, in 1246, of the 35 quarters of wheat produced in the preceding year, 13 quarters were used for seed, 12 quarters were given to the ploughmen and carter, and 10 quarters were sold for 23s. 4d. A quantity of corn was always sold from Bladon while it was in the King's hands; thus, in 1245 there were sold—

	£	s.	d.
20 quarters of wheat at 2s. 4d. a quarter ...	2	6	8
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ of barley at 1s. 6d. a quarter ...	0	3	9
32 „ of mixed corn at 1s. 4d. a quarter	2	2	8
73 „ of oats at 1s. 1d. a quarter ...	3	19	1
	<hr/>		
	8	12	2

But the receipts from the sale of corn did not average much more than half this amount. In 1263 the surplus of the crop of wheat was not sold, but was delivered to the King's baker, and 2d. a quarter was paid for its carriage to Oxford, where the King was evidently in residence at his palace of Beaumont.

Next to the corn, the hay crop was the most valuable produce of the manor, and the bailiff accounts for an average of £3 a year for hay sold. Most of this came from Long Acre, a meadow on the banks of the Evenlode, which still bears its old name; this was mowed by the forced labour of the tenants, each of whom was allowed to take home

with him on every day he mowed as much hay as he could lift as high as his breast on his scythe, and also to turn his horses hobbled into the meadow while he was mowing. There was another meadow in Woodstock Park, known as Lawmead, to mow which the tenants had to work and provide an assistant on one day in every year, and again they were allowed to take home a bundle of hay.

The accounts under review differ from the later accounts of other manors in that they contain no account of the live stock, a list of which was usually endorsed on similar accounts, and it is only from incidental references to stock bought and sold that we can learn anything about the animals kept on the manor. A horse was bought in 1243 for 14s., and in the following year and again in 1263 two oxen were bought for 10s. 6d. each; it was only the old stock that was sold. Two old oxen were sold in 1244 for 12s., and a feeble horse was sold in 1249 for 2s. 8d.; even animals that died of natural causes were turned into money, and in 1243 the bailiff accounted for 3s. 6d. for an ox that had died of the murrain. There are no records of any transactions in sheep or pigs at Bladon, nor for butter and cheese, which at Combe about this time produced an average of 25s. a year. Nor is there any evidence that beans or peas were planted at Bladon during the years under review.

But the lord had a more lucrative source of income than his demesne farm; every tenant in the manor was bound to have his corn ground at the lord's mill, and its profits averaged 35s. a year. The mill was closed for repairs in the spring of 1248, and after it had been repaired a new system of book-keeping appears to have been adopted; previously the farm of the mill had been returned in one sum without any details, but in 1248 we find that the miller was paid a wage of 4s., which was increased in the following year to 5s. From 1248 onwards the tolls of the mill, which were paid in kind, are set out at length in the accounts; in 1249 they were: 8 quarters of wheat sold for 13s. 4d., 12 quarters of malt sold for 18s., and 6 bushels of oatmeal sold for 2s. 6d., a total of £1 13s. 10d. A new mill-stone was bought in 1263 for 4s.

Passing now to the villagers, we find that

nineteen were styled *servi*, or serfs, and that five were freeholders; eight of these *servi* held a virgate each, which, as we have seen, consisted of some twenty-nine acre strips scattered throughout the open fields of the manor. Six held half a virgate each, and five were cottagers; for their house and land the virgaters paid 3s. 6d. each, and performed the works to which we have referred. The half-virgaters paid 1s. 10d. each, and likewise performed certain services, while three of the cottagers paid 18d. each. But there is one day's work which requires a little more notice: to the "metebedrip" every tenant of the manor, whether servile or free, was bound to bring all his family to do a day's reaping, but during this day's work they were provided with food at the lord's expense. For instance, in 1245 the flour from 8½ bushels of wheat was baked for bread for this day's food, and, in addition, the bailiff expended 4s. in beer, 3s. 10d. in meat, 6d. in cheese, and 2d. in salt, so that a good meal was provided for the reapers; and though details are not given, a somewhat similar amount was expended in every year.

The freeholders were less heavily burdened: three persons held two virgates jointly, for which they paid a rent of 10s. a year, and performed three days' ploughing, provided fifteen days' work in the autumn, and with their families came to the "metebedrip"; a fourth held a virgate at 5s. a year and somewhat similar services; while the fifth was William the Fisherman, who held a house and 3 acres, and a certain island, with the fishery as far as Osney Weir, at 9s. a year, and one boon work, while the lord reserved for himself the produce of one day's fishing in every year. But we must not think of this fishery as merely the right to fish with rod and line from the river banks, for which so many persons pay high prices to-day on certain rivers. Domesday Book is full of reference to fish-traps and weirs, and at this very time the eels from the mill-stream at Woodstock realized 20s. a year, the price of eight or ten quarters of wheat. During the eight years 1243-1250 the rents of the tenants amounted to an average of £3 3s. a year, but in 1279 they had increased to £3 7s. 9d.; and the total number

of days' work in the latter year amounted to 877, from both the servile and the free tenants.

But, it will be said, if the tenants worked so frequently on the demesne, what time could they devote to the cultivation of their own holdings? A little consideration will answer this question; each of them probably had some grown-up sons living with them, and so long as the work was performed by some capable person, it made no difference to the lord whether it was performed by the tenant in person or by deputy; no mention of these grown-up sons is made in the Hundred Rolls, for they were not census returns, but merely customals to inform the lord of the rents and services due from his tenants.

Although a large number of these tenants were styled serfs, yet their position was far removed from absolute slavery: families could not be separated as under the American system; the work that was required from them was fixed by custom; their cattle and furniture and earnings were their own, and they could recover it by law from any person (except their lord) who took it from them, and they could remain away from the village in which they were born by paying chivage to their lords; their sons could, and occasionally did, rise in the world. Grostete, who was Bishop of Lincoln at the very time these accounts were written, was the son of a serf, as was Sir Walter Manny, the famous General of the next century. The only mark of serfdom recorded in the Bladon survey was the payment "pro redemptione puerorum suorum," a payment for permission for their sons to go to school and leave the manor, and for their daughters to marry outside the King's demesne, which in the neighbouring manor of Handborough was 4d. All the tenants, both free and servile, had to make suit to the lord's court within the manor, and were there fined for their transgressions against manorial rules; and the pleas and perquisites of the court made no small addition to the lord's income.

The economic position of the villagers requires some little investigation. We have seen that eight *servi* held a virgate each of some 29 acres, of which one-third — say,

10 acres—would be in fallow every year; of the remainder, according to the rule by which all the holders of land in any field, whether lord or tenant, followed the same course of cultivation as their neighbours, 8 acres would be in wheat, 2 in barley, and 9 in oats. Their average produce for the seven harvests, 1243 to 1249, would be 42 bushels of wheat, $17\frac{1}{2}$ of barley, and 67 of oats; of this produce, 16 bushels of wheat, 4 of barley, and 36 of oats would be required for seed the following year, leaving a net produce of 26 bushels of wheat, $13\frac{1}{2}$ of barley, and 31 of oats. Deduct from this the 40 bushels of corn which, according to the scale of allowances in force in the neighbouring manors, was the usual quantity required by a man and his family in one year,* and the tenant would have about 4 quarters of corn for sale, which would not realize more than 7s. or 8s., and out of this he had to pay a money rent of 3s. 6d. to his lord. But these calculations are based on the average produce, and in years in which one of the crops failed, as in 1243 the oats failed, he would be decidedly in evil plight. The position of a half-virgater was naturally worse: his average crop would be 21 bushels of wheat, 9 of barley, and 33 of oats—a crop which, after the deduction of seed for the following year, would be insufficient to furnish him with the necessary 40 bushels of corn for bread and beer. He would have to work for wages to earn the cash for payment of his rent. Of course, the cottager would be obliged to work for wages the whole year round. But it must be remembered that all the tenants kept some live stock, and that their pigs would keep them in meat all the year round; they would be entitled to fuel from the woods, their clothes were homespun and home-made, and, as we have seen, they received certain allowances of corn and hay when they reaped and mowed. The forced labour of the virgater was seventy-three days a year.

This picture differs from that of the villein tenant at Cuxham drawn by Professor Thorold Rogers (*Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, p. 175); but its differences may be accounted for by the facts that Cuxham was more fertile than Bladon, the average yield of wheat at

* A bushel of wheat will make twelve 4-pound loaves.

Cuxham being 10 bushels to the acre, and that the price of wheat in the decade 1330-1340 was 4s. 8d.—more than double the price in 1243—while rent and services remained the same.

But now let us consider what the estate was worth to the lord; and a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditure will help us to answer this question.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MICHAELMAS, 1243.

	£	s.	d.
Rents	3	1	2
Profit of the mill	1	12	10
Pleas and perquisites of court	0	7	2
Sales of produce—			
Hay	2	11	0
$19\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of wheat	2	12	0
40 " of oats	2	6	8
A dead ox	0	3	6
			<hr/>
		7	13 2
Total receipts	12	14	4

EXPENDITURE.

A horse bought for the cart	0	14	0
Wages and allowances	2	9	7
Repairs and sundries	0	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>
		4	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

But these expenses must be set against the receipts from the demesne, so that the net farming profit that year was £3 9s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1243 was a good year, but in 1263 the sales from the demesne amounted only to £3 12s. 2d., while the expenses were £5 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., showing a loss in that year of £1 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; but these calculations made no allowance for the interest on the capital employed in stocking the farm, nor for the rent of the land, and the profit in 1243 of £3 9s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was obtained only by the employment of the tenants without payment for 877 days in the year. If the lord had been obliged to obtain hired labour for the performance of their work, even at the rate of 1d. a day, he would have spent £3 13s. 1d. in wages, which would have more than swallowed up the profit. That being so, it is obvious that this system of dominical farming with forced labour was bound to cease as soon as the tenants struck against their work, and as soon as the lords could find tenants to rent their lands, and other employment

for the capital they had sunk in their stock.

Everyone knows of the Black Death, and how under its ravages a large number of the labouring population died in the middle of the fourteenth century; immediately there was an increased demand for labour, and the serfs struck against their forced labour to their lords, and went where they could obtain higher wages. In vain did Parliament forbid the payment of higher wages than those customary the year before the plague; and in the fifteenth century the system of domical farming died a natural death. In many places the lords evicted their servile tenants and turned the whole manor into one large sheep-farm, but at Bladon the subsequent history was very different.

There is in the British Museum a rental of Bladon, dated 1545,* which shows that the whole manor was then let to tenants, who paid for the bury lands £7 6s. 8d., and for the other lands (called in a later document free and customary lands) £4 0s. 1½d. Another document† tells how the bury lands came into existence. The King wished to enlarge Woodstock Park by taking into it certain lands in the occupation of his tenants in the manors of Bladon, Combe, and Wootton, and to secure their consent to his so doing, he granted out his demesne to them in parcels, for which they paid money rents; and the land so granted out was known as bury lands. There was an attempt during the reign of Queen Elizabeth to evict the tenants from these bury lands, on the ground that they were only tenants at will; but it evidently failed, as these lands were still in the possession of tenants when the manor was granted to the Duke of Marlborough by Queen Anne.

Although the domical system proved a failure in the fifteenth century, yet it was the only possible system in the earlier centuries, when land was plentiful and coin was scarce, when there was no demand for labour, and no opportunities for the employment of capital; by it the labourer was enabled to obtain his food and clothes from the land he tilled, and the lord secured the labour he required to provide him and his retinue with

food. But it was bound to fail as soon as there was a demand for labour.

TABLE SHOWING YIELD OF CORN CROPS.

Harvest.	Wheat.				Barley.				Oats.			
	Seed.	Acres.	Crop.	Yield per Acre.	Seed.	Acres.	Crop.	Yield per Acre.	Seed.	Acres.	Crop.	Yield per Acre.
1243	136	68	396	5½	32	16	132	8¼	328	82	324	4
1244	112	56	376	6½	40	20	152	7½	292	74	946	12¾
1245	116	58	280	5	40	20	204	10¼	332	83	592	7¼
1246	104	52	192	3½	40	20	174	7½	320	80	679	8½
1247	112	56	274	5	40	20	188	9½	320	80	536	6½
1248	96	48	208	4½	40	20	184	9½	304	75	616	8
1249	104	52	322	6	40	20	204	10¼	320	80	440	5½
1263	74	37	148	4	48	24	119	5	268	67	280	4



The Brasses of England.*



HIS volume, unless we are much mistaken, will prove to be one of the most useful and popular of the series of "Antiquary's Books." Notwithstanding the large number of publications on the subject of monumental brasses, including a small manual by Mr. Macklin himself, which appeared in 1889, there is ample room for this volume by one who is the President of the Monumental Brass Society, and who is admittedly the most skilful expert as to their interpretation and history. The particular attraction of this book is its admirable arrangement in historic periods, and the clearness with which particular subjects, such as the heraldry, architectural ornament, and foreign workmanship, are treated. Then, too, the special appendices which deal with certain matters pertaining to these memorials are not run together in small print at the end of the

* *The Brasses of England*, by Herbert W. Macklin, M.A. With eighty-five illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 336. Price 7s. 6d. net. We are much indebted to Messrs. Methuen for the loan of three blocks to illustrate this notice.

* Lansdown MSS., 758.

† 27-46.



THOMAS POWNER, MERCHANT, AND HIS WIFE EMMA, 1525 (ST. MARY QUAY, IPSWICH).

volume, where they are likely to be overlooked, but are arranged at the end of the chapters with which they have most concern. Thus chapter vii. deals with the Lancastrian period, 1400-1453, and to this there

are two appendices, the one dealing with the woolstaplers and the other with the legal profession. This is just as it should be, for during that period the woolstaplers formed the most influential trade guild of the country,

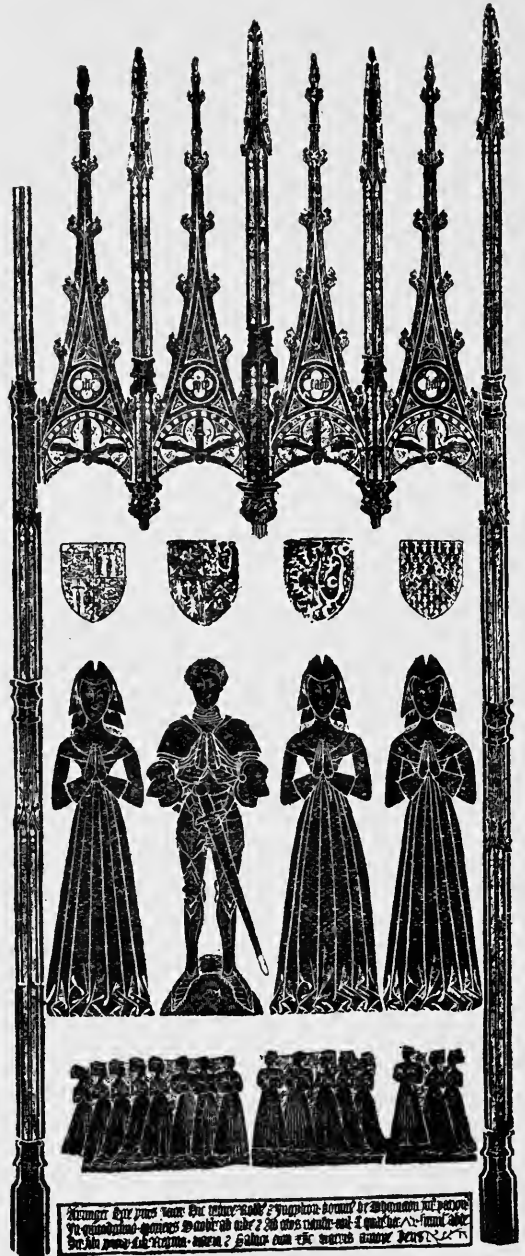
and the brasses to their memory, particularly in Gloucestershire and Lincolnshire, were of the first importance. The brass student in this case, instead of having to look up half a dozen different authorities to discover what is necessary for his purpose as to wool-stapling, finds everything requisite concisely put together in a few pages by Mr. Macklin, together with a full list of other brasses of the same character. The like is also the case with regard to the special costume of leading members of the legal profession, and it is in the Lancastrian period that there is such an interesting series of brasses in memory of judges and other distinguished lawyers.

In the same manner the chapter on the Wars of the Roses—1453-1485—has for appendices short but admirable treatises on chalice brasses, heart brasses, and shroud brasses. Chapter xi., which gives the story of brasses of the Tudor period—1485-1547—has two appendices, which deal respectively with the Edwardian and Marian transitions, and with the merchant companies and their arms.

As to the illustrations, we should have liked more; but considering the modest price of the book, we perhaps ought to be well content with the eighty-five that are given. At all events, those that are supplied are excellent of their kind and particularly well selected. We are glad to note that there are no attempts in this volume to give photographic pictures of brasses; for such illustrations, however faithful, are usually quite unsatisfactory, and give more details of the crudities of the stone in which the brass is set than of the actual memorial.

In the chapter on brasses of foreign workmanship, a good illustration (here reproduced) is given of the interesting Flemish brass to Thomas Pownder, merchant, and his wife Emma, 1525, which is in the church of St. Mary Quay, Ipswich. It bears the arms of the Merchant Adventurers, and forms a complete engraved picture of most skilful arrangement. When studying it, we cannot doubt that the faces of this merchant and his wife are intended to be faithful portraits.

Another remarkably good illustration of a brass of a totally different character is that to Robert Ingylton, 1472, and his three



ROBERT INGYLTON, ESQ., AND HIS WIVES MARGARET, CLEMENS, AND ISABELLA, 1472 (THORNTON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE).

wives—Margaret, Clemens, and Isabella—which occurs at Thornton, Buckingham-



ANNUNCIATION, FROM THE BRASS OF WILLIAM PORTER, S.T.P., 1524 (HEREFORD CATHEDRAL).

shire. This brass is of considerable charm, owing to the beautiful character of the canopies by which the four main figures are surmounted. It is otherwise rather curious,

for Robert Inglyton, who was a lawyer of note and at one time Chancellor of the Exchequer, is not represented in any kind of legal costume, but in full armour.

The somewhat debased brasses of the Tudor period have usually been too much overlooked in works of this description ; but Mr. Macklin shows us that, although the art is degraded as compared with that of previous centuries, the interest even of an artistic character is by no means inconsiderable. There is, for instance, a considerable degree of merit pertaining to the representation of the Annunciation as portrayed in the head of the brass of William Porter, 1524, in Hereford Cathedral, although Mr. Macklin terms it "a most inartistic renaissance canopy." William Porter was the Warden of New College, Oxford, and held in addition a canonry of Hereford.

The volume is exceptionally well indexed, and it is a pleasure to be able to recommend it without any reservation.



The Progress of Antiquarian Research up to and in the Nineteenth Century.*

BY SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B., V.-P.S.A.

JOHAN LELAND is said to have had the title of Antiquary conferred upon him by Henry VIII. A Society of Antiquaries, over which Archbishop Parker presided, was founded at the house of Sir Robert Cotton in 1572, the fourteenth year of Queen Elizabeth. Among its members were Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, William Camden, Sir William Dethicke, Garter, William Lambarde, James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, John Stow, Mr. Justice Whitelock, and many other antiquaries of distinction. James I., "alarmed for the arcana of his Government, and, as some think, for the Established Church," put an end to the Society in 1604. It remained in abeyance during the whole of the seventeenth century, though Mr. Ashmole records an "antiquaries' feast" as having been held on July 2, 1659, and the author of the historical introduction to the first volume

* A presidential address to the Lewisham Antiquarian Society and the Balham and District Antiquarian and Natural History Society at their respective annual meetings in January, 1907.

of *Archæologia* enumerates many great antiquaries who lived at that time.

Among these are Sir William Dugdale, John Selden, Aubrey, Weever, Fuller, and a host of others. The sacred lamp of archaeology was thus kept alight without any organization for supplying it with oil ; till on November 5, 1707, a few antiquaries of that day agreed to meet every Friday at six o'clock at the Bear Tavern in the Strand, and discuss the history and antiquities of Great Britain preceding the reign of James I. They discreetly resolved not to sit later than ten o'clock. They afterwards removed to the Young Devil Tavern, and subsequently to the Fountain Tavern in Fleet Street. Le Neve presided over these gatherings, and among those who attended them were Rymer, Madox, Browne Willis, and Stukeley. In 1717 they organized themselves into a formal Society, which is the Society of Antiquaries of London now existing. They agreed to meet every Wednesday evening, and that each member should pay ten shillings and sixpence on his admission and one shilling on the first Wednesday in every month towards defraying the expense of engraving and publishing matters approved by the majority.

The minutes of their proceedings are carefully kept in the archives of the Society, and form a most interesting record, which I hope will some day be given to the public. Volume 1 contains the report of the meetings from January 1, 1718, to October 26, 1732, and is nearly all, I believe, in the handwriting of Dr. Stukeley, the secretary. It is headed "The Minute Book of the Antiquarian Society, London, 1718," underneath which is the appropriate motto : *Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et præmia posci*, which may be roughly translated, "I do not ask indulgence merely, but honour and reward, for the old things"—a motto which I rather prefer to *Non extinguetur* now in use. The ingenious secretary prefixes the following to his formal record :

"THE study of ANTIQUITY has ever been esteemed a considerable part of good literature no less curious than useful : whether we regard it as assisting us in a clearer understanding the invaluable writings of the antient and learned Nations, or as it preserves the venerable remains of our Ancestors. Therefore

the forming a SOCIETY to carry on so good a work by their joint endeavors must be accounted laudable and highly conducive to those purposes.

“AND whereas our own country abounds with valuable reliques of the former ages, now in the custody of private gentlemen, or lying in obscurity; and more are daily discovered either by chance or by the diligence of such as tread in the commendable footsteps of those who revived the spirit of this kind of learning among us, in the last century: to the end the knowledge of them may become more universal, be preserv'd and transmitted to futurity, several gentlemen have agreed to form themselves into such a Society here in London, with a design at their own charge, to collect and print all accounts of antient Monuments that come to their hands whether Ecclesiastic or Civil, which may be communicated to them from all parts of the kingdoms of Great Bryttain and Ireland, such as Old Citys, Stations, Camps, public Buildings, Roads, Temples, Abbys, Churches, Statues, Tombs, Busts, Inscriptions, Castles, Ruins, Altars, Ornaments, Utensils, Habits, Seals, Armour, Pourtraits, Medals, Urns, Pavements, Mapps, Charts, Manuscripts, Genealogy, Histories, Observations, Emendations of Books, already published, and whatever may properly belong to the History of Brittish Antiquitys.”

Then follow the articles or original rules under which the Society was constituted before it received its Royal Charter in the twenty-fifth year of King George II. (1752) and the minutes, all very neatly written and some of them embellished with careful sketches of the objects exhibited at the Society's meetings. As I hope these will some day be published, I need not refer to them in any detail, but some of the early minutes are interesting. Taking a few notes from the second volume, we find Mr. Vertue employed to engrave a number of drawings of castles and other buildings. On November 9, 1732, two sketches of rock inscriptions from the river Taunton in New Zealand, one made in 1680, the other in 1730, were exhibited, and as it turned out that they differed considerably, a learned member frankly acknowledged that the later one had been “doctored” by him—a curious instance

of the liberties some of the antiquaries of that day allowed themselves.

On November 7, 1734, an impression of a seal was exhibited, which gave rise to a long dissertation. On March 31, 1737, when Mr. Vice-President Folkes was in the chair and twenty others were present, Mr. Ames presented a book called *Lewis on the Isle of Thanet*, which is still to be found in the Society's library. The secretary read a paragraph from it about brass spear and axe heads. Mr. Cary made a very curious remark, but what that remark was does not appear. On November 11, 1736, Mr. Theobald had leave to make some extracts from the minutes.

At each meeting one or more members would bring something of interest to show to his brethren, as the finds in a barrow, a deed with seal of Joan, wife of Henry IV., a deed of the Mayor of London dated 1446, a MS. almanack on vellum, 1544, and the like. At first the publications of the Society were only occasional. Thus, on May 30, 1733, a letter from Browne Willis on gold coins was proposed to be printed, but I cannot find a copy of this publication even in the Society's own library. Other communications were ordered to be entered in the Society's register book. It also kept a drawing-book, which was an old one in 1736, when Mr. Director Frederick made some drawings of spear-heads in it. At that time the affairs of the Society were conducted on a very modest scale. For the year 1736 its gross income was only £61, and its expenditure was but £11, so that it increased its accumulated funds to £134. The Society has thus, from the very first, been well served by its treasurers.

Notwithstanding the meagreness of its financial resources, the Society in 1737 published an engraving by Vertue of Aggas's Map of London (1560), and in 1747 commenced the publication of *Vetusta Monumenta*.

The early meetings were meetings of the whole body, though the attendance on one occasion at least dropped as low as four. Now and then they appointed committees for special purposes, as one to view the Cottonian Library, and another to inquire into the records of the Duchy of Lancaster. The idea of a general committee for management did not occur till later on, when the

nucleus of the Council was created. The Royal Charter in 1752 gave it the form which it still retains, and provided that the Council should at all times thereafter consist of twenty-one persons, whereof the President for the time being should always be one. It declared the King to be the Founder and Patron of the Society, and nominated Martin Folkes as the first President, and Viscount Fitzwilliam, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir John Evelyn, Bart., Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., Sir C. C. Dormer, Kt., James West, James Theobald, Charles Compton, Philip Yorke, Samuel Gale, Edward Umfreville, P. C. Webb, and Daniel Wray, Esquires; John Ward, LL.D., Jeremiah Milles, D.D., Cromwell Mortimer, M.D., Richard Rawlinson, LL.D., Browne Willis, LL.D., George Vertue, and Joseph Ames, gentlemen, as the other members of Council. It empowered the Council within two months to choose new members "and by how much any persons shall be more excelling in the knowledge of the antiquities and history of this and other nations; by how much the more they are desirous to promote the honour, business, and emoluments of this Society; and by how much the more eminent they shall be for piety, virtue, integrity, and loyalty; by so much the more fit and worthy shall such person be judged of being elected and admitted into the said Society." Yearly, on April 23, eleven out of the twenty-one persons of the present Council are to be appointed to continue in office for another year, and ten other members of the Society to be appointed in place of the ten who retire. The Charter also enabled the President, Council, and Fellows to have and employ one serjeant-at-mace, and such other servants as may be necessary and useful to the said Society to attend upon the President or his deputy upon all proper occasions, or to do such other things as may from time to time be expedient for the service of the Society. The object which represents the mace—it is not a proper mace—is a formidable weapon, which the President holds in his left hand on the occasion of the solemn admission of a Fellow; at other times it rests on the table near the cocked hat which in former days used to be donned by the President on such occasions.

In 1754 the Society issued a series of queries proposed to gentlemen in the several parts of Great Britain, and in 1755 a pamphlet was published containing considerations relating to publication of papers. This bore fruit in 1770, when the first edition of the first volume of *Archæologia* appeared.

Archæologia opened with the speech delivered by the Rev. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, on January 12, 1769, when he became President on the death of the Bishop of Carlisle. It is wholly occupied with the praise of his predecessor; but it set the fashion of the long series of anniversary addresses which have continued to be delivered to the present time, and are always followed by the resolution that the thanks of the Society be given to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed. The address is always of the same type—dwells on the merits of deceased members, reviews the antiquarian work of the year, and congratulates the Society on its growing prosperity and usefulness. The late Lord Carnarvon tried the experiment of omitting the obituary, but failed.

I may now pass on to the principal subject of this address, which is the progress that antiquarian research made during the nineteenth century. For this purpose, I think I cannot do better than compare vol. xiii. of *Archæologia*, which was issued in 1800, with vol. lvii., the first part of which was issued in 1900. Among the communications printed in vol. xiii. is one which exactly suits our purpose. It is the memorable account rendered by John Frere, Esq., F.R.S., F.A.S., of flint weapons discovered at Hoxne, in Suffolk, read on June 22, 1797, and illustrated by two plates of fine typical leaf-shaped palæolithic implements. He said: "They are, I think, evidently weapons of war, fabricated and used by a people who had not the use of metals. They lay in great numbers at the depth of about 12 feet, in a stratified soil, which was dug into for the purpose of raising clay for bricks. The situation in which these weapons were found may tempt us to refer them to a very remote period indeed; even beyond that of the present world. The manner in which they lie would lead to the persuasion that it was a place of their manu-

facture and not of their accidental deposit ; and the numbers of them were so great that the man who carried on the brickwork told me that, before he was aware of their being objects of curiosity, he had emptied baskets full of them into the ruts of the adjoining road." This remarkable communication laid the foundation of the science of prehistoric archæology. It is true that a similar implement had been found in 1690 in Gray's Inn Road, and had been preserved in Sir Hans Sloane's collection, now at the British Museum ; but it was there catalogued as "a *British* weapon, found with elephant's tooth." Mr. Frere was the first person to perceive and declare the real significance of these implements.

In 1830 "a good whitish grey, flat, sub-triangular, sharp-edged palæolithic implement" was picked up by Mr. William Gutteridge, of Dallow Farm, near Luton, on the surface of the ground there, and it is now in the collection of Mr. Worthington G. Smith. It was kept by Mr. Gutteridge as one of a series of curious stones picked up on his farm.

The strange thing about all this is that Mr. Frere's magnificent discovery fell absolutely flat. His paper was read and printed and nobody thought anything more about it. It was not until 1847, just fifty years afterwards, that M. Boucher de Crèveœur de Perthes published his discoveries at Abbeville, which, however, had been in course of printing during the three previous years. A second volume appeared in 1857. Even these did not at first receive from men of science the attention to which they were justly entitled, and the first of Sir John Evans's numerous contributions on this subject to *Archæologia* was not made until June, 1859. In the previous April he and Sir Joseph Prestwich had visited Abbeville, inspected M. Boucher's collections, and carefully investigated the sites from which they had been derived. Among the implements contained in these collections, found under conditions that testify to their extremely remote antiquity, were many precisely similar to those found by Mr. Frere at Hoxne.

Two years after, in 1861, Sir John Evans gave an account of some further discoveries. He said that those of Mr. Frere and M.

Boucher de Perthes "afforded strong, if not conclusive, evidence of the existence of man at that remote period, when the Siberian mammoth roamed through our forests, the extinct rhinoceros and hippopotamus frequented our marshy jungles and broadly-flowing rivers, and the mighty tigers, bears, and hyænas of our caverns preyed upon herds of oxen and horses of species now extinct." Flint implements of a similar type to those of Abbeville had been discovered at Reculvers, at Biddenham in Bedfordshire, and at other places, and altogether enough were collected to enable Sir John Evans to classify and distinguish their various forms. He gave four specimens of flakes, thirteen of pointed implements, and three of oval implements, all slightly varying ; and he urged antiquaries not to neglect the new field that was opening for their researches.

(To be concluded.)



The Coffin of William Harvey, M.D., Hempstead Church, Essex.

BY G. MONTAGU BENTON.



OR the excellent copyright photograph reproduced of the coffin of William Harvey, M.D., discoverer of the circulation of the blood, I am indebted to Mr. T. Stokoe, chemist, of Clare, Suffolk, who has kindly allowed it to appear in this Journal only ; it was taken in 1882.

The coffin containing the remains of the doctor, after resting for over two centuries in the Harvey vault beneath the south chapel of Hempstead Church, Essex, together with many members of the family who died between the years 1660 and 1830,* was in October, 1883, restored, and translated with much ceremony to a sarcophagus of Carrara marble, provided for its reception in the chapel above, where there is also a mural monument of white marble to Harvey, consisting of a bust and inscription.

* See *Inscriptions in Harvey Vault and Chapel, Hempstead Church, co. Essex*, 4to., 1886.

This coffin or mortuary chest is of lead, the upper part being fashioned into a human face. On the breastplate is the following inscription in relief: "DOCTER | WILLIAM . HARVRY | DECESED . THE . 3 . | OF . IVNE . 1657 . | AGED . 79 . YEARS."

It may not be out of place to give a summary of the circumstances which led to the discovery, and finally the careful preservation, of this interesting relic. Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, F.R.S., whilst acting as assistant to a medical practitioner at Saffron Walden, heard of a local tradition which stated that a "great Doctor Harvey" was buried in Hempstead Church. This caused him to visit the church in 1847. He found the vault, which had been long neglected, practically open to the public, and the lead coffin cracked and exposed to drifting rain. On another visit, paid in 1868, the crack was found to be still larger, and whilst it was being examined a frog leaped out. At that time the coffin was free from water. A third visit was made on July 19, 1878, and on this occasion the aperture in the coffin was smaller than before, owing to a further collapse. This rendered any detailed examination of the interior impossible, but it was found to be filled with a thick, dirty, mud-like fluid, possessing a peculiar organic odour. Dr. Richardson, who published his observations in the *Lancet* of November 30, 1878, pp. 776-778, wrote that "there can be little remaining of the body, and not much, probably, even of the skeleton."

Things remained thus until the end of January, 1882, when the tower of the church fell. Dr. Richardson again wrote to the *Lancet* on the subject of the preservation of Harvey's remains. At length the Royal College of Physicians moved in the matter, and "the leaden mortuary chest . . . was repaired, and as far as possible restored to its original state," and on October 18, 1883, after a short religious ceremony, was deposited, with a copy of Harvey's works and a roll recounting the incidents of the translation,* in the sarcophagus previously mentioned, in the presence of four representatives of the Harvey family, and of the

* A duplicate roll hangs in the library of the College of Physicians.

President (Sir William Jenner) and office-bearers of the college, and the sarcophagus was "sealed up for all ages." An account of this ceremony will be found in the *Lancet* for October 20, 1883, and a copy of the in-



scription plate is given in the *Lancet* (with other illustrations) for November 30, 1878, and in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. i., Series 2.

The following biographical notes will form

a fitting conclusion. William Harvey was born at Folkestone on April 1, 1578, in a house which belongs, and which he bequeathed, to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, of which college he was a member. In 1588 he was sent to the King's School, Canterbury, and in 1593 went to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1597. He then continued his medical studies at the famous school at Padua, and graduated M.D. there in 1602; returning to England, he graduated M.D. at Cambridge in the same year.

On April 16, 17, and 18, 1616, he delivered the memorable course of lectures at the College of Physicians, which first made public his ideas concerning the circulation of the blood. The original MS. notes still exist, and are preserved in the British Museum. It was not until 1628, twelve years later, that he published at Frankfurt the famous book on his great discovery; it is a small quarto entitled *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus*. Dr. Harvey not only enriched the library and museum of the Royal College of Physicians with his collections, but also endowed that body in perpetuity with his patrimonial estate at Burmarsh, Kent. A pedigree of the Harvey family is given in Wilson's *History of the Parish of St. Lawrence, Pountney*, London, 1831.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge the kind help that I have received in preparing these notes from my friend Mr. Francis G. Binnie, of Chesterton, Cambridge.



The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 66.)

BOOKSELLERS' auctions were held at the *Black Boy* coffee-house in Ave-Mary Lane, near Ludgate, in 1711, * and also at Nos. 109-110, Paternoster Row.†

No. 108, Cheapside, opposite Bow Church,

* Bagford (Harleian) Collection, 5996. † *Ibid.*

was rebuilt, after the Great Fire, upon the sites of three ancient houses, called respectively the *Black Bull*, the *Cardinal's Hat*, and the *Black Boy*.*

A Mr. Milward was a tobacconist at the *Black Boy*, in Red Cross Street, Barbican,† and Roger Price hung out the *Black Boy* in Wapping, and issued a token.‡ Let us hope that Thomas Upton, at the *Black Boy*, in Smithfield, recovered a horse, stolen or strayed from Abraham Hutchings, of the parish, appropriately enough, of Horsington, near Winecanton (*sic*), Somersetshire.§ William Cordwell, frame-work knitter, dwelling at the *Black Boy*, in Wheeler Street, Spitalfields, would have been more historically correct if he had used as a sign, "a Student of the University of Oxford, vested proper," for this was the dexter supporter of the London frame-work-knitter's arms. It is not stated how much he paid John Moore, the apothecary, for the testimonial, but the latter induced his patient to insert an announcement that he had been cured by this knight of the pestle and mortar of the stone, of shortness of breath, and of a dropsical swelling in his legs, afterwards relieving his wife of an apoplexy and palsy.|| There was a *Black Boy* in Fore Street, near the Green Yard. Two black boys are represented smoking, with the motto: "Sic transit gloria mundi,"¶ perhaps reminiscent of the tow burnt at the enthronization of a new Pope, to signify the transitoriness of earthly grandeur.

The deeds of the present-day "rough," and of the "hooligan," bad as they are, are almost gentle in comparison with the atrocities of those which the eighteenth century produced. The *Black Boy* was evidently a sign which gave its name to Black Boy Alley, in Chick Lane, while the alley gave its name to the "Black Boy Alley Gang," who so late as the reign of George II. were the terror of the whole city. It is said to be this gang which is depicted engaged in acts of robbery and murder in Hogarth's ninth plate of *Industry and Idleness*. But even Hogarth's

* *Old and New London*, vol. i., p. 339.

† *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.

‡ Beaufoy Collection, No. 1250.

§ *Weekly Journal*, September 23, 1721.

|| *London Journal*, February 17, 1721.

¶ Bagford (Harleian) Collection, 5996, No. 135.

faithful and powerful pencil has failed in giving a true picture of their diabolical deeds. The gang occupied some miserable tenements in the alley, where the unwary were decoyed by means of depraved "females," and when gagged were dragged to a convenient place for their swiftly approaching end. Robbed and murdered, their dead bodies were thrown into the Fleet Ditch. "To so alarming an extent," says one account, "did this gang carry their atrocities, that Government lent its aid to the ordinary police, by means of which the principal members were apprehended, and nineteen of them were executed at one time."*

Black boys and monkeys were commonly adopted by ladies as pets, as seen in Hogarth. The former were frequently united with other objects on the signboard, as will be seen by the following :

In the sign of the *Black Boy and Camel*, the "camel" no doubt had an accessory signification allusive to fragrant importations from the East. The late Sir Henry Peek, of the great firm of Peek Brothers, once kindly informed me, in the course of my city wanderings, that the sculptured stone bas-relief of the "THREE CAMELS" over the entrance to the premises in Eastcheap originated, by suggestion, with himself. Of this interesting prefigurement the sculptor Theed was the designer—the same artist who was responsible for the group "Africa" at the south-east corner of the steps which lead up to the basement of the Albert Memorial. The camels are intended to suggest the transportation of the principal commodities—coffee, tea, and spice—in which the firm deals.

But it should be observed that the camel *solus* was the crest already of the Grocers' Company, while two camels are supporters of the Merchant Taylors' arms.

The *Black Boy and Camel* was the sign of a noted tavern up a narrow passage a few yards westward of the East India House, in Leadenhall Street. It is said to have been one of the oldest taverns in London, and one of the places where Guy Fawkes and his associates assembled to concert means for carrying the Gunpowder Plot into effect.†

* "Percy Histories," quoted in the *Mirror*, January 24, 1824, p. 55.

† *Creed Collection of Tavern Signs* (British Museum Library), vol. ii.

The *Black Boy and Comb*.—This was the sign, apparently, of Thomas Winstone, who sold the famous Hungary Water once much in vogue, and who removed in 1722 from the *Black Boy and Comb* in Fleet Street to the *Black Boy and Comb* on Ludgate Hill, a toyshop at the corner of Belle Savage Inn.* In the *History of Signboards*, it is stated that the sign of the *Comb* arose from the combs dangling at the doors of the shops where they were sold. This is questionable. Why should the Company of Combmakers be left in the lurch in accounting for the origin of the sign? Their arms are: Azure a lion passant guardant between three combs, or; and the crest, on a wreath a mount, thereon an elephant standing against a tree, all proper.†

The Hungary Water, advertised so much at the *Black Boy and Comb*, is, when genuine, a pure spirit distilled from the rosemary, and is strongly scented with the rich perfume of that aromatic plant. Salmon, in his *New London Dispensatory*, 1676, says of the flowers of the rosemary that "they help all Infirmities of the Head, proceeding from cold and moisture, dry the Brain, quicken the Senses, cause Watchfulness, cure Palsies, strengthen the Nerves, cure the Yellow Jaundice, evil Breath, preserve Health, and keep back Old Age; you may either make them into a Conserve or Preserve, or make a strong Tincture with rectified Spirit of Wine, or Rhenish Wine. Of these Flowers is made the Queen of Hungaria's Water, so much esteemed and cried up all the World over."‡ It will be seen by the above remarks of Salmon that Beckmann is wrong when he says that the botanists of the seventeenth century "spoke of and extolled the various properties of rosemary without mentioning Hungary Water."§ Beckmann observes that the name *l'eau de la reine d'Hongrie* was probably chosen by those who in later times prepared rosemary-water for sale, in order to give greater consequence and credit to their commodity, implying and even allowing that

* See *London Journal*, December 15, 1722.

† Ben Jonson's partiality for the Devil Tavern led him to take up his residence, as Aubrey says, "without Temple Bar, at a combmaker's shop."

‡ *Dispensatory*, p. 119, col. a. See also R. J. Thornton's *New Family Herbal*, 1810, p. 29.

§ *History of Inventions*, Bohn, 1846, vol. i., p. 317.

the name of *aqua vitæ*, and the practice of distilling spirit of wine upon aromatic herbs, may have been known in Hungary so early as the fourteenth century.* In the advertisements alluded to the description "right French Hungary Water" was due to the genuine French brand having been prepared particularly at Beaucaire, Montpellier, and other places in Languedoc, where rosemary grew in great abundance. Of the genuine it was announced that "one spoonful turns a Glass of Water as white as Milk, which the counterfeit Sort made here only turns of a Sky Colour, by reason the Spirit and Flowers are not so good in this Country as in France."† The *Black Boy and Comb* was again removed in 1726 "from the Bell Savage Inn over the Way, next Door to the Pastry Cook's on Ludgate Hill."

At the *Black Boy and Harrow* in St. Martin's Lane might be had, in accordance with notice given by "Sir John Yeomans, the Great Mustard Master-General, . . . his new-invented Royal Flower of MUSTARD-SEED (which will keep good in the Flower, as long as in the Seed). . . . This Noble Flower makes the best and most wholesome Mustard in the whole World, by mixing it according to the printed Directions, etc."‡

At the *Black Boy and Pelican* (in her nest) "uppon Wapping Wall" dwelt, in 1667, Francis Palmer, a tobacconist.§

The *Black Boy and Truss* was the sign of John Pindar, in Bartholomew Close, West Smithfield. It was not till the year 1771 that a transverse spring truss for ruptures was patented by Robert Brand and by many other persons since. But the hernial truss for what was called a "bursten belly" was being advertised so early as 1721, the advertisement being accompanied by a woodcut representing a "blackamore" with truss in hand :

"Made and sold only by John Pindar, at the Black Boy and Truss. . . . Fine Leather and Dimity Trusses for the Cure of Ruptures,

* *History of Inventions*, Bohn, 1846, vol. i., p. 317.

† *London Journal*, April 7, 1721, and December 15, 1722; *Craftsman*, September 20, and October 4, 1729; and *Daily Advertiser*, No. 3,612, where there is a cut representing a black boy holding a comb in one hand, and a bottle of the water in the other.

‡ *London Journal*, December 15, 1722.

§ *Burn's Beaujoy Tokens*, No. 1260.

easy to a new born Babe, and effectual in keeping up the Ruptures in Old and Young, and by far exceeds all sorts of Steel Trusses. Those in the Country sending their Bigness round their Wast, and which Side the Rupture is, may be well served. He likewise maketh Strait Stocking and Navel Trusses that are entirely of a new Invention, and the Experience of them has proved a wonderful Happiness to many Persons, even beyond Expectation.

"N.B.—Those that come may depend on a Cure, if curable, he being never known to fail, his Wife being as able and dexterous in curing them of her own Sex. N.B.—Those that are disposed to have Steel Trusses, may have of all Sorts. N.B.—The said John Pindar married the Daughter of the famous Mr. William Jones who practised the Business, and kept the said House for above 30 Years; and for preventing Mistakes, the House goes up with 5 stone Steps."*

At the *Black Bull*, in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's, where a burial society was held, the first article announced "That whereas many persons find it very difficult to bury themselves . . ."†

The *Bull sable*, with horns, hoofs, and members *or*, was an early badge of the House of Clare or Clarence, through which the line of York derived their right to the throne.‡ This black bull was, until 1904, represented outside the old inn of that sign opposite Fetter Lane, Holborn, where, on the unimpeachable authority of Betsy Prig in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, "all the drinks is good." The horns and hoofs of the bull were, as I remember, correctly gilded in accordance with the heraldic description of the badge of the ancient House of Clare. The black bull was used as a badge by Edward IV., in memory of his descent from Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence. In front of the *George* Inn at Glastonbury are, or were, to be

* *London Journal*, June 24, 1721; and *Mist's Weekly Journal*, September 3, 1726.

† *Encyclopædia of Wit*, circa 1800, p. 268.

‡ List of signs originating from badges in Bagford's *Collectanea de Arte Typographia*, Harleian MS., 5910, part ii.; and among the badges of Richard Duke of York, described on a blank leaf at the beginning of the Digby MS., 82, Bodleian Library, Oxford, is one "Black Bolle, rough, his Hornes and his deyes and membrys of Gold, by the Honor of Clare" (*Archæologia*, vol. xviii.).

seen the arms of Edward IV., supported on the dexter side by a lion, and on the sinister by a bull. But what has become of the old lifelike sign of the *Bull* with golden hoofs?

In 1737, on the night of December 5, a fire broke out at Mrs. Holmes's, the *Bull* Inn in Holborn, which entirely consumed the stables, and greatly damaged those of the *Bell* Inn adjoining. By the timely assistance of the firemen, however, the damage was confined to the stables of the *Bull* and the *Bell*. The fire broke out in a hayloft between the stabling of the two inns.*

Here Mrs. Gamp at night relieved Betsy Prig in the nursing of Mr. Lewsome. "There is a gent, sir, at the *Bull* in Holborn," she told Mr. Mould, the undertaker, "as has been took ill there, and is bad abed. They have a day nurse as was recommended from Bartholomew's, who well I knows her, Mr. Mould, her name bein' Mrs. Prig, the best of creeturs. But she is otherways engaged at night, and they are in wants of night-watching, consequent she says to them, having reposed the greatest friendliness in me for twenty year: 'The soberest person going, and the best of blessings in a sick-room is Mrs. Gamp.'"† Then again, as Mrs. Gamp looked out of the window of the inn, she remarked, "A little dull, but not so bad as might be. I'm glad to see a parapidge in case of fire, and lots of roofs and chimley-pots to walk upon." I remember Mrs. Rosanna Warren's tenancy in the nineties, and that she had a bar-parlour where Dickens was said to have made notes for *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Near the *Black Bull* in the Old Bailey, 1690, was printed for Richard Baldwin the third of three dialogues by the facetious Thomas Brown, a skit upon Dryden, entitled *The Reasons of Mr. Hains the Player's Conversion and Re-conversion*.

The *Black Bull* on Tower Hill.—At a dirty alehouse with this sign Otway, the poet and dramatic writer, died in the greatest penury in the year 1685, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, an early death caused by his "negligence of the consequences of hard drinking."‡ "Having been compelled by his

necessities," says Johnson, "to contract debts, and hunted, as is supposed, by the terriers of the law, he retired to a public-house on Tower Hill, where he is said to have died of want, or, as it is related by one of his biographers, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied. He went out, as is reported, almost naked, in the rage of hunger, and, finding a gentleman in a neighbouring coffee-house, asked him for a shilling. The gentleman gave him a guinea, and Otway, going away, bought a roll, and was choked with the first mouthful."* No sign of the *Bull* is to be found on Tower Hill now, and the exact site of Otway's tavern is unknown. Neither does any stone mark the spot where the poet was buried in St. Clement Dane's Churchyard, April 16, 1685.†

"Newly come from Germany, several hundreds of very choice Canary-Birds of White, Black, Mottled, and other Colours, which are to be Sold by Thomas Bland at the *Black Bull* at Tower Dock, London."‡

At the *Black Bull* in Wood Street the landlord's "Tap Exercise" consisted

In drawing York's Pale-Ale, or Bull's Milk Beer,
And right Barbadoes Rum, that's neat and clear.§

At times in its history the *Black Bull* in Whitechapel appears to have been the most famous London inn for travellers on the great Essex Road; from Barking, Ilford, Epping, and Hornchurch, to Bishop's Stortford, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, as far as Ipswich, all Essex bent on London trundled to the *Bull* in Whitechapel.|| So early as 1741 you might have—

"POST-CHAISES FOR HARWICH.

"This is to acquaint the Publick, that the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Harwich are ready to furnish any Gentlemen, or others, with Post-Chaises, at the same warning as for Post-Horses, at any Hour, either in the Day or Night; and that Gentlemen, who have occasion to go Post upon the Harwich Road, are desir'd to

* Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, 1827, vol. i., p. 210.

† L. Hutton's *Literary Landmarks*, 1889, p. 231.

‡ Eighteenth-century newspaper cutting.

§ *Vade Mecum for Maltroums*, part ii., circa 1700.

|| Carey's *Book of Roads*.

* *St. James's Evening Post*, December 6, 1737.

† *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

‡ List of Dramatic Poets, 1747, British Museum Library.

apply to Mr. Roberts, Post-Master, at the *Black Bull* in Whitechapel.*

Again :

"This is to acquaint all Gentlemen, and others, who may have Occasion to go Post, on the Norwich, Yarmouth, and Harwich Roads, that the Post Office, which was lately kept at the *King's Arms* in Leadenhall Street, is now remov'd to the *Black Bull* in Whitechapel; where all Gentlemen, and others, going Post on those several Roads, will be furnish'd with Horses and Guides, by
"Their most humble Servant,

"THOMAS ROBERTS."

The *Black Bull* must have afforded rest and comfort to many a sturdy Essex farmer when he journeyed to London to dispose of his corn and hay at the Whitechapel Haymarket. About the year 1750, the landlord Johnson, formerly "boots" at the inn, was in such good credit with his customers that they left their samples with him, and he acted as middleman with so much satisfaction that he shortly after opened an office upon Bear Quay, styling himself "The Factor of the Essex Farmers." Having no rival, he acquired a good fortune, which he left to his son; it afterwards descended to his grandson, whose partner, a Mr. Neville, afterwards assumed the name of Claude Scott, and with the money bequeathed by the father of his partner carried on an extensive business as a corn-factor.

Then in 1815 the *Bull* was kept by Mrs. Anne Nelson, a famous hostess, whose guests were still mostly from the East Anglian counties. Mr. Norman informs us that she could make up nearly 200 beds, and lodged and boarded about three dozen of her guards and coachmen. Most of her trade was to Essex and Suffolk, but she also owned the Exeter coach. She must have been landlady on the memorable occasion when Mr. Pickwick arrived in a cab after "two mile o' danger at eightpence," and it was through this very archway that he and his companions were driven by the elder Weller when they started on their adventurous journey to Ipswich.†

* *Daily Advertiser*, November 7, 1741.

† *English Illustrated Magazine*, December, 1890, "The Inns and Taverns of Old London," by Philip Norman.

The sign may well have had its origin in some connection with the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, as in the case also probably of the *Blue Boar* Inn close by. The visits of the Earls of Oxford to London from Castle Hedingham in Essex would certainly be by way of the Whitechapel Road. Whether the sign was hung out by one of his retainers or not, certain it is that the Bull, or "Ox crossing a ford," a rebus on the word Oxford, was a badge of the De Veres,* and the sign, to be properly represented, should resemble a seal of 1597, where a species of bull, evidently of a wild type, is crossing a stream.

A nice point in tavern law in connection with the *Black Bull*, 358, Fulham Road, was explained by Mr. Rose, the local magistrate. If during a gale in March, 1895, anyone had noticed a man hurrying home with a pewter-pot on his head, he need not have supposed the covering was the latest thing in hats, warranted by its weight not to blow away. The fact was that the man's ordinary hat had been distrained upon by the manageress of the *Black Bull* for drink supplied, and the hatless man had appropriated a pewter-pot as a substitute. He called it his pot-hat. But Mr. Rose explained to the energetic landlady that she had done wrong to distrain the hat, just as the man had done wrong to clothe his head in a pewter-pot. She ought to have seen that the beer was paid for before she even drew it, because the very drawing of it, even without blowing off the froth, brought the price within the category of civil debts recoverable only by due process of law. The manageress must sue in the county court for the price of the beer—fourpence.‡

At the *Black Bull* Inn, the upper end of Hatton Garden, was

"To be SOLD

"A Very good handsome Chariot. Enquire, etc."‡

* See *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Association, "Badges of the De Veres," by the Rev. H. L. Elliot. There was a Cowford in the ancient parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 228). Chaucer has the word "Oxenford" in full for "Oxford": "A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also" (Prologue to *Canterbury Tales*).

† "London Day by Day," *Daily Telegraph*, March 26, 1895.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, January 26, 1742.

The *Black Bull* in Cornhill was a ballad sign,* probably identical with the *Black Bull* "over against the Royal Exchange" in Cornhill, the sign of a bookseller.†

The *Black Bull* seems to have been in the days of Taylor the water-poet the sign of what was known later as the *Bull Inn* in Bishopsgate Street. Here the wainmen from Cambridgeshire used to lodge. The "royal farthing tokens," nicknamed "Haringtons," from Lord Harington, the patentee, were launched upon an indignant public in 1613, "from the office in London, in Bishopsgate streete, neere to the signe of the *Black Bull*. They are said to have been utterly worthless, and were issued prohibitory of all private tokens."‡

Old Hobson the carrier, immortalized proverbially in "Hobson's choice; that or none,"§ amassed a comfortable fortune in his journeyings between his own home in Cambridge and the *Bull Inn*, Bishopsgate, where a curious portrait of Hobson, mounted on a stately black nag, was preserved for many years,|| afterwards passing into the hands of Messrs. Swann and Sons, the Cambridge carriers. The yard of the *Bull* supplied a stage to our early actors before Burbage and his fellows obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for erecting a permanent building for theatrical entertainments.¶

The roads traversed by the coaches from the *Bull*, in the middle of the eighteenth century, had their fair share of experiences with the highwayman, as shown in the following announcement :

"The NORWICH Stage-Coach,

That goes the Essex Road,

SETS out from the BULL INN in Bishopsgate-Street, London, on Monday the 5th instant, and goes in three Days, and will continue going from the said Inn every Monday and Wednesday during the Winter.

* See the *Blackamoor's Heart*, etc., Tracts B, 484, British Museum Library.

† Bagford, Harleian Collection, 5996, No. 159.

‡ See Burns's *Beaufoy Tokens*.

§ The true meaning of this proverb, which is often perverted, is that there is plenty, but you must make such choice as not to hurt another who is to come after you (see *Spectator*, No. 509).

|| Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, vol. iii., p. 236.

¶ Collier's *Annals of the Stage*, vol. iii., p. 298.

The Lynn Stage-Coach, that goes the Essex Road, sets out from the aforesaid Inn on Wednesday the 7th instant, and goes in three Days, and will continue going every Wednesday during the Winter. The St. Edmund's Bury and Sudbury Stage-Coaches, in two Days, and the Braintree Stage-Coach, in one Day, set out from the aforesaid Inn on Monday the 5th instant, and will continue going every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during the Winter. Perform'd by

ALEXANDER APPELYARD BENJAMIN POTTINGER
THOMAS GOODCHILD ST. GEORGE NORMAN.

"N.B. To prevent the being under the same Inconvenience that attended the Stage-Coaches to the abovesaid Towns last Winter, that is, their going from London so early in the Morning, and their getting to their Inns so late, by which the Coaches were often robb'd, and the Passengers very much fatigued, the above Stage-Coaches do not set out from London till Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and will be perform'd with five Sets of Horses to Norwich, five Sets of Horses to Lynn, four Sets of Horses to Bury, three to Sudbury, two to Braintree, and by the Conveniency of changing Horses so often, the Passengers will get to their Inns by Day-light."*

In another advertisement the fares are stated to be: To Norwich, 10s.; Lynn, 10s.; Bury, 8s.; Sudbury, 7s.; Heningham (? Hedingham), 6s.; and Braintree, 5s.† During the first half of the eighteenth century the great approaches to the capital were haunted by mounted highwaymen either singly or in bodies. Paragraphs innumerable appear in the prints of the period describing robberies committed upon travellers and the mails. Sanguinary encounters were frequent, and few travelled by coach unless well armed. Sir Francis Wronghead's mode of travelling to London was not unusual. Two strong carthorses were added to the four old geldings that drew the ponderous family carriage laden at the top with trunks and boxes, while seven persons and a lap-dog were stowed within. The danger of famine was averted by a travelling larder comprising baskets of plum-cake, Dutch gingerbread, Cheshire cheese,

* *Daily Advertiser*, October 1, 1741.

† *Ibid.*, February 9, 1742.

Naples biscuits, neat's tongues, and cold boiled beef; the risk of sickness was provided for by bottles of usquebaugh, black cherry brandy, cinnamon water, sack, tent, and strong beer; while the convoy was protected by a basket-hilted sword, a Turkish scimitar, an old blunderbuss, a bag of bullets, and a great horn of gunpowder.*

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



RUTLAND is the smallest of English counties, but its magazine is very far from being the least important of county periodicals. I have been looking through the second volume of the *Rutland Magazine*, just published by Mr. C. Matkin, Oakham—which includes the eight quarterly parts for 1905

and 1906—and found something to interest or attract on nearly every page. The editor wisely sticks to his text, and the articles deal almost exclusively with Rutland themes, which is as it should be. The volume opens with an article on the manorial history of Uppingham, and among other topographical contributions are papers on Stamford, Ridlington—a manor held of old by a rent of 12s. and one pound of pepper yearly—and the village of Stoke Dry, formerly the home of the Digbys. The churches of the places named are described fully, with excellent illustrations. Several papers by Mr. G. Phillips deal with “Rutland Authors and their Books,” and one of these worthies was Vincent Wing, whose biography is illustrated by the curious portrait which I am courteously allowed to reproduce on the next page. Wing is well known as one of the seventeenth century astrological almanac-makers, whose productions had such an enormous popularity. Mr. Phillips remarks that the Stationers' Company considered a

* See the amusing picture of the manners of the time in the *Provoked Husband*; or, *A Journey to London*, by Sir John Vanbrugh.

sale of 50,000 copies a year of Wing's almanacs an indifferent one. The portrait is from an old print.

Among the other contents of the *Rutland Magazine* I note readable papers on “Local Provincialisms”—a capital collection—“May Day at Stretton,” “Edith Weston Village Institutions,” a “Household Inventory of 1680,” and “Horseshoe Folk-Lore,” with two plates of the peers' and royal tributary shoes which adorn the walls of the old castle hall of Oakham; an account of human remains of the Anglo-Saxon period found in the county; and a curious eighteenth-century ghost story relating to Uppingham. The illustrations throughout the volume, which is most creditably printed and produced, are admirable.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society held on February 25, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., Rector of Rampton, read portions of a paper explanatory of the *Vetus Liber Archidiaconatus Eliensis*, a manuscript of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, now preserved in the library of Gonville and Caius College. This document of an old-time Archdeacon of Ely Mr. White supposed to be a kind of commonplace book, put together at odd moments. It contains several regulations for the guidance in secular affairs of ministers of religion. For instance, a clergyman shall not lend out money at interest, such a proceeding being held to contravene the injunction, “Lend, hoping for nothing again.” Priests are to warn their hearers against overlaying their children, against secret marriages and drinking bouts. There are also references to testatory matters, because in days gone by wills were proved in the archdeacon's court. The inventories of Church goods, which occupy sixty-seven pages of the book, treat of property in the Deaneries of Cambridge, Camps—which then extended over a much larger area than it comprises at the present time—Chesterton, Barton, Shingay, Wisbech, and Ely, for all these were under the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Ely. The only part written in English relates to the drawing up of wills, and, according to Mr. White, “the English is, perhaps, worse than the Latin.” The reader of the paper thought the



VINCENT WING.
(From an old print.)

society could not undertake a more useful work than that of printing the book. At the same meeting Baron von Hügel read a paper

on a gold armilla found in Grunty Fen in 1844, and now belonging to the Cambridge Archæological Museum.

Mr. H. B. McCall, the author of a *History of Midcaldor*, is about to publish through Mr. Elliot Stock *The Early History of Bedale*. It will contain a record of the principal historic events which have affected the town, and the fortunes of the chief political and military leaders of the district, giving special attention to the events during the thirteenth century and down to the Rebellion of 1569. The ecclesiastical part of the book refers to the many interesting churches of the district. In the historical portions will be found much new information which has not hitherto been opened up. The work is illustrated by many views, plans, pedigrees, etchings, etc.

In the illustrated "Review of Art" of the February number of the *Rivista d' Italia*, Signor L. de Gregori discusses the debt early Italian art owes to the East. Dr. Munoz, whose book (*L'Art Byzantin à l'Exposition de Grottaferrata*. Rome: Danesi, 1906) is the subject of the article, has made a special study of mediæval art, and has brought to light fresh proofs of the theory of its Oriental origin, hitherto maintained by German scholars, but not entirely accepted in Italy itself. In the exhibition at Grottaferrata there are many examples of the *icons* from the Russian schools at Kiev, Novgorod, and Moscow, dating from the tenth to the seventeenth centuries. It is in the latter that we find work of real artistic merit combined with the traditional style, such as the "Christ" of Simon Ouchakoff (1626-1686) at Moscow. In the article a reproduction of this *icon* is given, as well as a modern example from the Sterbini Collection at Rome, a good instance of the fixed convention which has governed the Orthodox Church from the earliest Christian era to the present day, quite impervious to outside influences of art. This "artistic phenomenon" Dr. Munoz attributes to the fact that the Eastern Church regarded the maker of *icons* rather as a theologian than as an artist.

The illustrations also include a reproduction of an early twelfth-century manuscript, *The Doctrine of St. Dorothea*, from the monastery at Monte Cassino. Dr. Munoz is of opinion that the Benedictine monks, famous for their

illuminated manuscripts, drew their inspiration largely from Syrian and Greek examples. This influence has been generally recognized in Southern Italy, a notable example being found in the British Museum in an eighth-century Gospel. Dr. Munoz has in the press a new edition of the manuscript at Rossano, to be reproduced in facsimile, the photographs for the first time to be taken direct from the pages of the manuscript itself. He is also preparing to publish some illuminated books he has found in the mysterious library of the Seraglio at Constantinople, where no one penetrates without an *irade* from the Sultan himself.

Mr. C. A. Bernon, of Pendeen, Bowes Road, Walton-on-Thames, is collecting material for a *Genealogical Directory*, to contain the names and addresses of all those who are interested in genealogical study, with the surnames of the families in which they are interested. Genealogical students should write to Mr. Bernon for particulars.

The library of the late Dr. William Roots, F.S.A., was sold by Messrs. Hodgson on March 20. In a note on the collection contributed to the *Surrey Advertiser*, Mr. S. W. Kershaw pointed out that the name of Dr. Roots has long been known in the county, and especially at Kingston. The charters of Kingston were translated by George Roots, and published in 1797. This attempt to make these documents better known has been followed by the efforts of the Corporation to have them arranged in order. An abstract of these papers was published in the third report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1872. Among the works in Dr. Roots's library included in the sale were a unique copy of Aubrey's *Surrey*, purchased from the famous "Strawberry Hill" Collection. More than two hundred topographical views, portraits, and sepia drawings of churches and monuments are inserted in this copy. A companion history, Brayley's *Surrey*, is also fully illustrated by more than five hundred prints, portraits, water-colour drawings, etc., and handsomely bound in eleven volumes. An item of local interest was the diary of Dr. Thomas Roots between 1749 and 1756, containing entries of his visits to patients, includ-

ing attendance on David Garrick, who was then living at Hampton.

One comes sometimes upon articles with an antiquarian flavour in unlooked-for directions. The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—a weekly trade paper now in its sixtieth year, of which I never heard till a copy reached me the other day—is printing a series of articles dealing with “Printers’ and Booksellers’ ‘Privileges’ and Licences of the Olden Times,” a subject which includes not only royal privileges and the like, such as the example printed in full in the paper before me (the issue for March 7)—the royal privilege granting exclusive copyright to Palsgrave in his *L’Éclaircissement de la Langue Française*, 1530—but, necessarily, to a considerable extent, the history of copyright.

Penn’s Country and Other Buckinghamshire Sketches is the title of a new book by Mr. E. S. Roscoe, announced to be published very shortly. The work is accompanied by an itinerary, some interesting biographical notes, and a full index. It will contain many illustrations of the locality, including photographs of buildings, a facsimile of Gray’s manuscript of the *Elegy*, and some portraits, hitherto unpublished, of celebrities of the district.

In a very interesting article on “Assurbanipal’s Library” at Nineveh, in the *Globe* of March 11, from which I regret I can give only one brief quotation, Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen remarks: “If the architecture and decoration of the Assyrian palaces was a vindication of the culture of the House of Ninus, how much more astonishing was the discovery of a vast mass of literature embracing almost every branch of human knowledge! The discovery of the rich library in the palace of Assurbanipal is undoubtedly the greatest event in the chronicles of Oriental literature. The pedantic classical school who had expended their sarcasm on the unlettered East—the land of dream and fable—had now to face a literature of the highest standard. It was not merely a religious literature, a collection of hymns and prayers: it possessed far more solid elements. The tablets found show that the scribes studied their literature. Commentaries, dictionaries, and critical

works show a love of literature, not mere making of books. The Ninevite library presents several curious features which it has hitherto been difficult to explain. In the first place we have no tablets, except State documents or historical inscriptions, prior to the reign of Assurbanipal (668-625 B.C.), which shows that the library was founded in his reign. Next, the careful arrangement of the tablets in groups and sets, with in many cases an index or catalogue, shows that it was formed on a definite plan, and not a gradual growth during a long period of time. Finally, very large numbers of the tablets have a colophon or endorsement which states that they were ‘like the old copy,’ which shows that they were new editions of older works.”

Mr. Bertram Dobell announced, in the *Athenæum* of March 16, his discovery of a remarkable manuscript copy of Sir Philip Sidney’s *Arcadia*. He believes it to be not merely an “*Arcadia*,” but *the* “*Arcadia*.” “It differs greatly,” he writes, “from the printed texts. It contains much matter which is not to be found in the latter, while it omits much that appears in them. It gives us five new poems, and many fresh readings in the known poems. Among the ‘*Dyvers and Sondry Sonetts*’ there is also an unknown poem.” Mr. Dobell concludes: “Short of the discovery of a Shakespearean manuscript, it is hard to imagine a more valuable treasure-trove of its kind. Two things are plain: firstly, that it should find a place in one of our great public libraries; and, secondly, that it should be printed with as little delay as possible.”

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. LII. of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society’s *Proceedings* contains a varied assortment of good papers, besides the usual business details and a full account of the annual meeting. The latter was held at Minehead, under the presidency of Mr. G. F. Luttrell. Cleeve, Dunster, Withycombe,

Porlock, and Selworthy, were among the many interesting places visited. The part of the volume devoted to papers opens with a full historical account of Cleve Abbey from its foundation between 1186 and 1191 to the Dissolution, with many documentary illustrations by the Rev. F. W. Weaver. Mr. St. George Gray follows with a description of the Stone Circle on Withypool Hill, Exmoor, to which we referred in a recent "Note," which was accidentally discovered a few years ago. Mr. Gray carefully examined the Circle last August, and found that the remaining stones, nearly forty in number, enclosed a circular area about 40 yards in diameter, and "that there was no doubt that the site represented a 'Stone Circle' of prehistoric origin, dating, perhaps, from the early Bronze Age." The paper is illustrated by a map and plan. Mr. Gray contributes one or two other shorter notes, and, with Mr. A. Bulleid, gives an elaborate and very interesting account, fully illustrated, of a portion of the excavations on the site of the Glastonbury Lake Village in 1905 and 1906. In "Screenwork in the Churches of the Minehead District," Mr. F. B. Bond has a delightful subject, for ancient woodwork is abundant in the old churches of the country round Minehead and Dunster, and Mr. Bond is well able to do justice to the theme. The paper is accompanied by eleven capital illustrations. Other papers in the volume are an account, with photograph, of a "Prehistoric Boat found at Shapwick, 1906," by Mr. A. Bulleid; "The Norman Conquest of Somerset," by the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell; "On the Position of Church Doorways," by the Rev. R. A. Cayley—a brief study which would bear expansion—and some *Miscellanea*, including a note on a "Possible Site of a Roman Villa on Ham Hill," by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter.

The *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society for the year 1906, issued to members, contain the following amongst other papers: "The Churchwardens' Accounts of Worfield, 1523-1532," edited by Mr. H. B. Walters, who also contributes "The Church Bells of Shropshire, Deaneries of Pontesbury, Condover, Oswestry, and Llangollen"; "The Sequestration Papers of Thomas Pigott, of Chetwynd," edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; "Notes on the Parish of Worthen and Caus Castle," by the late Rev. Lancelot John Lee; "The Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327, Stottesden Hundred," with notes by Miss Auden; "Sir Richard de Sandford of Sandford," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; "Shropshire Feet of Fines, 1218-1248"; "The Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury," and "The Mayors of Shrewsbury," by the late Joseph Morris; "The College of Tong," by the Rev. J. E. Auden; "The Escapades of Richard Peshale, of Chetwynd," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; "The History of Chirbury," edited by Miss MacLeod; "The Topographical History of Shrewsbury," by the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway; and a biographical notice of the late Mr. William Phillips, F.L.S. There are also sixteen minor papers or notes under the head of "Miscellanea," a number of illustrations, and a capital and well-arranged index to the volume. The papers are of a high order, and the volume is quite up to the average.

The last part for 1906 of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society* contains an "Account of the Bishops of Cork," edited, with notes, by Colonel Lunham, from a manuscript once in the possession of the Augustinian Convent in Cork, of which a copy is preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. The paper is illustrated by a plate of the Seals of Cork and a map of Cork drawn by a French artist *circa* 1506. Other papers are the first part of "An Irish Account of the Battle of Kinsale"; "The Rhincrew Duel in 1826," by Canon Moore; "Medals of the Kerry Legion and Baltimore Legion," illustrated, by Mr. R. Day; and the first part of "A History of the O'Mahony Septs of Kinelmeky and Ivagha," by Canon O'Mahony.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 7.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith brought forward a suggestion with regard to the timekeepers of the ancient Britons. Among the studies pursued by the Druids of Britain and Gaul Caesar mentions astronomy, and it is difficult to understand how much progress could be made in that science without some instrument for measuring time. Before our forests were cleared and marshes drained, the atmosphere would seldom be clear enough for systematic observation of the heavens, and Strabo states that in Britain the sun was visible only for three or four hours about noon. The theory of clock-stars, adopted by Sir Norman Lockyer, is for the same reason invalid apart from some other system independent of the weather. A possible solution of the problem is suggested by the recent gift to the British Museum of a large bronze vessel found some years ago on the property of the donor, Mr. Richard Wall. By the side of a watercourse communicating with the Berth Pool, near Baschurch, Salop, was unearthed a cauldron of extremely thin metal, with a maximum diameter of 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 12 inches high, and weighing in its present imperfect state nearly 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. On the vertical neck are traces of two iron attachments of anchor form exactly opposite one another, and two rivet-holes for each, while a single rivet-hole near the rim is exactly one-third of the circumference from one of the attachments, and a third has apparently been lost. The base is rounded, and has in the centre a perforation $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, recalling a similar feature in copper bowls till recently used as water-clocks in Ceylon. This primitive type of clock is known also from India, the bowl being placed on the surface of water, and gradually filling till it sinks in a certain period, and is then floated again by an attendant. The time taken to fill and sink was called in Ceylon a *gari*, the day and night together containing 60 or 64 of such divisions. There are Sanskrit texts that take back the use of this kind of water-clock for astronomical purposes before the Christian era. Hemispherical specimens of extremely thin bronze in the national collection have been found in the Thames at Battersea, and at Walthamstow on the site of pile-dwellings, but the latter specimen now has the perforation closed by a rivet: an iron band was riveted

round the rim of each to give some degree of stability. A smaller specimen in the same collection came from the Thames at Hammersmith, while a somewhat heavier bowl, with perforated base and three rivet-holes at equal distances round the rim, probably came from Nimrud. As the Romans had no water-clocks till 159 B.C., and the Greeks as early as the fourth century B.C. had water-clocks on a different principle, it is unlikely that the Britons borrowed from Europe, and quite possible that the device was introduced from Babylonia or India. The Druidic culture has always been associated with Pythagoreanism, and Pythagoras is said to have visited India and many other countries. The Druids are known to have attached special importance to lakes, and the British perforated bronzes were all found near water, though vessels found in similar situations in Scotland and Ireland are all said to be without pierced bases. Should this interpretation of the British specimens be accepted, it would seem probable that the well-known earthworks called the Berth, once in the middle of a mere, were formerly occupied by a college of Druids, who used the enclosed hill as an observatory.—The Rev. E. H. Bates exhibited a palimpsest brass of a lady *circa* 1580, until a recent date in Fivehead Church, Somerset, showing on the reverse portions of one or perhaps two large Flemish brasses *circa* 1360; part of an inscription to Gilbert Thornbern, rector of some unknown place, who died in 1428; and part of another inscription.—*Athenæum*, February 16.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 14.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Dale, as local secretary for Hampshire, sent a report on certain alterations and repairs lately undertaken at Mottisfont Abbey, which had resulted in the discovery of many mediæval features. These had been identified by Mr. Hope, who showed that the main part of the existing house was the nave and crossing of the monastic church, and that the pulpitum at the west of the quire was still in existence as an internal division of the house. Remains of the claustral buildings also existed, and their general arrangement could be laid down with some certainty. A recent removal of turf had revealed parts of the chapter-house, parlour, and dorter, and these, together with the rest of the buildings, had been examined and measured by Mr. C. R. Peers in the autumn of 1906. Mr. Peers then read a paper, illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Dale, on the buildings at Mottisfont, giving an historical introduction to the subject, and exhibiting a plan of the mediæval buildings as far as they have been uncovered. The church has been reduced to a rectangle 135 feet by 34 feet, the presbytery with its chapels, the north transept, and the north chapel of the nave, being destroyed at the Suppression. The earliest work appears at the east end, dating from the last decade of the twelfth century; and at the west of the church the arcade on the south wall is some few years later, showing the gradual progress of the building. Many original features are hidden by panelling, but the most interesting relic is the pulpitum at the west of the choir, which remains virtually intact, and bears the arms of Brewer, the founder; Patrick Chaworth and the Earl of Lancaster, patrons; and Huttoft, Sheriff of South-

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ampton in 1521, and probably the benefactor who gave the money for the pulpitum. The lately exposed chapter-house was of early thirteenth-century date, vaulted in three spans, with marble columns and capitals; and next to it was the parlour, which showed the unusual feature of a doorway from the dorter sub-vault, apparently connected with a day-stair from the dorter which communicated with the parlour, and not, as usual, directly with the cloister. The north end only of the dorter sub-vault is now to be seen, the remainder, together with the frater and warming-house on the south of the cloister, being as yet unexcavated. The infirmary buildings probably lie to the south of the main block, but their site is not certain. The ground story of the western range, with the outer parlour, is in a very good state of preservation, covered with a ribbed vault of four bays. The floor-level in all the claustral buildings has been raised, probably on account of the liability to floods which the lowness of the site entails. The present house is in the main of eighteenth-century date, but contains some sixteenth-century work, probably done by Lord Sandys, to whom the place was granted in 1536; and with little difficulty much more old work might be revealed.—Mr. W. H. Aymer Vallance exhibited a bronze casting inlaid with silver, found at Canterbury some years ago, apparently the pinnacle of a censer of twelfth-century work. He also exhibited portions of a board with sockets and candle-holders on the upper edge, and rude arcing on each side, from Doddington Church, Kent, perhaps part of a rood or candle-beam of the early years of the thirteenth century.—Mr. J. W. Laver exhibited a number of clay objects of unknown use, found on the site of a Roman villa at Grimston, Norfolk. Mr. A. J. Copeland exhibited a Roman iron key with bronze handle, found at Canterbury.—*Athenæum*, March 2.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 28.*—Viscount Dillon, Vice-President, in the chair.—The Rev. Oswald J. Reichel communicated a paper on "The Treasury of God and the Birthright of the Poor," and Mr. Albert Hartshorne exhibited a further series of damasked linen cloths of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

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At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on March 6, the Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "Consecration Crosses and the Ritual connected with Them."

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The ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND met on February 26, Dr. P. W. Joyce in the chair.—The Rev. St. John Seymour read a paper on "Old Dublin Caricatures." The reverend gentleman has made a collection of very quaint and comical pictures, illustrating social and political events, and the manners of the time, sixty or one hundred years ago. These he had thrown on the screen for the benefit of the meeting.—Mr. Henry S. Crawford read a paper on "Irish Crosses," and showed quite a large and interesting number of lantern illustrations. Mr. Crawford has photographed the crosses where he had seen them in different parts of Ireland, and he has marked their sites on the ordnance maps, so that the future inquirer

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may the more easily be able to locate them. The photographs constitute a valuable collection.—Mr. Edward Martyn moved that the paper and the illustrations be referred to the Council for publication.—Mr. J. R. Garstin seconded. He said he had found crosses in Italy with ornamentation similar to that on the old Irish crosses, and that suggested a ground of inquiry as to whether the designs had come from Italy and Rome, or whether they were carried thither from Ireland.—Count Plunkett said that the chronology of the crosses might form a fitting subject of investigation. Mr. Crawford had opened up a wide field of investigation which could not fail to be beneficial and interesting to the archæologist.—The Rev. J. Everard, P.P., sent a paper on "Everard Castle," co. Tipperary.



The paper read at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on March 13 was "Some Account of Cuneiform Tablets: their Production and Contents," by Dr. Pinches.



Dr. Christison presided at the February meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—In the first paper Mr. J. Graham Callander, F.S.A. Scot., gave notices of some recently discovered cists with urns in Aberdeenshire. At Mains of Leslie, in the parish of Premnay, a cist was opened by Mr. Peter Thomson, the farmer, and Mr. John Morrison, measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth and depth. The skeleton lay on its right side in the usual contracted position, and behind the head were the fragments of an urn of the drinking-cup type, finely ornamented with parallel zones of linear patterns impressed in the clay when soft by a comb-like stamp. The skeleton was that of a man about 5 feet 1 inch in height, and between twenty-five and forty-five years of age. At Mill of Wardes, in the parish of Inch, Mr. Alexander Redford discovered a portion of a cinerary urn in the face of a section of a sandpit. No other remains of an interment were found with it, but the urn is remarkable for its small size, being only 4 inches in diameter and a little less in height, and ornamented on the upper part by parallel lines obliquely crossing each other, and drawn with a pointed tool. At East Law, in the parish of Rayne, Mr. Alexander Gilmour, the farmer, came upon a cist, the walls of which had been roughly built instead of being made with slabs as usual, in which were found some fragments of a cinerary urn, which had been about 9 inches in diameter at the mouth. No bones or other remains were discovered in connection with the cist, which, however, seemed to have been disturbed before. Other cases of cists with dry-built walls have occurred in the same district.

In the second paper, which was a report on stone circles in the North-East of Scotland surveyed in 1906 by Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant keeper of the Museum, the district of Lower Speyside was dealt with. Several important megalithic remains at Doune of Dalmore, Ballindalloch, and Garmouth were described. A remarkable circle at Lagmore presented features differing from any that have been described, and at Templemore, in Rafford, a group of four monoliths are set in a square form. The report emphasized the

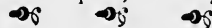
fact that circles with a recumbent stone did not occur on Speyside, and that these continued surveys had now brought the description and planning of the circles of North-East Scotland from Kincardineshire northwards to those of Nairn and those of the Inverness-shire type.

In the third paper the Rev. W. Fotheringham gave an account of the old Cross Kirk of Dunrossness, in Shetland, which was the church of the parish till 1790, and of some remarkable tombstones which still remain in its graveyard.

In the fourth paper, Captain Macdougall, of Dunollie, described the recent excavation of a rock shelter at Dunollie, Oban. The floor contained a deposit of about 2 feet deep in the centre of black earth mixed with ashes, shells of edible molluscs, and bones of animals broken and split, evidently the remains of the food of the occupants. Near the edge of the deposit were found the bones of an infant. The only manufactured object discovered was a well-made bone needle, about 3 inches in length.

Mr. A. J. S. Brook described three brooches exhibited by Mrs. A. L. Traill. One was an open circular Highland brooch of silver, ornamented with engraved foliage ornament and circles, and anchor patterns inlaid in niello, and having on the back the date 1766; another was a Luckenbooth brooch, also of silver, in the shape of a crowned heart, with initials engraved on the back; the third a brooch of brass, found in Tiree prior to 1859 by the late Dr. W. F. Skene.

Of three old watches, exhibited by Mr. William Ranken, the first, a gold verge watch, belonged to James Kettle, writer, in Edinburgh, who died in 1793; the second, a gold verge repeating watch of French make, with enamelled dial, and figures of a female and Cupid in relief, which strike the bells in dumb show, is also of the latter part of the eighteenth or early part of the nineteenth century; the third, a hall-marked silver watch of 1755, in the inside of the outer case of which are inserted three sampler watch labels, sewn on coloured silk, and bearing inscriptions indicating that they were presents from the ladies whose initials they bear. Similar embroidered silk sampler labels are frequently found in watches of about the commencement of last century. Mr. Ranken also exhibited a case of small pistols, popularly called ladies' pistols, dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. They are of very fine workmanship, under 5 inches in length, with flint locks, the name of the maker, John M'Farlane, being found in the directory of the time as a gun-maker in Parliament Square, Edinburgh.



At the meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 15, the Rev. Bryan Dale in the chair, Mr. George Hepworth gave a much appreciated illustrated lecture on "Yorkshire, Historic and Picturesque."

At the meeting on March 1, Mr. J. A. Clapham presiding, Mr. W. A. Brigg lectured on "A Forgotten Manor"—viz., that of Exley, in the parish of Keighley. Mr. Brigg produced a grant made in the fourteenth year of the reign of Elizabeth from Francis Paslewe, of Riddlesden, and Walter Paslewe, his son, to John Paslewe, of Wiswall, in the county of Lancashire,

for £300, and a previous grant of lands in the manor, made in the twenty-fourth year of Henry VIII. Certain entries in Kirkby's Inquest and in an Inquest Post-mortem, made in 1546, on the death of Walter Paslewe, were also read by Mr. Brigg to suggest that the manor of Exley was a sub-manor of that of Bingley, but he admitted that he was unable to throw further light on the origin of the manor. It was shortly afterwards sold by John Paslewe to the Laycocks, of Carr Head, Cowling, and afterwards of Lincolnshire, and was held by them until 1774, when it was sold to Mr. George Griffin, and no further evidence of its existence was known to him. Mr. Brigg also read certain quaintly worded Chancery proceedings which took place in the time of Elizabeth between John Paslewe and Robert Rishworth, the latter of whom eventually succeeded in ousting the Paslewes from their Riddlesden estate. The lecture gave rise to an interesting discussion. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the Rev. Bryan Dale, and seconded by Mr. John Clapham. Mr. Harry Speight, in supporting the motion, expressed a wish that Mr. Brigg would take up the task of compiling a history of his own parish of Kildwick.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—February 20.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Morrieson read a paper on "The Influence of War on the Coinage of England," in which he traced the close connection between the legends and devices of the money and passing constitutional changes in the history of England. In illustration of this subject the author, Mr. Bernard Roth, and Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited a large series of coins.—Mr. Nathan Heywood contributed a paper on "The Coins of the Ionian State," with special reference to the nineteenth century, and exhibited a selection of the coinage.—In a note on the Irish copper pieces known as "St. Patrick's Pence," Mr. W. Sharp Ogden made the suggestion that they were issued for political purposes, and that their legends would bear a double interpretation.—An autograph album, presented to the Society by Mr. T. A. Carlyon, was exhibited, in which Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had graciously written their signatures.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner exhibited specimens of the coins of Carausius recently found on the Little Orme, North Wales; Mr. L. A. Lawrence three varieties of the pennies of Edward the Confessor; Mr. A. H. Baldwin a seventeenth-century token issued by Samuel Benet for his coach between the Queen's Head, Windsor, and the Eagle and Child in the Strand; and Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher coins of the Ionian Isles and Richard Greenwood's seventeenth-century token of Dublin.

On February 26 Mr. Edward Wooler read a paper before the DARLINGTON NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB on "The Romans in and around Darlington." There were no traces, he said, of the Roman occupation of Darlington proper, but in almost every direction around it many most interesting discoveries had been made from time to time, which proved conclusively that there had been a more or less permanent occupation by the Romans. For many years

he had been engaged in investigations having reference to the Roman occupation in the North, and had made minute examinations of the ancient British camp at Stanwick, which was the largest of the kind that had been discovered in Great Britain. It appeared to have been a gigantic but ineffectual attempt to repel the Roman invasion. So huge was that encampment—it covered some 800 acres—that he concluded that several tribes sank their internecine differences and combined to stem the progress of the invaders. He conjectured that Caractacus, the chief of the Silures, when defeated by Ostorius, sought refuge at Stanwick camp, and was there betrayed into the hands of the Romans by Cartismandua, the Queen of the Brigantes. Probably the name Catterick, given to a village but a few miles away, commemorated the actual place of the betrayal. But it was at Piercebridge that the most definite and important traces of Roman occupation had been discovered. The Romans had a military station there some 230 yards west of the Watling Street. It was 610 feet wide and 765 feet long, giving an area within the walls of some 10½ acres, which was a large size for a Roman station. Nearly 180 years ago an aqueduct a yard wide and about 4 feet deep was discovered. It had evidently been constructed to supply the camp and its fosse with water; and up to the end of the eighteenth century the remains of a Roman bridge across the Tees were distinctly visible. In addition to a large number of coins, pieces of Samian and other ware had been found at Piercebridge, and a small bronze statue of Mercury, of elegant workmanship, stone altars, and other inscribed or sculptured stones, and a stone coffin with a skeleton 6 feet long. Near Cliffe Hall, close by, a Roman memorial-stone was found.

At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on February 27, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., contributed a "Note on the Devolution of Monastic Lands." He submitted a table showing that, out of an aggregate of 5,505 parcels of tithes in England and Wales granted to laymen and lay corporations, 1,429 were granted by Henry VIII., 699 by Edward VI., 63 by Mary, 1,863 by Elizabeth, and 1,451 by the two Stuarts.

Mr. Maberley Phillips gave a researchful and interesting lecture on "Manners and Customs in Our Grandfathers' Times." It was illustrated by an excellent series of limelight views, showing, among other curious things, a pulpit hour-glass, such as was formerly used in every pulpit in the country; different kinds of early coaches, wind and kite carriages; the first tram and railway; a Newcastle pillory, and stocks at Wallsend, Jarrow, and North Shields.

A meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on February 22, Mr. J. D. G. Dalrymple in the chair, when Mr. J. Hepburn Millar read a paper on "The Pre-Union Legislation of Scotland."

Other meetings have been those of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Bristol on February 20; the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 12, when Mr. Pater-

son gave "Extracts from the Parish Registers and Ancient Books of Boldon Church"; the annual meeting of the GREENWICH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 15; and a City perambulation by members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 9.



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 ALHAMBRA. By Albert F. Calvert. With numerous coloured and other plates. London: *John Lane*, 1907. Crown 4to., pp. lvi, 480. Price 42s.

We have before had occasion to notice an instalment of Mr. Calvert's elaborate review of "Moorish Remains in Spain." The present volume, which is confined to "the Acropolis of Granada," and appears to be a new edition of a previous treatise, strikes us as rather more satisfactory than its predecessor, although it has similar virtues and defects. We find again the same laborious enthusiasm for his subject, and the same lavish display of illustration. The defects are points which it would not be fair to dwell upon before bestowing praise where praise is due.

Set on a forbidding fortress-rock, the Alhambra, originally due to Mohammed I. (born in 1195), was a palace where all was subservient to luxury. To-day its remains are so gorgeous and its decay so lovely that visitors are happily drawn rather by the sheer pleasure of beauty than by those tragic incidents, such as the murder of Yusuf in 1354, which attract so many nowadays to places like Holyrood Palace and the Tower of London. Mr. Calvert's book contains really beautiful photographs of the exquisite balcony of the favourite Lindaraja and the fairy-land arcades and gardens of the Generalife, especially a small one on p. 427. Among the coloured plates, which are confined to the decorations of the buildings, are a number which should be valuable to architects and artists; antiquaries will be more interested in the figure-scenes painted on the ceiling of the Court of Justice, and in separate objects like the white, blue, and gold Arab Vase in the Museum and the Arab Lamp in the Mosque. The illustrations, as well as Mr. Calvert's running text, show that the religion of the Moors forbade symbolism in their ornament, but they make abundantly clear the pitch to which they brought the balance and contrast of the straight, the inclined, and the curved.

A large proportion of the 300 and more plates are obviously taken from old prints, and although Mr. Calvert in his introduction acknowledges a debt to the works of Jules Goury and J. C. Murphy of a century ago, we must repeat that each plate should contain its source for the sake of justice and archæ-

ology alike. It seems to us scarcely right otherwise to speak about giving "pride of place to the pictorial side" of one's volume. And, frankly, we are rather suspicious about the background of the author's costume portrait which serves as frontispiece. A serious objection to the volume is its weight; division into two volumes, each with the handsome binding of the one before us, would have caused less ache of wrist to the hand which pens these lines of appreciation for a handsome and interesting publication.—W. H. D.

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THE ANCIENT CROSSES AND HOLY WELLS OF LANCASHIRE. By Henry Taylor, F.S.A. Many illustrations and maps. Manchester: *Sterratt and Hughes*, 1906. Large 8vo., pp. xxiv, 516. Price 31s. 6d. net.

In the course of the last seven or eight years Mr. Taylor has read a series of papers before the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society on the ancient crosses and holy wells of Lancashire, and these papers, thoroughly revised and abundantly illustrated, are collected in the portly and handsome volume now before us. Classifying the remains under the Hundreds—the ancient historical county divisions—of Lancashire, Mr. Taylor here gives a descriptive account of the sites and remains (often very fragmentary, occasionally surprisingly perfect) of the boundary, market, wayside, preaching, churchyard, and other crosses which abound throughout Lancashire, and especially in the valley of the Ribble. It is difficult in a brief notice to give an idea of the wealth of material here brought together, not only in connection with the immediate subject of the book, but as illustrating history from very many points of view. The sites of ancient crosses and holy wells are naturally centres for much folk-lore, for a world of religious and superstitious ceremonies and practices. Crosses were frequently planted on village greens—the natural meeting-places of early communities—hence much related lore. Similarly the recording of market crosses involves a good deal of early municipal history. In connection with ecclesiastical crosses, Mr. Taylor uses most effectively, quoting freely from it, the Cocksand Abbey *Chartulary*. Incidentally there is much matter of interest and importance bearing on the early history of Manchester, Salford, Ormskirk, Bury, Preston, and other Lancashire towns. Pre-Norman sculptures, place-names, stocks, funeral customs, pre-Reformation chapels, and Roman roads and stations, are among the many subjects illustrated or discussed in these pages. The whole book testifies to unbounded industry on the part of the author, and its publication should do much to stimulate Lancashire antiquaries to further research, for much of the matter is highly suggestive. For example, the sites of so many ancient crosses are here carefully traced and recorded, that we may hope with the author that "they may lead to a careful examination of the localities, and perhaps to discoveries of much value, for it is well known that crosses were often buried to save them from sacrilegious hands."

The illustrations are very numerous and most useful. Besides some dozens of photographic plates and line drawings of surviving crosses, of details of

sculpture and the like, including folding-maps or plans of old Liverpool, Preston, Manchester, and Bury, there is prefixed to each of the six chapters devoted to the remains in the respective Hundreds, a large folding-map of the Hundred on which are marked the sites of ancient crosses, pre-Reformation churches, and monastic institutions. A glance at these maps is sufficient to show the extraordinary abundance of crosses in the county. There is a good index, and the volume is in every way produced most satisfactorily.

* * *

THE DIARY OF JOHN EVELYN. With an Introduction and Notes by Austin Dobson. Illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1906. Three vols., 8vo., pp. lxxiv, 355; vi, 420; vi, 479. Price 3s. 6d. net.

At last we have, if not the ideal, yet the best edited and most pleasantly presented edition of Evelyn that has so far tempted book-buyers. The ideal edition can only be produced when the present or some future owner of the original MSS. can be prevailed upon to permit them to be used for a thorough and systematic re-collation of the book. In the meantime, a better presentation of the *Diary*—which is, strictly speaking, not a diary at all—than that contained in the three handsome volumes before us can hardly be hoped for or desired. Apart from the attractiveness of the text, here printed in delightfully bold, clear type, the edition has several specially valuable features. Mr. Dobson, in his preface, makes an apology, as an eighteenth-century student, for appearing "in this particular galley of the seventeenth century," but the apology is quite unnecessary. In both the lengthy introduction and in the very numerous notes which he has added to those of his predecessors (which have also been thoroughly overhauled and revised), Mr. Dobson shows those same qualities of scholarly knowledge of detail, of minuteness of accurate knowledge combined with the power of writing prose which is both graceful and virile, which have been the distinguishing marks of the various charming volumes in which he has dealt with eighteenth-century subjects. Besides the introduction, notes, and bibliographical and other appendices, there are two other special features of this edition of Evelyn which must be noticed. One is the splendid general index, which fills no less than ninety-five double-columned pages; the other is the excellence of the illustrations. The latter have been selected, as Mr. Dobson explains, "for their informing rather than their pictorial quality," and are as far as possible contemporary with the text; hence their genuinely illustrative value. They include portraits, maps, plans, and views of places associated with Evelyn's own life, or mentioned in the pages of the *Diary*.

* * *

BRAINTREE AND BOCKING. By May Cunnington and S. A. Warner, B.A. Thirteen colour-plates, six half-tones, and fifty line drawings. London: *Arnold Fairbairns*, 1906. Large 8vo., pp. viii, 56. Price 3s. 6d. net.

The sub-title describes this most attractively produced book as "A Pictorial Account of Two Essex Townships." The letter-press is slight. The authors

have jotted down in rather jerky fashion a number of interesting details relating to the history of the two old parishes; but with regard to Bocking Hall they

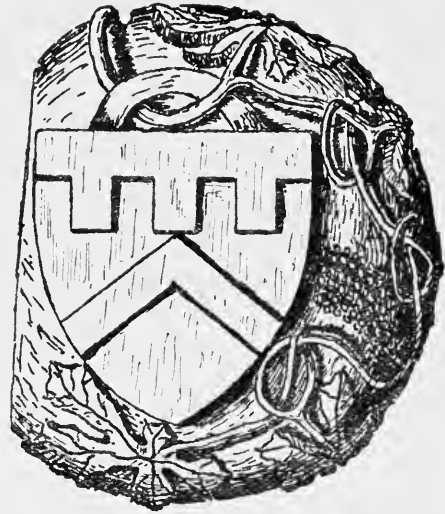


FIG. 1.

remark, "In the front door [of which and porch a charming drawing is given] may be seen what some think to have probably been a sanctuary ring."

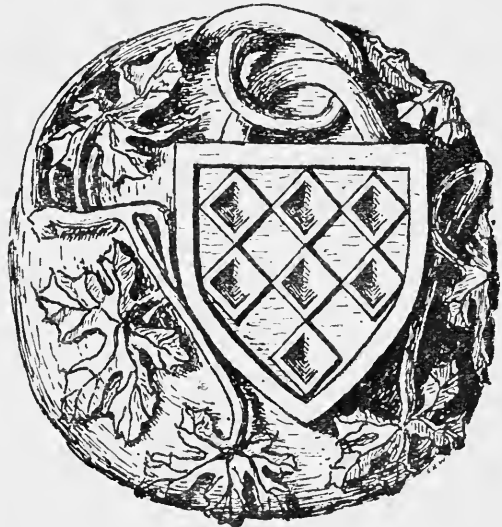


FIG. 2.

This only shows that "some think," very foolishly. The idea that the ordinary closing ring shown in the drawing can be a sanctuary ring, or that a secular domestic building could have such a ring is pre-

posterous. Genuine sanctuary rings are extremely rare. But the primary object of the book is pictorial, and right well that object has been achieved. The authors have done excellent service in preserving those picturesque aspects of two old English townships which are so rapidly disappearing. The dainty colour-plates are most beautifully produced. It would be difficult to find better reproductions in colour than some of those in this book—the "Woolpack Inn," for instance, facing p. 40, or the "Bocking Hill," facing p. 34. The plates from photographs and the line drawings are also excellent. Three of the latter we are courteously allowed to reproduce. They show three fine bosses which were taken from the old north aisle roof of Braintree Church in 1865 (the authors do not explain why they were removed), and, after passing through other hands,

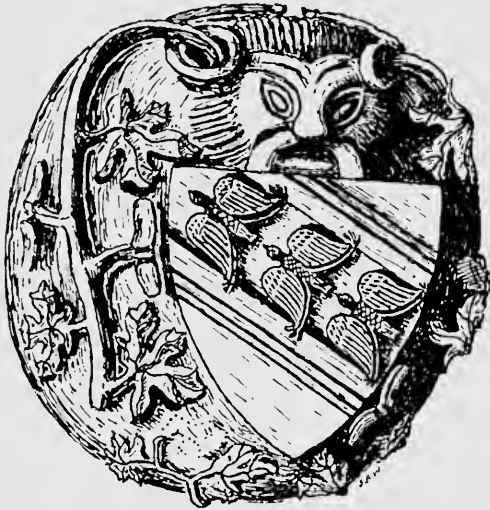


FIG. 3.

were bought in 1886 by the Vicar, the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy, whose possession they remain. The arms are described by the Rev. H. L. Elliot as (1) a chevron and label of three points (Hanningfield family); (2) seven masles conjoined within a bordure (Braybrooke); and (3) on a bend double cottised three eagles displayed (Baddow-Nayling-hurst). The book is a charming memorial of pleasant scenes too rapidly passing away.

* * *

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS. By the Rev. A. H. Sayce. Many illustrations. London: *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, 1907. 8vo., pp. 220. Price 5s.

Professor Sayce here prints the Rhind lectures which he delivered at Edinburgh last October, with the addition of an article on "Canaan in the Century before the Exodus," which first appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for August, 1905. The weakest part of the book seems to us to be that which deals

with the parallelisms in Egyptian and Babylonian civilization. Here the author seems inclined to draw conclusions which the facts hardly warrant. But for the treatment of the main theme of the volume we have nothing but praise. Professor Sayce has here done admirable work in tracing in this usefully handy form the story of the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, and the developments resulting from that epoch-making discovery. Not only have we here the story of the decipherment of the records, and thereby the recovery of the early history of the Empire of Assyria, with the result that Assyrian and Babylonian civilizations have both been traced to the earlier Sumerian race; but Professor Sayce discusses the problem as to whence came the Sumerian culture, and seems inclined to look in a westerly direction for its origin, perhaps to Armenia. The whole of this part of his book is most suggestive, and deserving of careful study. Professor Sayce also throws much fresh light on the very difficult problems connected with the Hittite race and language. We have not space to consider in detail his discoveries and discussions, but can strongly commend the book to every student of the ancient civilizations of the East. The index might with advantage have been fuller.

* * *

PARADISE ROW; OR, A BROKEN PIECE OF OLD CHELSEA. By Reginald Blunt. With many illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co.*, 1906. Medium 8vo., pp. xvi, 119. Price 10s. 6d. net.

"A single poor sentence of the topographer," says Mr. Reginald Blunt, "may often represent the barren yield of a long day at the British Museum," compared with the outflow of a happy novelist's teeming fancy. However this may be, Mr. Blunt has delved in central and local archives to good purpose, for he has produced a charming book about an interesting, if broken, "piece of old Chelsea." He doubts, with a pride which must be pardoned in a resident, whether "any other village road in Europe can boast association with so many famous folk" as his 400 yards of "a modest river by-way." Writing in the riverside quiet of an eighteenth-century house a little higher up the Thames than Chelsea, the present scribe can share with Mr. Blunt the zest of the hunt for relics and old prints of the bygone inhabitants, and the echoes of the storied past; he can add the satisfaction of wishing to preserve the old structures and ornaments, the like of which Mr. Blunt so pathetically and humourously laments in his final chapter of "Unto this Last."

Built in 1691, or even earlier in parts, Paradise Row in Chelsea, sloping up from the river at Cheyne Walk to the Chelsea Royal Hospital, provided homes for two centuries for a number of famous men and women. Their history is that of a London microcosm of much fascination and variety. Bowack in 1705 wrote of Chelsea that "its vicinity to London has been no small cause of its late prodigious growth; and, indeed, 'tis not much to be wondered at why a place should so flourish where a man may perfectly enjoy the pleasures of Country and City together, and when he pleases, in less than an hour's time, either by water, coach, or otherwise, be at the Court, Exchange, or in the midst of his business. The walk

to town is very even and very pleasant." Many notable dwellers in Paradise Row found it so—the Duchess of Mazarin, to whom and her gallant old cavalier, M. de St. Evremond, Mr. Blunt devotes a whole chapter, with a couple of rare portraits; Sir Hans Sloane, and his grand old Physic Garden; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, with many another figure of the Pepysian day; Sir Francis Windham, whose name prompts Mr. Blunt to give us a lively account of the Boscobel adventures of Charles II.; Nell Gwynn, beloved of the Chelsea pensioners, mother, at any rate, of a resident in the Row, that princeling James Beauclerk, the first Duke of St. Albans, of whose title Mr. Blunt tells us an anecdote, and whose child-portrait he reproduces in a quaint old print by White; Dr. Richard Mead, physician to Queen Anne and George II., a great connoisseur and a striking character; Richard Suet, prince of comedians, and many another, even down to Charles Keene of *Punch* fame, who lived in the Row for six years from 1873. Ormonde House, the Ship House, Walpole House, Gough House—what a host of associations they recall! And in his sketch of the Royal Hospital Infirmary, which alone of the hospital buildings can be properly included in Paradise Row, Mr. Blunt includes an elaborate portrait of that quaint character Dr. Messenger Monsey, its physician and surgeon from 1742 to 1788. One of the most remarkable portraits which this volume contains, in addition to a number of well-selected engravings, drawings, and photographs of buildings now demolished, is Mary Black's painting of Dr. Monsey, preserved in the Royal College of Physicians.

Mr. Blunt (who, by the way, pays a discriminating tribute to the work of old Faulkner) has given love and zeal to his task. He may not always be safe in his inferences; for instance, he gives the slenderest evidence for including Blanco White as a resident in the Row—the mere dating of a letter, with nothing more circumstantial or definite to support it. But his finely printed volume is a model of orderly and delightful gossip about a corner of famous London town, and should stimulate others to do the like service for other parts of the metropolis before "the old world" passes, and gives place to blocks of flats and the motor vehicle which would spin Bowack from Chelsea to the city in a quarter of an hour.—W.H.D.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD KENT. Edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., and G. Clinch, F.G.S. With many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 335. Price 15s. net.

The series of the "Memorials" of English counties grows apace. In connection with the storied county of Kent the task of selection must have been unusually difficult, for not one but many volumes might easily be compiled concerning that favoured county on the lines of the beautiful book before us. The editors may be congratulated, however, on the varied bill of fare they offer the reader. The volume opens with a sketch of "Historic Kent" from Mr. Ditchfield's practised pen, in which the outlines of county history are rapidly traced. The same writer is responsible for an account of Hever Castle, that fine fifteenth-century mansion-castle which is so curious a "mixture

of a domestic house and a feudal castle," and is so rich in associations with poor, unfortunate Anne Boleyn. Mr. Ditchfield seems to take a very favourable view of the drastic restoration or renovation now in progress at the hands of its new owner, Mr. W. W. Astor; we hope the results may justify his confidence that Mr. Astor "will treat the historic walls of Hever with reverence and care." His colleague, Mr. Clinch, contributes chapters on "Romney Marsh in the Days of Smuggling," an interesting sketch of a closed chapter of history, and "Kentish Insurrections." The longest and one of the most interesting chapters in the volume is that on "Mediæval Rood-Lofts and Screens in Kent," by Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. We sympathize strongly with his protest against the mischief wrought by "decorations" on ancient church woodwork. "Screens and other ancient woodwork," he says, "which have survived the wrack of four or five centuries, are now threatened with rapid extinction; mediæval mouldings and carvings—it is no exaggeration to say it—literally bristling with nails and tin-tacks, the wood itself being bruised and chipped and pierced and split in a way that no householder would dream of treating the furniture in his own private dwelling, nor suffer anyone else to treat it." The chapter, though of disproportionate length, is a thorough and careful piece of work of permanent value. The illustrative plates are admirable, as indeed they are throughout the volume. Among the other contents we may name "St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury," by Mr. Sebastian Evans, jun.; "Some Kentish Castles," by Mr. Harold Sands; "Dickens and Kent," by Canon Benham; "Penhurst Place," appropriately enough by Mr. Philip Sidney; "Refugee Industries in Kent," by Mr. S. W. Kershaw; "Chillington Manor - House, Maidstone," by Mr. J. H. Allechin; and a particularly attractive chapter on "The River Medway and its Mediæval Bridges," by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry, who also writes on "Seventeenth-Century Church Architecture in Kent." There is a fair index, and the book is beautifully produced and freely illustrated.

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SIR HENRY CHAUNCY, KT. A Biography, by W. B. Gerish. Illustrations. London: *Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.*; Bishop's Stortford: *Boardman and Son*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. 114. Price 7s. 6d.

This is, apparently, the first of a series of lives of "The Hertfordshire Historians," which Mr. Gerish, the honorary secretary of the East Herts Archaeological Society, proposes to write. He here makes a good start. As the known materials for a life of Sir Henry Chauney were very scanty, he has been fortunate in having placed at his disposal a valuable manuscript volume entitled *Memoranda Touching the Family of Chauney*, 1888, which was compiled by the late Mr. C. A. W. Chauney. The most interesting thing in the first section of Mr. Gerish's book, dealing with the historian's ancestry, is the full text of the will of Sir Henry's father (1600-1681), here for the first time printed. It is of considerable length, and shows great affection for his wife, and considerable sharpness towards his sons, who appear to have been bad men of business. Of interest, too, is the instruction—surely a survival at that date (1680)—to pay certain

legacies of small amount in the church porch. There are also forcible remarks on funeral display: he wished to be buried "in a plain sober civil way, for I much dislike the rudeness and disorders which are at many burials." Altogether, the will is a very interesting human document. The second part of the book deals with Sir Henry Chauncy's life, to which Mr. Gerish is not able to add much new matter; and in the third he discusses Sir Henry's famous county history, and incidentally puts on record much interesting bibliographical detail. Mr. Gerish's work represents a large amount of labour, much more, necessarily, than is evident on the surface of the book, and we trust the volume will receive a hearty welcome not only from Hertfordshire antiquaries, but from all interested in historical topography. Among the illustrations are two portraits of Chauncy, and views of his homes. An index would have been a useful addition.

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Among the pamphlets on our table we note the *Report of the Curator of the Maidstone Museum, Library, and Art Gallery, for the year ended October 31, 1906*, which chronicles steady progress and development, and is illustrated by several good plates of recent accessions to the collections, including ethnological articles from the Malay Peninsula (here repeatedly mis-spelt "Peninsular"); a *Guide to the Hull Municipal Museum*, by Mr. T. Sheppard (price 1d.), corrected and brought up to date on account of the removal of many articles to the new Wilberforce House Museum, and illustrated by several plates, and the *Quarterly Record of Additions to the same museum* (price 1d.), including a number of domestic curiosities; and *Some Historical Notes on the Ribble Fisheries*, by Mr. Albert Wade, reprinted from the *Preston Guardian*.

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Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, December, 1906, appears belatedly. It contains an interesting account of one Francis Gray, who was Clerk of the Peace for the county during the Civil War, and found the office far from peaceful; notes on church bells at Catesby and Slapton, with illustrations of inscriptions, and other matters of interest. We have also before us *Scottish Notes and Queries*, March; *East Anglian*, November, with an interesting note on "Mediæval Church Government in Ely Diocese"; *Rivista d'Italia*, February, noticed in "At the Sign of the Owl," ante; and a book-catalogue (chiefly theology) from K. T. Völcker, Frankfort.



Correspondence.

HOLES IN CHANCEL SCREENS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In your February number attention is called on p. 44 to a hole in the chancel screen of Mauthy Church, Norfolk, which is thought to have been used as a confessional, and your correspondent says "the theory

is altogether new to me." I came across a similar instance a few years ago in Holy Trinity Church, Wysall, Notts, and the Vicar of that day propounded the same theory respecting the holes in the screen there, which is of the Decorated period. In this instance there are several holes of slightly varying heights, which appear to have been carefully made. This adds another to the list of churches enumerated in your issue where such holes may be found.

GEORGE FELLOWS.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

Perhaps some of your readers will be interested in this small material to refute an old legend, and will you therefore give it a place in the "Correspondence" of the *Antiquary*.

A. M. CRAMER,
Keeper of the MSS. in the University Library of Amsterdam.

Amsterdam,
February 27, 1907.

From the *Memoir of the Life of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington* (1873), it appears very clearly that the story of the Duke of Clarence animating Sir Edward Codrington into action with the words "Go [in, my dear, Ned], etc.," is a legend without substance. From private correspondence betwixt Her Highness the Princess Ida Caroline Louise of Schaumburg-Lippe, and the Dresden Bibliothecary Falkenstein, kept at the University Library at Amsterdam (collection Diederichs), this fact also becomes evident. Her Highness writes on September 7, 1838: ". . . Further, the Admiral often in my presence declared to be totally fictitious and a lie the story of the King's (in his character of a High Admiral) pretended injunction, 'Go, Ned!' etc., exactly saying what follows: 'It would be a very vulgar and indecent address, in his station and mine, and the present King has never said to me a single word which was not convenient to the case or business we had to treat.'"

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

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

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.

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, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

WE welcome the foundation of the Manorial Society, as a result of the Report, issued some little time ago, of the Parliamentary Local Records Committee. The Report shows that some invaluable records—such as Court Rolls, Bailiffs' Accounts, Rentals, Surveys, and Leases, of national as well as of local importance, have been lost or mislaid, and that others have perished from mischance and neglect in the past, and it urges the necessity of efficient measures being taken for the preservation of those that remain. After pointing out that the last half-century has seen a general quickening of interest in the preservation and study of all records of the past, and that such interest is still growing, the Report continues:

“Much of our English local history has still to be written, or rewritten, on the basis of facts contained in the old documents, but not yet adequately scrutinized. To take two obvious instances, more light remains to be thrown upon land customs and the economic side of land tenure by the examination of manor and other court records.” And again: “The study of local history may have a practical value for the people as well as a scientific value for the scholar.”

No learned society has hitherto given separate organized attention to manorial records and institutions, and in view of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee it was felt that an effort should be made to carry out its principal recommendations, so far at
VOL. III.

least as manorial records are concerned, and with this object a number of archæologists and antiquaries interested in the study of mediæval manorial and agrarian history resolved to establish the Manorial Society. As a preliminary step in that direction, a provisional council, comprising the lords, ladies, and chief officials of about 340 manors throughout England and Wales, has been formed, an executive committee appointed, a set of rules framed, and other necessary preliminary work accomplished. Full particulars as to the work of the society, at present in hand and in contemplation for the future, can be obtained from the honorary secretary at 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

A discovery of considerable interest has been made at Lincoln in connexion with the improvement of the historical High Bridge. Workmen were removing the old wall beneath the stone steps leading down from the High Street to Waterside North, when they exposed to view a buttress of stonework. This, it is believed, is a part of the chapel of Thomas à Becket, which stood on the bridge in the latter part of the thirteenth century. An oak door is to be placed in the brick wall before the buttress, in order to give access to this interesting relic. A space is also to be left in the wall to permit of a view being obtained of the ground arches of what is believed to be the oldest mediæval bridge in England with houses upon it.

We are glad to hear that a strong committee of local ladies and gentlemen has been formed at Fressingfield to establish in the village some fitting memorial to the late Vicar, the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A. It is proposed to place a stained east window in the church. Canon Raven as an antiquary, and especially as a great campanologist, was so widely known and so universally respected that there are probably many in various parts of the country who will be glad to join in the proposed memorial. The honorary secretary is Mr. H. J. Joyce, Fressingfield, Harleston, Suffolk.

The *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of April 5 reports that a number of interesting discoveries have

been made during the excavations at Haughmond Abbey, which were begun on Monday, March 25, under the expert direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and Mr. H. Brakspear. Last September Mr. H. R. H. Southam, local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, commenced the excavations, with the assistance of Mr. Brakspear, and was fortunate in finding that the existing plans of Haughmond, especially those connected with the church, are inaccurate, and that it was very desirable that a systematic excavation should take place. He immediately started to collect subscriptions for this purpose, and during the recent excavations twenty-three men were employed. The work was to end on Saturday, April 6, and it was expected that by that time the whole plan of the magnificent church would be exposed, as well as various domestic offices and buildings which have been below the surface for some hundreds of years. The result of the excavations will be carefully written and correct plans made, and as much as possible of the foundations, etc., will be permanently left for visitors to see. Mr. Hugh Corbet, of Sundorne Castle and Downton, Shrewsbury, the owner of the Abbey, has most generously repaired all the old exposed buildings, under the superintendence of his agent, Mr. Burges, and in future the most interesting parts will be enclosed, to prevent the constant acts of vandalism which have threatened the destruction of columns and figures. That pernicious weed, ivy, has been utterly destroyed. To enable the undertaking to be completed, funds are still needed, and will be thankfully received by Mr. H. R. H. Southam, Innellan, Shrewsbury.

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In accordance with final arrangements, the celebration of the centenary of the Geological Society of London, of which Sir Archibald Geikie is president, will take place on September 26-28 next. The occasion will be marked by the attendance of a considerable number of foreign men of science. In regard to the origin of the society, it may be recalled that, with the view of enabling Count de Bournon (a French subject exiled by the Revolution in 1790) to publish a mineralogical

monograph, Dr. Babington, in 1807, invited to his house a number of persons interested in geological and kindred pursuits. Subsequently other meetings were arranged for mutual intercourse and instruction, and from such small beginnings sprang the Geological Society.

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The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on March 29, says: "The Italian Government proposes to undertake the excavation of the ancient Umbrian city of Norcia, the *frigida Nursia* of the *Aeneid*, the birthplace of Sertorius, and of St. Benedict and his sister Scholastica. In the Roman Forum Commendatore Boni proposes during the rest of the season to complete the exploration of the Sepolcretum before proceeding to the excavation of the Basilica *Æmilia*. The question of uniting the Palatine and the Forum still remains unsettled, as the Minister of Education seems unable to make up his mind on this important matter. The question is really one of finance; from an archæological standpoint, the union of the two adjacent sites is much to be desired, but the Ministry of Education does not like the idea of losing the extra lira which the visitor now pays for admission to the Palatine.

"During the last few days a number of Greek tombs of the fourth century before Christ have been discovered at Metaponto in Magna Græcia, together with considerable remains of the walls of the old Greek colony in that now desolate spot—one of the dreariest railway junctions in Southern Italy. From Sarno, near Pompeii, comes the news that a house of the first or second century of our era, with Pompeian figures on its walls, has been discovered by accident by some workmen engaged in digging a trench."

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A ploughman, working in a field near Monks Risboro', Buckinghamshire, in March turned up a Roman copper coin of Constantius II. in a remarkably good state of preservation.

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The Rev. C. V. Goddard, of Baverstoke Rectory, Salisbury, sends us the two drawings reproduced on page 163, as illustrating the development of a conventional ornament. He writes: "Nearly every horse in the Austrian

Tyrol has a large ornamental brass comb attached to the collar. Fig. 1 represents an old comb which is mounted on a pad of stiff leather by loops, and a large circular brass button on a leathern thong through the ring

complete without a badger's skin, often lined with red, hung on one of the hames."



Fig. 1. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

The remains of the historic Norman keep at Canterbury are at length to be rescued from their use as a coal store by the local gas and water company. The Mayor, Alderman Bennett Goldney, F.S.A., announced at a meeting on March 21 that the company directors had offered to sell for £1,000, and he had accepted the offer on behalf of the city. He was prepared to accept the financial responsibility until other arrangements could be made.

In the *Times* of April 9 M. Edouard Naville, reporting on the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir el Bahari during the past season, describes the discovery of a subterranean sanctuary. Last year the workers stopped at the entrance of a sloping passage extending down below the pavement, the door of which was obstructed by heaps of enormous stones and rubbish. This has now been cleared away, and the passage was found to be a well-cut rock tunnel, going straight down for about 500 feet. "On more than half of its length it is vaulted; two sandstone blocks leaning against each other at the top, and cut in the form of an arch, rest on the rock and on walls of dry stones erected on both sides. Except at the entrance, where there was a pile of stones, the passage was free. Between the two walls there was a path sufficiently wide for a man to go down.

"At the end of the tunnel there is a room of granite made of big blocks extremely well joined, like the chambers in the pyramids. The door was blocked by a stone. One might have expected that this chamber was a tomb, but it seems clear that it had a different purpose. The greatest part of it is occupied by a great alabaster shrine, made of large blocks of that beautiful stone. Except a cornice and a moulding, it has no sculpture or ornament of any kind. The ceiling is made of an enormous monolithic red granite slab, over which comes, again, alabaster."

"This shrine," continues M. Naville, "was empty except for a few well-cut black granite stones, which were part of a casing inserted between the shrine and the walls of the

at top (not shown in Fig.). Fig. 2 is a modern specimen; such is usually fixed to the collar without any mount. It will be observed that the old comb has sharp teeth, and could be used, whereas the new has



Fig. 2. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

blunt teeth, and is fixed to the harness as a mere conventional ornament. Fig. 1 is solid throughout, Fig. 2 is cast with hollows in the back. Both were obtained at Meran. It may be added that no harness in Tyrol is

chamber. In my opinion this shrine was a sanctuary; it was the abode of the *ka*, as the Egyptians called the double or the image of the King, which was represented by a statue now destroyed. In front of the shrine there was a heap of broken wooden figures, fragments of furniture, and a quantity of cloth in which must have been wrapped offerings, or perhaps mummified animals; also a few small pieces of bone said to be human. But there was no trace of a wooden or stone coffin, no definite evidence of a burial. That is the reason why I consider this shrine as a sanctuary. This agrees with a decree found on a large stele at the entrance of the passage, in which a successor of Mentuhetep, of the following dynasty, orders that for what he calls 'the cave of Mentuhetep' should be provided every day food and drink, and whenever a bull should be slaughtered in the great Temple of Ammon, roast meat should be brought to that cave. These offerings are those of a god or of the King adored as such; they are not funerary. The shrine, which is 3.50 metres long, 2.25 metres wide, and 2.50 metres high, is striking by its fine architecture and the beautiful material out of which it is made. It would be extremely difficult to remove it to a museum. It would be an expensive work, also somewhat dangerous. Besides, in a large hall it would by no means produce the same effect as it does in its subterranean granite chamber. It will remain for the present in its deep hiding-place. The passage will be closed by a door, so that people specially interested in Egyptian architecture may reach it; for it is not advisable for tourists to go in, nor would they much enjoy it."

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Professor Conway, in a letter to the *Manchester Courier* of April 6, summarizes the results of further excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Manchester. These have led to the discovery of four or five coins, none of which can have been struck before A.D. 117, nor after A.D. 176. One, a rather rare bronze of Antoninus, was certainly struck in A.D. 145. The inferences from the surrounding conditions are that the reconstruction of the buildings took place either before or during the reign of Hadrian, and that

some part at least of the second series of buildings in the north-west corner of the camp may have been destroyed by fire somewhere about the time of Marcus Aurelius. It is a tempting, but unsafe, conjecture to suppose that the wall was built instead of a clay rampart at the end of the second century A.D., to protect the camp from such sudden raids of the brigands of the hills as had possibly caused the fire, or fires, from which the coins on the camp floors have suffered. The work of excavation was to be continued until about the end of April.

* * *

On Easter Monday, Mr. R. H. Forster, of the British Archæological Society, and editor of the *British Archæological Journal*, in company with Mr. J. Forster, of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and the Rev. J. King, B.D., Vicar of St. Mary's, Berwick, made a tour of inspection round the Berwick Walls, and the results of the survey will shortly be set forth in the *Archæological Journal*. The nation is gradually realizing the fact that Berwick is the best walled town in England, the only bastioned fortification in the United Kingdom, and the only stronghold in Europe with open rectangular retreats, familiarly known as "flankers."

* * *

The *City Press* of March 30, referring to the proposal to demolish the Church of St. Alphage, London Wall, and to unite the benefice to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, remarks that "to the scheme in the main no objection is taken, as the church dates back only to the year 1774, possesses few, if any, historical associations, and cannot lay claim to architectural beauty. Its tower is, however, of unique interest, and to demolish it would be an act of sheer vandalism, utterly unjustifiable in character. Not only did it form part originally of the Elsing Spital, an institution founded in the year 1329 for the relief of the blind, but it is to-day absolutely the last architectural remnant of the numerous smaller charitable institutions of the mediæval City. Moreover, the tower, with its fine arches and its winding staircase, is perhaps unique as a specimen of early Decorated architecture in the City. The contention of archæologists is that the Bishop of London should be asked

to make it a condition in any scheme of union that the tower should be incorporated in the building erected on the site of the church. Some may be inclined at first to ridicule the suggestion, and to suggest that so placed the tower would be utterly out of harmony with its surroundings; but all who thus criticize may be advised to visit, in Ironmonger Lane, the Rectory of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and note the successful utilization of the tower of St. Olave Jewry in the new building. A like incorporation might be effected with similarly pleasing results in the case of St. Alphage. The parishioners' sanction to the union suggested should be given solely on the condition that the tower is preserved. So interesting a relic of old-world architecture must not be sacrificed under any considerations." Our contemporary's note is illustrated by a sketch of the fourteenth-century tower.



The Cambrian Archæological Association will hold its annual meeting this summer at Llangefni, Anglesea. Llangefni is near Llanerchymedd, celebrated for a most decisive battle between Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and an invading army of Manxmen, Irish, and Normans, in which Owen was triumphant. Near Llangefni, historians say, the crwth, ancestor of the violin, was last played.



The quaint old town of Winchelsea has just received an interesting addition to its historical mementoes in the shape of its original seal, which had been lost to the borough, although it was well known to have been in the possession of a local private owner for over 100 years. Experts, to whom the recovered treasure has been submitted, place the date of its striking somewhere between the years 1280 and 1300, and it is considered a particularly fine specimen of workmanship. The borough owes its restoration to Mr. Walter Inderwick, son of the late Mr. Inderwick, K.C., who took such keen interest in the fortunes of the town.



Mr. Vincent Yorke, the honorary treasurer of the British School at Athens, writes to the *Times* of April 10: "Mr. R. M. Dawkins, who is directing the excavations which are being

conducted at Sparta by the British School at Athens, telegraphs that he and his associates have discovered the site of the Sanctuary of Athene Chalkioikos. This sanctuary, known from literature to be situated on the Acropolis, was a famous one in antiquity, and was the scene of the walling up of the royal traitor Pausanias, which is so vividly described in the first book of Thucydides. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the discovery last year of the Temple of Artemis Orthia, and now of this sanctuary; but the new 'find' will entail fresh demands upon the slender fund available for the excavations. The appeal for £1,500 issued last autumn has only brought in £500, and it is most necessary that further support should now be forthcoming. Any contributions sent to me at this address [Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, E.C.] will be gratefully acknowledged."



The final series of excavations in the Glastonbury Lake Village will be commenced on May 6, and will be continued for six weeks, the work having to be speedily completed in order that a donation of £50 towards the cost may be claimed. The work of exploration will again be in the capable hands of Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray, who, later on, will proceed with the preparation of an important volume giving a complete description of the site and of the results of the excavations.



A recent discovery of old coins in the well which is being excavated in the ruins of Scarborough Castle has aroused much interest. Some of the coins were sent to Mr. H. A. Grueber, the keeper of the coins at the British Museum, by Alderman Hastings Fowler, the Deputy Mayor of Scarborough, who has written to the local press as follows: "As considerable curiosity has been aroused by the recent finding of coins in the Castle yard well, I think it may be of interest to the public to know something of the facts. The find consists of a large mass of copper or bronze strips out of which coins have been punched, together with a number of imperfectly struck coins. The find took place at a distance of 130 feet from the surface. I have submitted specimens to Mr. H. A. Grueber, the keeper of coins at

the British Museum, and he pronounces the coins to be uncompleted farthings of Charles I., issued between 1626 and 1630. It appears that the right to issue these coins was granted by Charles I. to the Dowager Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane, who no doubt made a considerable profit on their monopoly. The result of this monopoly seems to have been that extensive forgeries of these coins took place, and Mr. Grueber is of opinion that the coins found in the Castle well are forgeries struck at the time, and that in all probability they were thrown down the well to avoid detection."

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In carrying out the excavations for the new nave for Hexham Abbey Church, some very interesting discoveries have been made. As many may be aware, says the *Newcastle Journal* of April 5, there are in the Saxon crypt of the church several Roman worked stones. A roofing slab in the north passage is of considerable historical importance, for the name of the Emperor Geta has been erased from the inscription, as in all similar monuments, in accordance with the instructions of Marcus Aurelius, after the murder of his brother. Another portion of the slab has now been found. The inscription can now be read as follows :

IMP . CAES . L . SEP . S / EVERUS . PI
PERTINAX . IMP . CA / ESAR . MV .
AVR . ANTONINUS . PI / VS . AVE .
VS . ET . PUBLIVS . SEPTIMIVS .
CAES . COHORTEM . . . M
VEXILLATIONEM
FECERVNT . SVB

The name of Publius Septimus Geta is erased, the final word so much so that it cannot be traced. The stones are divided between s and e in Severus in the first line. The upper part of a well-finished altar, a stone hypocaust pillar, and a number of smaller stones, with various ornaments, are amongst the architectural vestiges. A part of what was apparently a sculptured panel has a finely cut bust of a Roman Emperor, probably Severus, and a portion of a legionary stone has the remains of two panels divided by pilasters with pediments. It is much shattered, but the sculpture is very fine. Also, to the north wall, at a level somewhat

below that of the foundations, are five interments of the Anglo-Saxon period. They are in stone-built graves, which are furnished with stone covers of rough undressed slabs of various lengths. The skeletons are remarkably fresh and clean, and were interred in a fine gravel soil.

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Alderman Jacob kindly sends us the following report, written by Mr. Ferrar, on the progress of the works of preservation now going on at Winchester Cathedral: "We note with some relief that the timber shoring is now being removed from the south side of the presbytery, after most of it has been successfully underpinned. On looking round, the underpinning is not of much interest to the visitor, as very little of this work below can be seen from the ground above, but to the experienced eye, and to those who have anxiously watched the steady progress of the work week by week, and the difficulties that have had to be surmounted, it is with a sigh of relief that we now see the large props being gradually removed, and the building appearing before us with all its ancient grace and line, and looking as undisturbed as if danger had never been within a thousand miles of it, and the greatest praise is due to those who have directed and carried out the work. The underpinning of Bishop de Lucy's work is fast nearing completion under the hands of Messrs. Thompson's large staff of workmen, and those in charge of the work are now turning their attention to the north transept, which has been found to be so much torn about by the movements of this part of the building that a little child could easily crawl into some of the cracks. The same methods of treatment will have to be carried out in this part of the work as are now being employed at the east end, and we hope it will turn out to be none the less successful. The vaulting inside is being very carefully dealt with, and every piece of the old chalk ashlar, where not found broken and crushed with the strains and settlements, is being preserved, which now makes the vaulting a pleasure to behold, and enables anyone to gather what it was like before whitewash and plaster obscured its beauty. The preparations for the restoration of the west front are going on apace; the scaffolding which is now around the north

spire foretells that in a short time we shall see this cracked and shaken part of the cathedral put into proper line, and all the decayed and dangerous stonework removed. A very interesting piece of what appears to be early foundation work has been unearthed during the underpinning excavations in the Lady Chapel. Extra large piles and cross timber (now very rotten and decayed) have been put round this part of the building, probably to help keep it from sinking and otherwise dislodging itself. This will all be removed, together with the chalk and peat, and be replaced by a solid foundation on to the gravel bottom, similar to what is being done in other parts of the building."

Sir Hugh Bell, the Rev. J. W. Medley, and Messrs. K. C. Bayley, Wm. Wright, Cornelius Brown, T. A. C. Atwood, T. W. Greene, T. F. Hobson, and J. H. Etherington Smith, have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

We note with regret the deaths of the Earl of Liverpool, better known, perhaps, by his earlier title of Lord Hawkesbury, F.S.A., who took an active part in the work of more than one Northern archaeological society; and of Mr. E. M. Beloe, of King's Lynn, whose works on the antiquities of that ancient town are well known.

Some interesting facts concerning the ancient wills preserved among the borough archives of Bridport were brought to light at a meeting of the Dorset Field Club by the Rev. R. G. Bartelot, Vicar of Fordington St. George. Out of a total of sixty-five documents, no fewer than forty-nine are dated in the fourteenth century; and when it is remembered that the wills of the Canterbury Court date from only 1383, while those of York do not begin till six years later, the historic interest of these Dorset documents, the earliest of which is dated 1268, cannot be overestimated. The church has always been the keeper of documents testamentary, but like the Court of the Hustings in London, and the Corporation of Bristol in their compilation of the *Great Orphan Book*, the Bridport Borough Court in the past actually proved

and recorded in their archives the wills not only of townsmen, but of residents outside their jurisdiction.

While digging the foundations of the new hospital at Ancona in March, the workmen discovered two ancient tombs of the third century B.C., containing a gold ring, gold earrings, and various other artistic ornaments. They also unearthed a bronze sword, which Professor Pellegrini, of Ancona, ascribes to the fifth or sixth century B.C., and which he considers to be almost unique.

In a letter to the *Times*, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Avebury, Canon Greenwell, and Mr. F. Haverfield, make a strong appeal for funds for the systematic excavation of the Roman site of Corstopitum, near Hexham. This site "has long been recognized as likely to offer valuable results to excavators. Situated at the point where the main road from York crosses the Tyne, its position and extent distinguish it alike from the military camps along Hadrian's Wall and from the fortified halting-places on the Roman road; while the former finds of a massive silver dish and two altars with Greek inscriptions show that here are the buried traces of a wealthier and more mixed community than was to be found elsewhere on the military frontier of Roman Britain. The whole area is cultivated land, and has apparently been unoccupied since the time of the Roman evacuation.

"Excavations on the site, with a view to determining its general character, were carried out during last summer by the Northumberland County History Committee. Briefly, the results were to show that the foundations of Roman buildings remained intact at all points, and that in some places walls remained 6 or 7 feet high. Built into one of the walls were discovered the quoins of the largest and most elaborate arch yet met with in the North of England. The outer defences of the town were also found, and the uncovering of painted plaster and flooring of good quality corroborated the view that Corstopitum possessed buildings superior to anything hitherto known near Hadrian's Wall.

"The remains of the Roman bridge were surveyed, three or four of its piers being

found embedded in the northern bank of the Tyne.

"These results demonstrate that the systematic excavation of Corstopitum will yield most valuable information regarding Roman civil life as brought into touch with the troops on the frontier." The treasurer is Mr. Howard Pease, F.S.A., Otterburn Tower, Northumberland. An illustrated report of the excavations will be sent to annual subscribers of upwards of two guineas, and to all donors of ten pounds.



The Rome correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on March 19, said: "Professor Marucchi, the distinguished archæologist, who just a year ago gave a very interesting lecture to the British and American Archæological Society of Rome, in which he showed, almost conclusively that the death of St. Peter took place in or near the Vatican and the great church that bears his name, and not, as later tradition affirmed, on the Janiculum, where the church of S. Pietro in Montorio now stands, to-day gave a lecture in the crypt of St. Peter's, the unquestionable site where the sarcophagus of the great Apostle is still to be found.

"Professor Marucchi pointed out that the present basilica stands on the very spot which was once the great villa of Nero, and that many pagan tombs were found there, proving that the grounds of the villa contained a burying-place, probably for the use of Cæsar's household. If St. Peter were martyred there together with the other Christians who perished in the persecution of Nero it would be extremely probable that he would be interred in the tomb of one of Cæsar's servants, since the Epistle to the Philippians proved that Christians were to be found in the household of the Emperor. This would account for the fact that no Christian cemetery grew up round the remains of St. Peter, as so often happened round the resting-place of a specially holy martyr, since the surrounding pagan tombs would render this impossible. Professor Marucchi quoted authorities which prove that from the early days of the second century there was a continuous and undoubted chain of witnesses and tradition which make it certain that the

body of the great Apostle was really to be found there.

"St. Gregory of Tours, who came to Rome as a pilgrim, describes how he descended into the Confession, and saw the sarcophagus; but after the ninth century the tomb was walled up, probably for fear of the Saracens, who at that time were sacking the country round. The little memorial cell, which covered the remains of the Apostle in early days, formed the nucleus which Constantine developed into the first Basilica, which was finally transformed into the Renaissance structure, and crowned by Michelangelo's glorious dome."



On March 28 last (writes a correspondent) a silver denarius of the Emperor Trajan was found by chance at Hammersmith, near the river, at a depth of 5 feet. The coin is in a very fair state of preservation, especially the obverse, with the handsome Emperor's head. The reverse shows Fortune seated, with a cornucopia in one hand and the rudder of the ship of state in the other. The inscription of the type, showing it to date from 116-117 A.D., runs as follows:

Obv.: IMP[ERATORI] CÆS[ARI] NERV[Æ]
TRAIAN[O] OPTIM[O] AUG[USTO] GERM[ANICO]
DAC[ICO].

Rev.: PARTHICO P[ONTIFICI] M[AXIMO]
TR[IBUNICA] P[OTESTATE] COS[=CONSULI] VI
P[ATRI] P[ATRIÆ] S.P.Q.R.

And in the exergue: FORT[UNA]
RED[UX].



Mr. A. Randall Davis, of Oaklands, Hythe, writes: "The recent discovery of an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground on the Dover Hill was explained on March 26 at a joint meeting of the Kent Archæological Society and the Folkestone Natural History Society by the Borough Engineer, Mr. Nichols, with the aid of limelight photographs. A view of each of the graves, some twenty-four in number, with the skeleton *in situ* was shown. Most of the skeletons grasped a small knife in the left hand, the other weapons being on the right side. Several were women and children. One had a shell in the mouth. The feet all pointed to the east. The height varied from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 7 inches. One was

6 feet 1 inch. Mr. Sebastian Evans, honorary secretary to the Kent Archæological Society, said most of the burials took place from A.D. 550 to A.D. 650. It was an ordinary Saxon cemetery, and the slight difference in the position of the feet of the skeletons was probably influenced by the position of the sun at different times of the year. The finding of a shell in the mouth is not altogether uncommon in Kent. There were some proofs that the bodies were buried in coffins.

"A number of fibulæ were found, one being faced with gold and set with white shell and red garnets. Of the two shield bosses one was furnished with silver studs. There were also a sword and several knives, spear-head, amber necklaces, glass beads, keys, pincers, pins, and one piece of Roman pottery.

"The greatest credit is due to the Folkestone municipal body for the care that was taken that everything should be recorded; and by the kindness of Lord Radnor the relics are placed in the Folkestone Museum."



The Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall.

BY H. F. ABELL.

(Continued from p. 107.)

II.—CILURNUM TO AMBOGLANNA.

FROM our comfortable quarters at the George, Chollerford, we go straight up the pleasantly shaded hill, past the lodge-gates of the Chesters, the Wall being in the plantation on our left at first, but soon coming under our road, and, after heavy rain, quite clearly visible, the vallum lines being discernible on our left. From Walwick Hill we get the first of the many fine views we shall see to-day, the countryside being so thickly wooded and smiling with parti-coloured fields that we might be in our native Kent, instead of on the edge of some of the wildest districts in England.

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As we continue the ascent of the next hill, the military way and the Wall part company, the former taking the line of the vallum. We pass on our right Tower Tave, an edifice constructed in the eighteenth century of Wall stones; on our left the south ditch is deep and clear, and at the top the whole vallum system is fully developed. We next pass the traces of a mile-castle, a fine piece of the Wall, fourteen courses high, and a good turret—all in the field on our right. Finally we ascend Limestone Bank, which marks the commencement of the wild, lone country which will be our world for many miles to come. The view from here is magnificent—to the north over Chipchase, and Swinnerton, and "the wild hills of Wannys" of which Edward Armstrong sang so sweetly, and the Carter; to the north-east, Cheviot and its range; and to the south-west as far as Cross Fell. But, fair as the prospect is, duty calls us to look upon one of the most striking instances of the energy and determination of the Roman engineers along the whole course of the Wall. On each side of us the basalt rock has been cut through for a length of about 300 yards, to a depth of about 12 feet and a width of about 20 feet, to form the north fosse of the Wall and the fosse of the vallum. We stand above the excavations, and see, either thrown up around us or lying as left by the Romans, huge masses of rock, the moving of which must have meant enormous labour and high mechanical skill. One mass lies in the fosse of the Wall, which had been prepared for breaking, as we may see by the wedge holes in it, but which had never been loosened. Another, on the bank, which has been split by frost, is calculated to weigh 13 tons, and lies just as it was hoisted out. To me these two ditches in Limestone Bank preach as touching a sermon in stones upon the mutability of human grandeur as there is on this Wall line, so full of such sermons. I don't think the most matter-of-fact antiquary can help moralizing a little as he stands on this lone piece of Northumberland. I once was here alone in the dim light of a fading mid-winter day, and I peopled the glimmering snow-covered rocks with such an array of ghosts, struggling and straining as they hauled and hoisted in response to sharp

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word of command, or cheery exhortation, or stinging invective, that I was really glad to get away and leave them at their task. Beyond this we cross Tepper Moor, pass on our left Carrowburgh farm-house, where we get butter-milk (and suffer afterwards accordingly), and reach the station Procolitia. Not much detains the stranger here, as no systematic excavations have been made, but the height of the earth-mounds seems to give promise of success. Six days out of the seven you may sit down for hours at Procolitia and not see half a dozen people, but a few years ago half the countryside made a rush here one summer day when the rumour ran that treasure was to be had for nothing at Carrowburgh; the fact being that a long-disused and half-forgotten well, outside the station on the western side, had been tapped by some prospectors for lead, and found to be packed with altars, articles of ornament and jewellery, carved stones, and, above all, gold and silver coins. Mr. Clayton, however, the owner of the ground, was soon on the spot, and took steps to protect the treasure-trove, but not before many hundreds of coins had been taken away. Mr. Clayton alone secured 16,000. The well is known as Coventina's Well, from dedicating stones to a goddess of that name found here. As her name is not known in mythology, it is supposed that she was the presiding deity of this particular well. Opinion differs as to whether the very varied treasure found in the well represents votive offerings, or whether it points to a story of sudden attack and of panic, during which as many valuables as possible were thrown into the well to escape capture. Procolitia was garrisoned by Batavians.

We continue our journey past the remains of three mile-castles, until, just beyond the twenty-seventh milestone, the military way turns to the left, to follow the line of the vallum, and we follow in deep grass the line of the Wall, and presently reach the Sewingshields farm-house.

This is the centre of a district full of romantic legend. Here was the famous castle of the Seven Shields, written of by Sir Walter Scott in *Harold the Dauntless*, and here King Arthur is more than traditionally said to have held his Court. To the benighted Southern mind King Arthur is

chiefly associated with Cornwall and South Wales, but, as Mr. Bates puts it in his *History of Northumberland*:

"Particular ridicule has been cast on the stories of Arthur's victories over Gauls, Dacians, Spaniards, and Romans; but, considering the polyglot character of the garrisons on the Wall, he may easily have fought and beaten all these, and Moors' and Syrians into the bargain, without stirring more than twenty miles from Carlisle." As if the old Wall was not romantic enough in itself as a monument of Roman grandeur and might in a world of shades as dark and as impenetrable as the remotest strongholds of African barbarianism now are, it is not an impossible dream to find it linked some day historically with the life of England's darling Lord of Chivalry.

We get up to the Sewingshields Crags by no primrose path, and noting how the ancient tribal boundary, the Black Dyke, strikes away north-west, in its course from Allenheads, beyond the South Tyne, pause to enjoy the excellent prospect of the line of the Wall ahead of us by Housesteads, and away over the lofty cliffs beyond, with the pools pleasantly known as "the Northumberland Lakes" at their feet.

The Wall stands here about six courses high, and as it is 7 feet thick, with a smooth, grass-grown top, the best plan is to climb up and walk along it. We descend presently to Busy Gap. This, being wide and low, was carefully fortified by the Romans. The north fosse, which has ceased to be since the Wall has run along the crags, more than 1,000 feet high, reappears, and in addition, a large triangular space north of the Wall was ramparted. The Gap probably won its name from being a favourite centre of operations during the Border warfare days. Now it is quiet and lonely enough. The character of the countryside here accords with its history. On either side of the Wall stretches a wild, bare, solitary, wind-swept tract of rolling hill and dale, unbroken by house or tree, of which the silence is only disturbed by the sweep of the wind and the cry of the wild bird, but which has a beauty of its own in bright weather, when the sunshine flecks it with light and colour, as striking as is its weirdness when the storms of winter break

over it. Small wonder is it that Spaniards, Italians, Dacians, who went home after a period of Wall service, spoke of Britannia as on the border of the great unknown Shade World! After Busy Gap we "negotiate" two steepish gaps, and then descend to that which served as the eastern defence of Borcovicus, one of the mile-castles which we pass, standing on a very steep slope.

Borcovicus, or Housesteads, stands on a plateau, bounded on the east by the Knagburn Valley and on the west by a dark plantation. As we cross this valley we may see on our right, north of the Wall, a large basin in the ground, about 100 feet across and 10 feet deep, which is said to have been the amphitheatre of the station, a surmise which has support from the fact that in the Wall opposite are the remains of a large double-portal gateway, with guard-chambers.

We follow the military way to the east gateway of Borcovicus, the Wall joining the rounded north-east corner of the station. The east gateway is in excellent condition, apparently needing but the superposition of a few stones in order to reproduce it exactly as it was. It has the usual double portals, of which the pavement is deeply grooved by chariot wheels, the guard-chambers, the pivot-holes of the gates, and the central stone against which the gates shut. One of the portals has been built up, probably at a late period of the Roman occupation, when the attacks of the barbarians were stronger and the defence weaker—a fact we shall notice elsewhere. The west gateway is even more perfect. The north gateway is best seen from the outside, its splendid masonry and perfect facing-stones not being hidden, as on the inside, by the accumulation of soil. This is one of the finest pieces of work along the Wall. Inside this gate is a large stone trough, and close to it what have been considered to be the remains of a blacksmith's shop. The south gateway is like the others in arrangement, and, like the others, has had one of its portals built up, and the space turned into a room. The south wall here is about 8 feet high.

The interior of the station—nearly five acres—abounds with interesting remains, although, of course, it has been necessary

to take away to museums portable objects, in order to save them from the hands of the spoiler—and they have been busy in times past at Borcovicus. A platform of masonry is conjectured to have been a support for a *balista*, or catapult, a theory which may be confirmed by the discovery of conical stones near it and near the north wall. A large building supported by buttresses is called the "Granary," because the ashes of much burnt corn were found here. The west wall of the station is very fine, fourteen courses of facing-stones being above ground. South of the station are evidences of extensive suburbs; quarry-holes abound in the hill-side, and traces of cultivation may be noticed. For the art treasures discovered here—the carved pillar capitals, the friezes, the fragments of statuary, the altars, and the inscribed stones, all of which testify to Borcovicus having been, like Cilurnum, something more than a mere rugged fortress—we must go to the museums at Chesters and Newcastle.

Altogether, perhaps Borcovicus is the most fascinating station along the Wall, from the fact that the world in which its ruins now stand is so utterly dead and lonesome. At Cilurnum, at Amboglanna, the life of to-day is comparatively close by, but Borcovicus remains far removed from all that can break in to disturb its solemn death silence.

Quitting Borcovicus, we enter a dark plantation on the very edge of the precipitous rocks which overhang a lake. The Wall here is little more than a raised bank of jumbled stones, much encumbered with growth, along which we have to pick our way with some care; but when we issue from the gloom of the trees it becomes high and very well preserved, especially on its northern face. The best plan for the cautious pilgrim is to walk along its top, which is 5 feet broad. It is not quite like the pavement of Piccadilly, but it is safer than plunging along through the deep grass at its base, at momentary risk of spraining an ankle amongst the stones therein hidden. Moreover, the magnificent view of the country on both sides is herefrom most completely enjoyed. Ladies and tender-feet should follow the accompanying military way on the south side, which is easily traceable by the line of field gates. On a fine day nothing can be more enjoyable than a

tramp along these heights; but on a day such as June 26, 1906, when a sou'-westerly gale swept its hardest across the Wall, and with it rain which came down in stinging sheets, it requires enthusiasm not easily damped.

A quarter of a mile from Borcovicus is the Housesteads mile-castle, one of the finest on the Wall. The Wall itself, here more than 9 feet high, forms the north rampart of the castle, and there yet remain on the huge stones on each side of the gap which marks the north gate the "springers" of the arch over it. The castle measures 58 feet from east to west, and 50 feet from north to south; the average thickness of the walls is 9 feet, and on the north side 10 feet. The south angles of the castle are rounded outside and square inside. From the abundant traces of fire here and from other signs, it seems that the little fortress had been overthrown and burned more than once.

Altogether, the Housesteads mile-castle is a relic to be studied leisurely and carefully, for it abounds with interesting features.

We resume our westward journey, and, looking back when we reach the top of the next hill, Cuddy's Crag, we get an excellent view of the course we have traversed. We descend now rapidly, and as the Wall, although of good height, is very rough at the top, it is best to jump down into the grass. We next reach the Hot Bank farm-house. Here we can get refreshment as we examine the engraving of Mr. Spence's Academy picture "Borcovicus," and, if the weather be fine, smoke the pipe of peace outside, and follow the course of the Wall with our eyes, as it dips below us, reappears, enters the dark plantation on the heights above Crag Lough, and winds away in the far distance along the top of the precipices.

Once, when we were young and thoughtless and the sun smote hot, we bathed in Crag Lough. Advice to such as are not ordered mud cure: Don't!

From Hot Bank he who is not pressed for time should leave the line of the Wall and strike due south to visit Vindolana, near Chesterholm, one of the stations south of the Wall and the Roman milestone near thereto. Not that there is much left of Vindolana, nor that there is anything more remarkable about the milestone than that it is the only

one *in situ* in Great Britain. Still, it is a pleasant, picturesque stroll, and we pass under Barcombe Hill—once, they say, Borcum, from which, it is said, the name of Borcovicus is derived—and the farm-buildings, with the old Roman Stane or Carel gate coming down from the highland make a pretty sketch, and it is something to see a milestone which has been doing duty for 1670 years. A mile west of this sturdy old relic, which is 5 feet high and 6 feet in circumference, is the shattered shaft of another. This road, by the way, leads to the Bardon Mill station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

Returning to Hot Bank, we dip down westward to Milking Gap, where the north fosse is deep and clear, and ascend a stiffish hill, Steel Rig; then, if we are conscientious companions of the Wall, we descend the still stiffer western side. This is a genuine bit of rock-work—from the unpractised mountaineer's point of view—and even the Wall, although it shirks nothing, is built with its courses of stones parallel to the plain, and not, as in less marked declivities, following the slope of the ground. Again we ascend and descend to Castle Nick, where are the very good remains of a mile-castle, of which the walls are 6 feet high and 7 feet thick; the depth from north to south 62 feet, and the breadth from east to west 50 feet. There are boundary walls inside, but apparently of later construction than the castle, for during the troublous period of the Border wars the mile-castles, so easily rendered useful as stables, halting-places, and even places of sojourn, were largely utilized by the moss-troopers.

A peculiarity which even the Southern know-nothing must notice is that there is a north gateway in this castle, which simply leads out on to the edge of the precipice. This is cited as a proof that even in Roman days red-tape was not unknown. We ascend gently, and on the other side descend anything but gently by what are fitly called the "Cats' Stairs." Again we ascend, and again we descend, and very roughly, the not far from perpendicular Peel Crag, and reach a broad gap where the wall takes a bend inwards, like the arc of a bow. This bend was strategic, for the ground in

front of the bend was once a deep swamp, and the apparently weak spot in the line of fortification must have often proved a fatal trap to invaders.

We now ascend Whinshields Fell, where the Wall attains its highest point—1,230 feet above the sea-level. The view from the top is magnificent. Westward, far away, glimmers the Solway Firth, beyond which, in dim blue outline, are the Scottish hills. Far away to our right can be seen the masses of Criffel and Birrenswark, and in the middle distance the wild, almost trackless, waste of the Bewcastle Fells.

After a well-earned rest we descend to Shield on the Wall, where are traces of a mile-castle; ascend over rough, rocky ground, and descend steeply to Bogle Hole; climb again, and get down to Caw Gap, the Wall all this time being alternately a wreck and in fair condition. Two more gaps have to be negotiated—I use the word literally, and not in its ridiculous football sense, for all the care of a delicate business transaction has to be exercised if we would avoid tumbles and sprains—and in the third gap stands the interesting Cawfields mile-castle.

Cawfields measures 49 feet north to south, and 63 feet east to west; its walls average 6 feet in height and 8 feet in thickness; and the masonry of the north and south gates is in very fine condition, their width being 10 feet.

About 150 yards west of Cawfields, at Burnhead, one of the best turrets on the Wall was excavated in 1905, its projection from the Wall being 11 feet. Close up to the turret quarries, hateful to the view, have come, and for a long distance the Wall has been destroyed. We cross the quarry yard with evil thoughts in our minds, and regain the north ditch of the Wall, here very deep. Crossing Haltwhistle Burn, we make a steep ascent, and are presently at the important and interesting station Æsica. When I first tramped the Wall, twenty years ago, Æsica was little more than a collection of grassy mounds. Since then careful excavation has proved it to be one of the most interesting of the Wall stations. As an instance I may quote the west gateway, of which Dr. Bruce wrote, "no satisfactory traces remain," and

which is now one of the most remarkable. Æsica covered three acres, without the suburbs, and was garrisoned by a cohort of Asturians from Spain.

The whole of the ramparts and the gates are now above ground, and the chief objects of interest are: (1) The west gate, with its mute story of calamity and destruction, told by the evidence of the built-up south portal, and the rough pavement of the north portal, raised upon the débris of previous ruin—such a rough and hasty piece of work that it is questioned if even degenerate Romans performed it. The latest researches seem to show that there had been three occupations of Æsica, and it is evident that the reconstructing work is of worse quality as we get higher. (2) The fortress arrangement at the junction of the great Wall and the rounded north-west angle of the station. (3) The supposed *ararium*, or treasure-chamber, of the same character as that at Cilurnum. (4) The remains of a large building which, from its appearance and from relics found there, is supposed to have been the granary, which collapsed and was rebuilt about 230 A.D., according to an inscribed stone discovered. (5) The traces of the water-course on the *north* side of the Wall, by which the camp was supplied from the Cawburn. There are evidences of extensive suburbs on the south side of the station, and of quarries on the hillsides. Between Æsica and Lowtown, which lies west, the lines of the vallum are seen distinctly, and are particularly interesting to those who agree with Mr. Neilson's theory as to its purpose. In ruined Æsica, but still a more imposing Æsica than that we see to-day, St. Cuthbert is said to have preached during his evangelizing tour through the wild parts of Northumbria.

After Æsica we set to crag-work again, and here the Wall is little better than a rubbish mound; but after Cockmount Hill a good stretch or two appear, the facing-stones on the north side being very well preserved. We pass Allee Farm, into the walls of which inscribed stones have been built, and then we start the stiff passage of the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall. We give the name as spoken and printed, but to him who has already had some hours of up-and-

down work there seem to be more like ninety nicks. It is pretty hard walking, as there is no level and not much smooth ground, but the varied views, the fine air, and the absorbing quest of the Wall, keep one going strongly and enjoyably. At Mucklebank, the highest of the nicks, a fine turret has been comparatively lately excavated, where the Wall makes a sharp southward turn, so that north and west sides of the turret are formed by the Wall.

At Walltown is a spring known as the King's Well, of ancient historical and legendary fame, whereat all good Wall pilgrims drink, and in the crevices of the rocks around wild chives grow abundantly, as they are said to have grown ever since Roman times.

Still continuing up and down the crags, along the very top of which the Wall unswervingly runs, we reach, at two and a half miles from Æsica, the site of Magna, now called Carvoran. It is not strictly a Wall station, as it stands 100 yards south of the vallum on the Stane or Carel gate, and was probably built before the Wall. The station contained $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but since the days of Stukely, the first half of the eighteenth century, who described the ruins as "stately," the plough has been so constantly at work on the site that very little remains to be seen. Magna, however, is remarkable for the number of valuable and interesting inscribed stones which have been found there, and this, coupled with the facts that two important roads—the Stane gate, running east and west, and the Maiden way, running north and south—came under its walls, and that, as commanding the Tipalt Valley, it was strategically important, would establish it as a station of more than ordinary value.

Here we bid farewell to the lone and mountainous portion of our journey; we descend to the fertile plains, and shall be more or less in touch with the life of to-day for the rest of the way. We pass by Thirlwall Castle, a dark, gloomy mass built of Wall stones, appropriately linked with at least one grim legend, of which the name undoubtedly is derived from the weakness of the Wall's position here. No less than five hill camps—at Glenwhelm Leazes, Chapelrig, Crooks, Thorp and Willowford—testify to the

Roman appreciation of this weakness. We lose here for the first time all traces of Wall and vallum in the broad meadow between the castle and the railway, which we cross near Greenhead Station, but the latter reappears when we reach the Poltross Burn—the border-line of Northumberland and Cumberland.

At the burn-side traces of the retaining walls of the vallum ditch where it crossed are visible, and the cutting through which the stane gate approached the stream, was found to have been lined with masonry. Of the bridge nothing is left, unless a stone in mid-stream is a pier. Above the burn, on the west side, a place locally known as "The King's Stables" probably is the site of the mile-castle which guarded the passage.

Guided by the vallum fosse, which is here very wide and deep, we cross the railway again, and get to the garden of Gilsland Vicarage, where we are courteously allowed to examine the fine length of Wall, with a 30-inch projecting course at its base, and many stones and other relics unearthed here.

(To be concluded.)



Some Antiquities of Tiree.

BY W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

“**T**HE Captain says, could he see you on the bridge.” I left my breakfast and ran up. It was a brilliant morning of blue and white, such as one gets only at sea or on snow-peaks, and the foam was shooting in geysers from skerries and nesses all round us. Well had the Vikings called that harbour Skerryness, Scarinish.

“I can't put you ashore,” said the Captain. “Oh, but you must,” said I; for across the tumult of roller and rock yonder was the shrine of our pilgrimage, low green hills gleaming in the sun, and the ghosts of a thousand romantic years beckoning. For Tiree is an enchanted island. Strange tribes lived there before the dawn of history, and you can pick up their pots and tools in the sand. Unknown architects built fairy castles

on sea-crags and islands; Pictish farmers made the bleak soil into a "land of corn," Tir-heth, while the Saxons were still fighting for Britain; Irish monks found paradise here, *laborantes orantes*; Vikings brought the serpent on their prow and the saga in their wake, then settled as "jarls" and "holds," and bred the MacDonalds who defied King Hakon, and the MacLeans who defied King James. And so down to modern times Tiree has been a land apart, and still teems with the memorials of romance. Had we not read it all in the book of Mr. Erskine Beveridge? and must we return disappointed?

enough to see and sketch, and we could not go hunting for vague relics of sand-blown burials and kitchen-middens. If we could ever come again, there is Brown's hotel near the harbour for headquarters on a longer stay; a "temperance" inn—for it is a teetotal island, whence, some remarked, the tidy and prosperous look of the tarred cottages, so different from the forlorn huts of many West Highland and Hebridean crofters.

Past the Manse, standing rather cheerlessly alone on a wind-swept flat, we came to our first fort, Dun Gott (Fig. 1). This is just a rocky and grass-grown headland,



FIG. 1.—DUN GOTT, TIREE.

(From a sketch by W. G. C.)

This I explained to the Captain on the bridge, and wrested leave from him to go ashore if we could. We did, and never repented it. There was some rather nervous work in getting the ladies from the flooded gangway to the pitching boat, but our Highland padre caught them in stalwart arms as they jumped. At the end of the trip two kind ministers of Tiree were ready to give a hand up the slimy wharf. Wet clothes dried quickly in sun and wind, and we had a glorious day.

We wanted to sample the island; there was not time to explore it. There are fifteen or sixteen sites of ancient chapels, and twice as many of early forts. Three of each were

peninsular at high tide, and then rising but little above the waves. Its scale can be gathered from the fence wall running over it, which would be some 4 feet high. At first one sees nothing to justify the name of Dun, for any stones of its wall have fallen into the sea, or been used in building the fence. But in the hollow of its green cup there are four distinct hut-circles (not, I think, previously mentioned), and traces of more, and under the turf slight suggestion of rampart. Mr. Beveridge gives its size as "some 6 yards by 8."

To restore the fort as it was in pre-Columban days, one must imagine a high wall rising from the rock's edge, with a gate-

way to landward, and dome-shaped houses within. They might hold two dozen of people—hardly more as regular residents—pounding their corn with hammer-stones, cooking their broth in roughly-shaped and rudely-ornamented pots by throwing in the hot pebbles from the fire, chipping arrow-heads of flint, and dressing skins with flint scrapers. Outside would be their coracles on the beach, and on the open grassy plain

load of determined invaders, and yet the labour of its building must have been worth while. Long before the Viking Age there were pirates in these seas, as we gather from Adamnan's *Life of Columba*; it needed no distinction of race to set the ancient Celt against his neighbours, and these forts, fringing the coast, must have been necessary. But they would be most useful rather as refuges than as dwellings, like the peel-

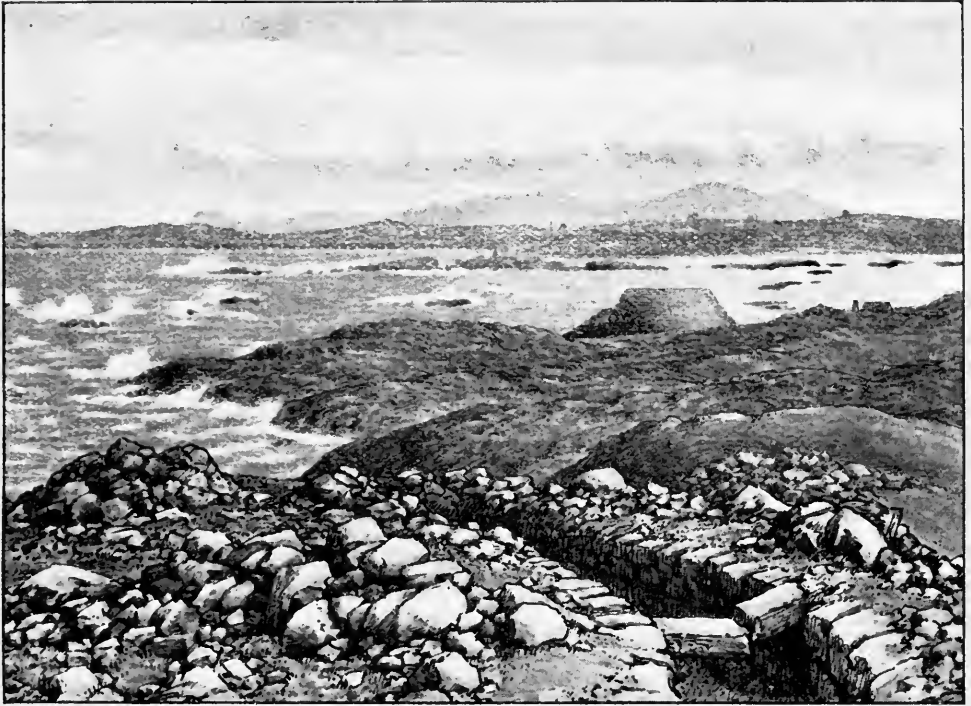


FIG. 2.—DUN BEG VAULT IN THE DISTANCE, FROM THE TOP OF DUN MOR VAULT, TIREE.

(From a sketch by W. G. C.)

their cornfields and cows. Such details we gather from the remains found in similar forts on the island.

But was it a place of regular residence? In stormy weather, with a wind from the east and a high tide, it would be spray-swept. Out of the small number of families it would hold, very few persons could be effective soldiers, though the ancient Gaelic women fought alongside of their men. So few could hardly garrison it against a boat-

towers near the harbours and at the river-fords of Northern England. When strangers were sighted those of the natives who could run ran to the fort, and held it until the enemy retired with what plunder he could carry off, or was driven from the attack. Such raids were transitory, but farming was always a hardy perennial.

Two miles and a half north of Dun Gott, on the opposite side of the island, is a different type of fort, Dun Beg Vault, and

near that a third type in Dun Mor Vaul. Both are close to the shore of Vaul Bay. Mr. Erskine Beveridge thinks that the name Vaul is evidently of Norse origin, like so many in the Hebrides, and suggests the Icelandic *vágr*, a bay, or *völlr*, a field. The word *vágr* means rather a long inlet, *vœ*, than a bay, and hardly applies here. But he traces the old name Weill, Wyle, or Woill as possibly denoting a strip of flat land stretching across the island northward from the neighbourhood of Scarinish, like another called the Reef, more to the west. This flat land reaches Vaul Bay, and would be the *völl* of the Norse. The terminal *r* is merely the nominative case-ending, usually dropped in derivative place-names in Britain. So that I suggest for a translation of Dun Mor and Beg Vaul, Great and Little Fort of the Fields.

Dun Beg Vaul is a big truncated cone, looking from a distance exactly like a moot-hill. It was built up with many a ton of smallish stones and earth upon a core of rock, and at first approach suggests a huge broch gone to ruin. But on the top, towards the south-east, there is an inner circle of walling, 5 feet thick; and there seem also to have been walls round the bottom of the mound and round the cone half way up, and again round the edge of the summit, so that it must be classed with the more elaborate though minor stone-walled forts. On the flat summit, towards the north, are some small buildings—later, I think, than the ruin of the fort; and on the north side we noticed a rock basin, reminding us of one on Dun Domhnuill in Oransay, which was perhaps useful as a dew-pond or rain-tank. Mr. Erskine Beveridge records a little pottery, kitchen-midden shells and bones, and a few rude hammer-stones, giving as early a date as that of other forts in Tiree. A small hut-circle is on the flat ground to south of the fort, and there are traces of roadways approaching the Dun from the south-east and east.

This fort is near the still greater work of Dun Mor Vaul, and within full view of it, as the sketch shows (Fig. 2). Dun Mor Vaul is called by Mr. Erskine Beveridge a "semi-broch," and is one of a series which he has found in Tiree in four clearly-defined

examples, while he can only suspect one in the many duns of the neighbouring island Coll, and can only suggest that some of the more ruined brochs of the Long Island may have been of this type. So very limited is the area of "semi-brochs" that they can hardly be said to exist outside Tiree; and yet they are of curious interest in the history of primitive architecture.

A broch, roughly speaking, is a big round tower, built without mortar, and having passages in the thickness of its walls all round the tower, and one over another, with windows looking inwards to the well of the tower, and stairs in the passages, winding round to the top. People could hardly have lived in those passages—they are too narrow, but through them the defenders could reach the "fighting-deck" on the top. As a matter of fact, in any broch where the remains are pretty complete there are hut-circles in a sort of outer bailey, and there, no doubt, people lived. A "semi-broch" is a one-story broch with no stairs. It seems like the transitional form between the round stone fort with guard-rooms in the thickness of the walls and the high broch. In the sketch the passage is seen, as excavated some years ago, with one roofing-slab still in place. It is built of bigger stones than Dun Beg Vaul, and this, together with its more complicated structure, suggests a somewhat later period of development, though the finds recorded (pottery, hammer-stones, pebbles, flints, etc.) give no hint of difference in the culture of the inhabitants, and the exterior ramparts, enclosing hut-circles and a well, are not unlike what we have observed already. In the sketch the smooth, rounded hill to the right, with a heap of stones on its side, is part of the great exterior rampart.

And yet why should these two forts be so close together if contemporary? Dun Mor may have superseded Dun Beg, as many a new mansion has superseded the old castle near it. The convenience of getting upon the "fighting-deck" at any point, by rising out of the passage without exposing oneself in the act, would be an improvement upon the old plan of standing up there as a target. At any rate, it gives us a high idea of the architectural inventiveness of the Picts, the traditional "fairy" masons of all the North

of Britain, to see them try one form after another of laborious and costly fortification. They had only rough stones to use, and how cleverly they handled their materials!

On our way back to Scarinish we revisited the three chapel sites at Kirkapoll, the Norse *Kirkju-bol*, "kirkstead." Of these one has lost its chapel except traces of foundations, and retains only the burying-ground, known as *Claodh Mor* or *Claodh Odhrain* (St. Oran's Graveyard). The larger and more recent of the two standing ruins is called from its

in Tiree; fire and water have swept them entirely away, as in Iona. But since the monasteries of the period were so very commonly fortified, we might expect the sites to be in or near Duns. One of these monasteries in Tiree was that known anciently as *Artchain*, founded by St. Findchan, and *Ardkirknish* is supposed to represent the place. This is close to *Dun Balaphetrish*, "the fort of the town of St. Patrick," a large flat space, strongly ramparted, like the fortified monasteries in Ireland, and like the



FIG. 3.—THE ROCK CHAPEL.
(From a sketch by Miss D. S. Collingwood.)

graveyard *Claodh Beg*; the smaller and more ancient is believed to have been dedicated to St. Columba, for it seems to be mentioned in a Papal document (published by Munch) as the Church of St. Columba "de Kerepol Sodorienensis diocesis," and it is generally known as the Rock Chapel, because it stands perched on a rocky mound alone and unenclosed.

There are naturally no remains of the wattled churches and monasteries of the Columban period, of which four are recorded

site which I have elsewhere discussed as possibly representing Columba's Rath in Iona. But there is no fort at Soroby, usually identified with Columba's own foundation in Tiree at "campus navis, id est Mag-lunga"; nor can we yet say where the monasteries stood which St. Comgall (565) and St. Brendan (about the same time) founded here.

Our chapels are many centuries younger. The Rock Chapel has two lancet windows at the east end (not seen in the sketch, Fig. 3),

though the narrow door (seen in the sketch) is round-headed—no proof of twelfth-century building in the Hebrides, where round arches and grave crosses survived to a late period. At the west end, outside, is a little recess, apparently for an image. No engraving or photograph can suggest the curious blend of gold and grey which the lichen has given to both these ruins, making their colour gorgeously rich in the sunshine against the blue of the sea and sky.

case of the forts, why are these three churches so close together and so nearly of a date? At Bowes in North Yorkshire there are two fonts apparently of the twelfth century, one broken. It seems as though a Scottish raid smashed the fine original basin, and village art produced a ruder substitute. So here, in the wars of the clans, following the transfer of the Hebrides from Norway to Scotland, perhaps the site was more than once desecrated, and religious feeling required a new



FIG. 4.—CLAODH BEG.

(From a sketch by Miss Hilde Hamburger.)

The chapel at Claodh Beg (the smaller graveyard, but the bigger chapel) is more recent, though Muir assigned the thirteenth century (Fig. 4). But its round arches are again no proof, and the West Highland grave-slabs in it are late of their style; one is dated 1495. These slabs, we were told, have been rubbed by Lady Victoria Campbell as models for a local carving-class—a capital example of using native subjects for native art. But, as we asked before, in the

erection. Even in heathen times this was felt and done. We have the tenth-century example of the desecration of the temple on Thorsness in Iceland, and its rebuilding on a site at some little distance.

At Claodh Mor (Claodh Odhrain) traces of foundation have proved that there was a chapel, as might be inferred, and the presumption is that it was dedicated to St. Oran, who was, from the legend of his living burial, the tutelary of graveyards. Here there are

late mediæval and modern tombs, but one stone with a plain Latin cross incised appears to date back to an earlier age than any other remains at Kirkapoll. The dedication to St. Oran would suggest a possibly earlier date than either of the existing chapels, as at Iona, though by no means necessarily carrying us back to the Columban period.

The famous cross at Soroby is so well illustrated in Mr. Erskine Beveridge's *Coll and Tirce* that it needs no attempt to sketch and describe it. The other forts, though each has a character of its own, are more or less repetitions of the types here given—strange and fascinating problems not yet wholly solved by the antiquary, but still awaiting the exploration and comparison which shall turn their misty romance into the no less poetical twilight-glimmer of our Northern Mother Age.



"The Parish Clerk."*

THE parish clerk was once so important a figure in matters ecclesiastical—the mediæval clerk's duties were multifarious—his office is associated with so much in Church history and ritual that is of interest, and he himself has become the centre of such a mass of anecdote and tradition, that it is surprising that a complete monograph on him and his office was not published long ago. The gap, however, is now most satisfactorily filled. The story of the parish clerk could not have been placed in better hands than those of Mr. Ditchfield. In the handsome volume before us he has done full justice to the theme. The book is not only a most entertaining storehouse of anecdote, but it discusses fully and well the archæology—if we may use the word—of the clerk's office.

The clerkship in mediæval times seems often to have served as a kind of apprenticeship to the ministry, being accepted by poor scholars with a view to later service in the

higher office. Mr. Ditchfield quotes the will of a rector in 1389, who bequeaths to "John Penne, my clerk, a missal of the New Use of Sarum, if he wishes to be a priest, otherwise I give him 20s."; in 1337 a Giles de Gadlesmere left "to William Ockam, clerk, two shillings, unless he be promoted before my death"; a canon of Newburgh asked for Sir William Plumpton's influence that his brother might have a clerkship, and "even the sons of kings and lords did not consider it beneath the dignity of their position to perform the duties of a clerk." These duties were varied; they often included the opening of the church, the ringing of bells, the oversight of books and vestments for the priest, singing in the choir, the sweeping of the floor of the church, the care of the roofs and gutters, and generally the oversight of all church furniture. At special seasons he had special duties. He provided palms for Palm Sunday, watched the Easter sepulchre "til the resurrection be don," and then took down the "lenten clothys" from the altar and rood. For flagellation he provided discipline rods. He bore holy water to the parishioners, distributed portions of the loaf blessed by the priest, and performed a variety of other functions, which often varied in different parts of the country. He was sometimes, for instance, schoolmaster and choirmaster, as shown by extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts quoted by Mr. Ditchfield.

The clerk's most important duties were, of course, those connected with the part he took in the services of the church, in reading and singing. He had a right to read the epistle and one of the lessons; he chanted the opening words of the psalms when they were sung, and read psalms and responses when they were not sung. As the office sank in esteem, and was filled by men of little education, the part played by the clerk became restricted, until in days still within living memory he was little more than a survival.

Mr. Ditchfield, after discussing the antiquity and continuity of the office, and after treating fully of the mediæval clerk and his duties, deals in a succession of chapters, brightly written and abounding in illustration and anecdote, with the clerk in literature, in smuggling days, and in epitaph; with the

* *The Parish Clerk.* By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With 31 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 340. Price 7s. 6d. net.

company of parish clerks, the clerks of London—their duties and privileges, Clerkenwell and Clerks' Plays, clerks and parish registers, the clerk as a poet, as a giver out of notices, and in art; women clerks, Yorkshire clerks, old clerks and their ways, and so on through a variety of delightfully readable chapters. The book abounds with good stories of all dates, from Jacobean and earlier times downwards. Some are familiar; very many are new; all are good. We cite a few examples. First, the poetical clerk. One of these worthies, in a North Devon parish, who had a great admiration for Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter, on giving out the hymn, said: "Let us sing to the glory of God, and of the Lord Bishop of Exeter." On another occasion when the Bishop visited the church he was surprised to hear the clerk give out at the end of the service, "Let us sing in honour of his lordship, 'God save the King.'" The Bishop rose hastily, saying to his chaplain, "Come along, Barnes; we shall have 'Rule, Britannia!' next."

Next, the clerk as notice-giver. The laxity of things in early nineteenth-century days is revealed by the story of the Shropshire clerk who on Easter Day announced, "Last Friday was Good Friday, but we've forgotten un; so next Friday will be." A Northumbrian clerk used to give out the metrical version of one of the most beautiful of the Psalms thus:

As pants the 'art for coolin' streams
When 'eated in the chaise,

which, Mr. Ditchfield remarks, "seems to foreshadow the triumph of modern civilization, the carted deer." Stories of sporting clerks abound. One on Quinquagesima Sunday announced with regard to Ash Wednesday, "There will be no service on Wednesday—'coss why? Mester be going hunting, and so beeze I!"—with triumphant emphasis.

A few miscellaneous stories in conclusion. An old country clerk, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at a certain tombstone and say: "This 'ere is the tomb of Thomas 'Ooper and 'is eleven wives." One day a lady remarked: "Eleven? Dear me, that's rather a lot, isn't it?" The old man looked at her gravely and replied: "Well, mum, yer see it was an 'obby of 'is'n." At Barkham, Mr. Ditchfield's own church,

there is an old clerk who succeeded his father fifty years ago. The father's name was Elijah, and on one occasion, during the rebuilding of the church, he attended service at a neighbouring parish church, but arrived late, just as the rector was giving out his text—"What doest thou here, Elijah?" Elijah saluted respectfully, and made reply: "Please, sur, Barkham Church is undergoing repair, so I be cumed 'ere!" A London clergyman, preaching in a Wiltshire church which possessed an illiterate clerk, after discoursing on the story of the demoniac at Gadara and the destruction of the herd of swine, was anxious to find out how far his hearers had listened to or understood his sermon. So on the Monday he asked the clerk if he understood it. The clerk replied by a doubtful "Yes." "But is there anything you do not quite understand?" said the parson; "I shall be only too glad to explain anything I can, so as to help you." After a good deal of hesitation and head-scratching, the clerk replied: "Who paid for them pigs?" At another church a stranger taking the duty remarked upon the weather, venturing the assertion that it promised to be a fine day for the haymaking to-morrow. "Oh, sir," replied the clerk, "they do say that the hypocrites can discern the face of the sky."

But we must stop. We have picked out but a few of Mr. Ditchfield's plums. His book, which is written by the pen of a practised penman, besides its solid value as a very useful contribution to a minor branch of ecclesiastical history, is a delightful miscellany of anecdotes of worthies of an outworn type, and of graphic pictures of conditions of Church life now practically extinct.

A. L. G.



The English Gipsies in 1818.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, LL.D.



DO not remember in the course of my excursions in gipsy literature to have met the name of D. Copsy of Braintree. He is entitled to remembrance as a keen, as well as a friendly, observer of the Romanis in

the early years of the nineteenth century. His attention was called to the subject by the publication of John Hoyland's well-known *Historical Survey*, which appeared in 1816. In a letter to the *Monthly Magazine*, then under the editorial control of Sir Richard Phillips, of whom Borrow has given so prejudiced a portrait, Mr. Copsey gives some particulars of his intercourse with the Lovell family. He writes from Braintree, October 22, 1818, and a portion of his communication is worth reprinting. He begins by mentioning Hoyland's book, and proceeds :

"Since the perusal of the above work I have looked anxiously for the arrival in this neighbourhood of some of these English Arabs ; but I was not gratified by meeting with any till about the middle of the present month. Having observed some smoke arising in one of the retired lanes near this town, I approached the spot, and discovered that it proceeded from a fire kindled by some gipsies, for the purpose of preparing their supper. The family consisted of four persons—viz., an old man and woman, their daughter, aged about eighteen, and a little boy, whose father and mother, as they informed me, were travelling in another part of the country. Recollecting that the writer of those amusing papers, under the title of 'A Walk to Kew,' which appeared lately in the *Monthly Magazine*, had mentioned the unwillingness of this people to give any information respecting their language, and being furnished with a copy of the list of words given in Mr. Hoyland's work, I was desirous of ascertaining how far it was correct, and of obtaining from them a more extended vocabulary. I found that they understood nearly all the words in my list ; and they very readily communicated to me all the information I requested.

"The following is a list of the words and phrases with which they furnished me. I am aware that my mode of spelling the words is open to much dispute and objection ; I have endeavoured to choose such combinations of letters as serve to express, as nearly as possible, the sounds pronounced by the gipsies. In the phrases I could not exactly discover the separate words of which they were composed, as these persons uttered

them with great rapidity, and were unable to give me any information on this point.

House	Kair.
Fire	Yog.
Food	Hóbben.
Good food	Kózo hóbben.
Bad food	Kannélla.
Tobacco	Toovolóo.
Pipe	Swéglah.
Candle	Moómlee.
Candlestick	Moomlingoree.
Hat	Stádee.
Shoes	Chórhór.
Coat	Chaókhór.
Waistcoat	Bángaree.
Breeches	Boolingoree.
Stockings	Hóovelah.
Knife	Chóoree.
Fork	Hormíngoree.
Plate or dish	Chórróo.
Kettle	Bilárrah.
Tea	Mootamóngree.
Sugar	Góodloo.
Butter	Kil.
Spoon	Rótsch.
Whip	Chókenee.
Horse	Gri.
Saddle	Bóshtha.
Boy	Cháavo.
Girl	Chay.
Woman	Mónishee.
Man	Moosh.
Brother	Pállah.
Sister	Pénnah.
Church	Kongrée.
Cold	Shil.
Water	Páwnee
Hand	Vast.
Foot	Péro.
Face	Mooi.
Day	Devús.
Night	Ráttee.
Wood	Kosháw.
Yes	Ahwah.
No	Nah.

I am sick—Nah falée shum.

I walk, or am going away—Jortóokee.

I run—Praaser.

How do you do, brother?—Sársum pállah ?

Very well—Very dooster shum.

What is your name?—Pen your naave ?

How far have you travelled to-day?—How
dóevee ánkee devús?

The horse trots well—Gri jaramishts.

Whither are you going to-day?—Kyshinka
jásha káta devús?

I go to church—I go káta kongrée.

The wind blows cold—Bával póorah shil.

I am hungry—Bókolo shum.

Fine weather—Fina devús.

Bad weather—Shillalée devús.

It rains—Bíshenoo delláh.

I am sleepy, and must go to bed—Sootée
shum, mussa jaw saváh.

Farewell—Deverúsa.

“I have now to communicate the answers these gipsies gave to several questions which I proposed to them respecting their mode of living, etc., etc. The name of the persons composing this family was Lovell; the old man was more than sixty years of age, his wife not so old. They appeared to enjoy very vigorous health, and declared that they never felt any great inconvenience from sleeping abroad, and were wholly free from rheumatic affections, although they very frequently slept on the ground when it was very wet; and their tent would not have protected them from a smart shower of rain.

“They spoke of many old persons whom they knew among the different tribes, and believed that, in general, the gipsies enjoy very good health. They encamp in the country during seven months in the year, and generally go to take up their winter quarters in London early in November, unless the season be very mild. Occasionally they have passed the winter in their tents; but this is very rarely done.

“Last year this family had travelled into the West of England; and during the past summer they had not left Essex.

“The man called himself a tinker, and the woman said she sold earthenware; but they had none with them when I saw them. They denied practising fortune-telling, but the old woman had too much the appearance of a Sybil to countenance such an assertion. They prefer pitching their tents in the same place every year, unless opposed by the farmers. They had not met with many travelling companies this year—having seen only three or four; and they disavowed all

knowledge of any form of government existing among them, and denied that they had any regular communication established between the different tribes. On this point, however, I think they were unwilling to satisfy my curiosity; for they certainly have some mode of conveying speedy intelligence to each other; and the following circumstance, which has been related to me, seems to establish this fact beyond a doubt. About thirty years ago a gipsy was under condemnation in Bury Gaol; and very shortly after the sentence of death had been passed, the lanes near the town were filled with the numerous tribes of gipsies, who encamped there, waiting the issue of the sentence.

“Had there not been some form of government, and a regular communication among them, these different tribes, who were dispersed all over England, could not have so soon assembled into one spot. It appears that considerable doubts had arisen in the minds of some of the inhabitants of Bury respecting the guilt of this man; and they so warmly interested themselves in his behalf that he was eventually liberated.

“My gipsy, Joseph Lovell, disclaimed, with every mark of abhorrence, the charge of eating the carcasses of animals found dead in the fields; but such an allegation is made in the work of Mr. Hoyland.

“They solemnize their marriages in the Established Church, and bury their dead in consecrated grounds. The girl belonging to this family could read and write, having been instructed in London at her father’s expense; but the old people were illiterate. They had never possessed a Bible, but received one (which I procured from the Bible Association in this town) with the greatest appearance of thankfulness, and promised that it should be read to them daily.”

The remainder of Mr. Copsey’s letter is devoted to extracts from *L’Office et Auctoryte des Justyces de Peas* (1538), which show how “tramps” were regarded in the Tudor days.

The Daniel Copsey who wrote *Essays* (1821) and *Studies in Religion* is, it may be conjectured, identical with our student Romanes, but I am not aware of any further

contributions of his to the literature of the English gipsies.

It would take too much space to examine the vocabulary in detail, but it can be usefully compared with the forms in Borrow's *Lavo-Lil* and in the excellent lexicon in Crofton and Smart's *Dialect of the English Gipsies*.



The Painted Glass in Milton Abbey Church.

BY THE REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., VICAR.

THERE is no record of any painted glass in the Abbey Church of Milton, Dorset, prior to the time of Abbot William de Middleton (1481-1525). The choir windows were painted in mosaic at his cost, and he glazed the windows of St. John the Baptist's Chapel at the east end of the north aisle of the church—"fenestras suis vitrauit subtilib's."

The Abbey Church to-day contains no pre-Reformation coloured glass except that in the dwarfed east window of seven lights above the high altar screen (see illustration). This glass was put in its present position in the year 1789, under the guidance of Joseph Damer, Lord Milton. Some of the glass came from the windows of the chamber within the dining-room, and from the Star Chamber, in the monastic house—e.g., the Arundell, Trenchard, and Hussey coats; and some came out of the windows in the Baptist's Chapel aforesaid. Most of the glass is decorative—geometrical patterns, roses and leaves of various colours, etc. But in the first, fourth, sixth, and seventh lights there are five coats of arms, of which a description follows:

1. *Trenchard Coat.*

First and fourth: Grand quarters.

First and third: Paly of six, argent and sable.

Second and fourth: Azure (*Trenchard of Lytchett Matravers, Dorset*).

Second and third: Grand quarters.

Ermine, a maunch gules with a fleur-de-

lis or (*Mohun*: these arms are usually blazoned Gules, a maunch ermine, etc.).

2. *Royal Coat.*

First quarter: Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or (*France*).

Second and third quarters: Gules, three lions passant guardant or (*England*).

Fourth quarter (*mutilated*): the arms of France should be here.

3. *The Arms of King Athelstan, Founder of Milton Abbey.*

Per saltire gules and azure, a cross botoné on a mound crowned or. Motto: *Spes mea in Deo est.*

4. *Hussey Coat.*

First and fourth: Or, a cross vert.

Second: The effigies of a woman (*query, a hussy*) (*Hussey*).

Third: Barry of six ermine and gules, impaling—

Argent, three chaplets gules between a pale countercharged argent and gules (*Whapload*).

5. *Arundell Coat.*

First, quarterly: Argent, five martlets sable, one, two, two (*Arundell*, wrongly blazoned. It should be sable, six martlets argent, three, two, one).

Second, quarterly: In the first and fourth quarters, Gules, a fess indented of four fusils ermine (*Dinham*); in the second and third, Gules, a double arch and a single arch argent (*De Arches*, co. Devon).

Third: Gules, an escutcheon or within an orle of martlets argent (*Chideock*, co. Dorset).

Fourth: Azure, a bend or (*Carminow*, co. Cornwall).

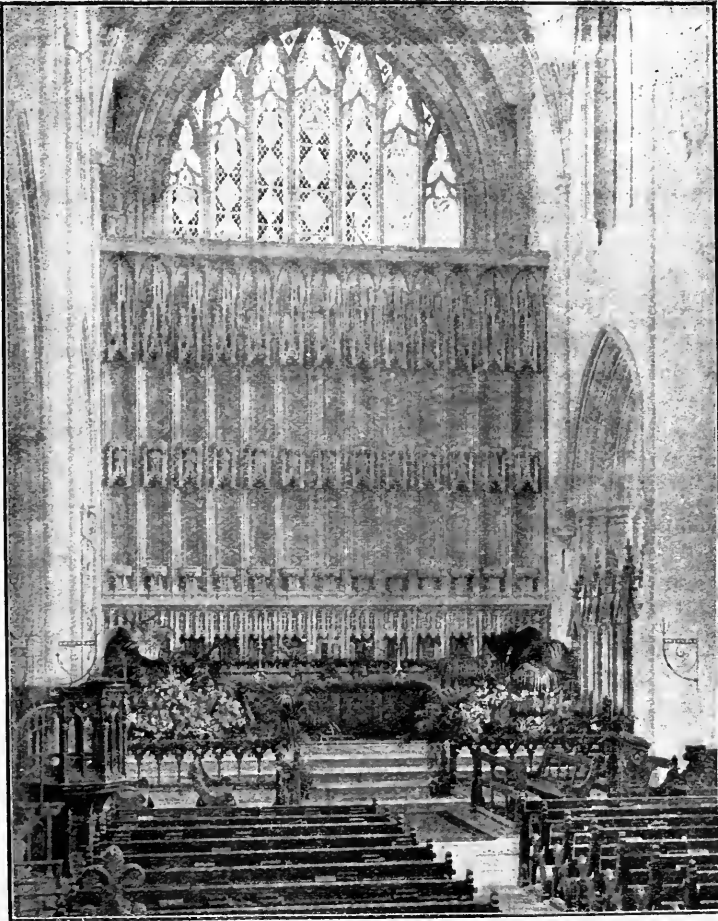
In the first, fourth, and seventh lights of the window, Abbot William de Middleton is commemorated. In a lozenge there is a W with a pastoral staff and three rudders. The rudder is the badge of the family of Wiloughby de Broke, and possibly William, *Abbas de Middleton* (i.e., Abbot of Milton), was connected with that ancient family, which, in the fifteenth century, had connections with the county of Dorset. There is also a shield containing the monogram W. M. and pastoral staff, with a black-letter inscription

which is indecipherable. The rudder-badge often appeared in the windows of the monastic house at Milton—a mark of Abbot William's many benefactions; and it also appears with the Abbot's monogram in two windows in Melcombe Bingham Church, Dorset.

The only other interesting pieces of glass in the dwarfed window show a kneeling monk

In connection with the glass in the windows of Milton Abbey, it may be of interest to add the tradition that John Milton "planned" his *Il Penseroso* at Milton, and that the following lines in the poem are supposed to have been suggested to him by the Abbey Church:

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,



in a dark blue habit, an angel blowing a trumpet, and the sun shining on an inverted crown.

The north window of the north transept of the church contains some eighteenth-century armorial glass (the Damer family), and the Jesse window in the south transept is by the elder Pugin.

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And love the high embowèd roof
With antic pillars massy proof,
*And storied windows richly dight
Casting a dim religious light ;*
There let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voicèd quire below,
In service high and anthems clear
As may with sweetness, through mine ear,
Dissolve me into ecstasies,
And bring all heav'n before mine eyes.

2 A

The Progress of Antiquarian Research up to and in the Nineteenth Century.

BY SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B., V.-P.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 140.)



ET us now turn to the prehistoric archaeology in vol. lvii. There is none. The labours of Sir John Evans and others had set the science upon so firm a basis that there was nothing then to be added. To this result Sir John Lubbock, now Lord Avebury, the present President of the Society, largely contributed, when in 1865 he published his classical work on Prehistoric Times. In that work he laid down the distinction between the palæolithic and neolithic divisions of the great Stone Age, a distinction not only marked by differences in the form of the implements, the later ones being polished and the earlier ones only roughly chipped, but covering an enormous lapse of time, and marking an absolute change in character and in habits. We have to adopt high sounding Greek words for scientific purposes, but these only mean "old stone" and "new stone" respectively. Palæolithic man was a hunter and a savage; neolithic man was an agriculturalist and had made some progress towards civilization. From the beginning of the one to the end of the other extends a lapse of untold centuries.

Mr. Worthington Smith, in an excellent little book entitled *Man the Primeval Savage*, sums up what we know and what we are entitled to conjecture about the workers of these palæolithic implements; but even these must have had still ruder predecessors. "It is clear that man must have existed for thousands of years as a being incapable of designing and making stone weapons and tools of geometrically correct form. The primeval savage first detected in Northern Europe is already a skilful designer and maker of tools of different designs, obviously made for different purposes and indicating provision for a variety of wants and experiences." Of his predecessors we have no remains that we can look upon with confidence. The rough stones called eoliths

may or may not have been their work. It has been shown that these can be produced in any number by a mere mechanical process, simulating the operations of Nature. That is what might have been expected: for man would first use a naturally chipped flint and then chip one himself long before it would occur to him to work it into a definite form.

We thus see, as one of the products of nineteenth-century research, that the hint of Mr. Frere that his weapons might be referred to a very remote period indeed, even, as he quaintly puts it, beyond that of the present world, has developed into a completely equipped evolutionary science. My friend Dr. Robert Munro, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has traced the history of man to its very source, and has reasoned out the consequences that followed from his acquiring the erect position. In his address to Section H of the British Association at Nottingham in 1893 he remarked that "in the process of organic evolution it would almost appear as if Nature acted on teleological principles, because many of her products exhibit structures which combine the most perfect adaptation of means to ends with the greatest economy of materials." He showed that man is distinguished from all other animals by the fact that, in the normal position of walking or running, he carries his body upright—*i.e.*, with the axis of the vertebral column perpendicular. The upper limbs are relieved from their original function of locomotion. The lower limbs are strengthened by the development of the calf of the leg. The organs which in the foot are applied to supporting the weight of the body and mechanically impelling it forwards are in the extremity of the arm modified into the human hand, the most complete and perfect mechanical organ Nature has ever produced. Its position gives to man a superiority of attack and defence over all other animals. With the advantage of these manipulative organs and a progressive brain, man gradually developed a capacity to understand and utilize the forces of Nature. He fashioned tools and weapons, and acquired a knowledge of the uses of fire. Every addition to his knowledge widened the basis for further discoveries. The progress of humanity on these lines was slow,

but in the main steadily upwards. Thus the civilized world of modern times came to be fashioned.

With regard, therefore, to the science of prehistoric archaeology, we may rightly claim that the nineteenth century has seen its very beginning and its complete construction. There are still problems to be worked out—*e.g.*, the possibility of a mesolithic interval between the palæolithic and neolithic times; but the structure of the science itself rests upon a sound basis.

Next in the order of antiquity of the articles in the thirteenth volume of *Archæologia* is another link with the present stage of antiquarian research. It is an account of the fall of some of the stones of Stonehenge on January 3, 1796, by Mr. W. G. Maton. This was the fall of one of the great trilithons of the inner circle. The author remarked that in the cavities left in the ground there were a few fragments of stone and some masses of chalk. The capstone was caught against one of the trilithons of the outer circle. Mr. Maton estimated the weight of the three fallen stones as seventy tons, of which the capstone counted for more than eleven. The height of the two other stones was respectively 22 and 23 feet.

On the very last day of the nineteenth century two stones of the outer circle fell, and the attention of Sir Edmund Antrobus, the public-spirited owner of this great structure, was directed to the measures necessary to be taken to prevent further havoc. He called to his assistance an advisory committee of antiquaries, over which Lord Dillon, then President of the Society, presided, and they proceeded to Stonehenge, and reported on the steps they considered should be taken. The most important of these was the restoring to an upright position the great leaning stone, said to be the largest native monolith in Britain. This operation was effected with remarkable skill and success by Professor Gowland. A wooden frame or cradle of stout timbers was first fitted carefully to the stone. This was connected by means of strong cables with two powerful winches about 45 feet distant. The stone was raised 2 or 3 inches at a time, and at each interval was shored up with larch struts. After it had been set upright in a south-west direction, its

inclination to the south-east was rectified by means of a hydraulic jack working against the lower side of the cradle until the sloping side of its base practically rested on its old supporting stone. The raising of the stone began on September 18, 1901, and was finished on September 25.

In this great and costly undertaking Sir Edmund Antrobus showed himself to have been guided by the best motives that can actuate a landed proprietor in dealing with a monument of high antiquity, as well as by the best available expert advice. He realized that, as Stonehenge had come down to him with a record of many centuries, so it was for him to protect it from injury and preserve it for the generations to come. To prevent damage by mischievous trespassers he surrounded it at some distance with a fence so designed that it did not interfere with the view of the monument, and he took the necessary steps to divert a road which had been made through its very centre. By a strange perversity, these things, which ought to have won him commendation, were made matter of complaint, and a society having for its declared object the protection of the interests of the public took action against him in the law-courts. It ended in the complete vindication of Sir Edmund's proceedings, and in the establishment of his rights as proprietor—a decision which may some day prove inconvenient when a real grievance arises against an ill-advised and destructively-minded owner.

The antiquity of Stonehenge was a question that interested our forefathers. Hearne records in his *Diary* (Oxford Hist. Soc. edition, 1906, vol. vii., p. 350) that on the night of April 19, 1722, he was in company of Dr. Halley and Mr. Bradley, the two Savilian professors. Dr. Halley had a strange, odd notion that Stonehenge was as old, or at least almost as old, as Noah's flood. Professor Gowland, in the paper describing his work, and the discoveries he made in the course of it in the fifty-eighth volume of *Archæologia*, also discusses the question of the antiquity of Stonehenge, arriving at the conclusion that it was erected during the latter part of the neolithic age, or the period of transition from Stone to Bronze, which he thinks should be placed at least as far back as 1800 B.C. While he was engaged upon this inquiry,

upon purely archaeological grounds, Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. Penrose were busy in calculating the antiquity of the monument upon the assumption of its having been a solar temple, so constructed that at that time the midsummer sun would rise at its exact centre ; and they estimated the date at which this condition would have been fulfilled at not more than 200 years before 1680 B.C. This is certainly a wonderfully close agreement, and may be taken as marking the progress which the nineteenth century has seen in the comprehension of these great structures. Many of the stone monuments of the country have long been used as quarries by the inhabitants, and they are still insufficiently protected from destruction, but we have learned much about them since the days of Stukeley and Halley.

Of the next great epoch in our history—the Late Celtic period—it is curious to notice that neither vol. xiii. nor vol. lvii. contains any trace. This was the period of growing civilization which preceded the Roman occupation of this country. We know of it from numerous finds made in various places, especially in the South of England. We have also the direct testimony of Pytheas, a Greek traveller, who visited this country 330 B.C. We know that our Celtic ancestors had a gold coinage, on which they stamped Greek designs, which perhaps they had learned from Pytheas himself. I may quote, as a typical instance of Late Celtic discoveries, one which was communicated by our friend Mr. Joshua James Foster, then of Dorchester, in the year 1882, on the authority of Mr. Edward Cunnington, of objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. We owe to the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks the definition of the Late Celtic period and the identification and classification of objects belonging to it. He then pointed out the love of variety which characterized the art of that period, and the gradual conventionalization of animal forms which also marked it. Of the swords of this period he gave a full account in the forty-fifth volume of *Archæologia*. When we think of the profound and luminous study that Sir A. W. Franks devoted to this time, we may almost say, as we said of prehistoric archæology, that the knowledge of it is the creature of the nineteenth century.

The next stage in our history is the Roman occupation. That has always been an absorbing subject of study. In the thirteenth volume the only contribution relating to Roman antiquities was a description of what is called a Roman camp in Westphalia, by the Abbé Mann, an honorary Fellow of the Society.

It is an interesting coincidence that in the fifty-seventh volume, as in the thirteenth, the Society was indebted to one of its honorary Fellows for a communication relating to Roman antiquity. Commendatore Giacomo Boni, whose name is so honourably associated with discoveries in Rome, describes that of the Niger Lapis in the Comitium, which yielded the most ancient specimen of Roman writing yet known. I need hardly point out the great progress that has been made in the discovery of relics of ancient Rome during the nineteenth century.

The fifty-seventh volume also contains reports of excavations at Silchester, Hants, on the site of the Roman city of Calleva Atrebatum, and at Caerwent, Monmouthshire, on the site of the Roman city of Venta Silurum, as well as an argument in favour of the Roman origin of Cardiff Castle. This last communication illustrates what we have said as to the continuous interest taken in Roman antiquities, inasmuch as the author, Mr. Ward, in it adopts the view which was first propounded to the Society by the Rev. W. Harris in 1763, when he identified the earth with the station of Jupanía. So also with regard to Silchester. In the record by Hearne of the conversation in 1722, which I have already mentioned, he says: "Dr. Halley hath also an odd notion, and he is very positive in it, that Silchester in Hampshire is Antoninus's Calleva. But when he is possessed of a notion, he very hardly quits it."

The work at Silchester is now approaching completion, so far as relates to the space within the walls, and is, I think, the first complete exhumation of an entire Roman city that has been accomplished, at any rate in this country. Begun in the year 1890, it has occupied seventeen years of close labour during the proper season on the part of Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. St. John Hope, Mr. G. E. Fox, Mr. Herbert Jones, and others.

In the Museum at Reading are a series of

models of the excavations, and a collection of the objects found in the course of them, which are very instructive.

The excavations at Caerwent have been conducted by Mr. Alfred Price Martin, Mr. Thomas Ashby, jun., and Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, all Fellows of the Society, under the auspices of the committee of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, raised in 1899. *Venta Silurum* was a rectangular walled city, 1,500 feet in length by 1,200 in breadth, with the high road from Chepstow to Newport passing through its centre from east to west. The explorations have proceeded upon the same system as those at Silchester, and have resulted in the discovery of mosaic pavements, with human and animal figures, in addition to the usual geometrical forms, but of somewhat rude workmanship, of the inscribed pedestal of a public monument erected by the community in honour of a high official, of another dedicated to Mars Lenus or Ocelus, and of many other objects of interest. The north gate, which is about 600 feet from the north-west angle of the city, and the amphitheatre in the northern part of the city, have been excavated. By the reports on Silchester and Caerwent, as typical instances of complete and scientific exploration, we may gauge the progress that has been made in that respect during the nineteenth century.

The most remarkable evidence of that progress, however, is to be found in the magnificent work done by General Pitt-Rivers in investigating and recording the Romano-British antiquities on his estate at Rushmore, in the ancient Cranborne Chase. It was my privilege to enjoy the friendship of the General from the time he joined the Anthropological Society, about 1865, when he was Colonel Lane Fox, until his death, in 1900. I served under him as Director when he was President of the Anthropological Institute, and had the pleasure of helping in some of his diggings at Cissbury, Seaford, and other places. His military skill was far beyond that which we are accustomed to attribute to an officer of the Grenadier Guards, and it was a most instructive thing to stand with him on the ramparts of some ancient camp and listen to his lucid explanations of its military bearing and his mental reconstruction of its original appearance and use.

His methods comprised the most exact measurements of the ground and of every object discovered, the careful planning of the ground with all its contours, and copying of every object, with an accurate description of the place where it was discovered, and the construction of models strictly according to scale. The results of his excavations in Cranborne Chase are set forth in four noble quarto volumes, not published, but printed entirely at his own expense, and given away by him to such persons only as he knew to have a real interest in the matter.

Besides this exact observation of the facts discovered, which has left them on record for future students, General Pitt-Rivers devoted many years of study to the investigation of the evolution of weapons and implements, and to the collection of illustrative specimens from all parts of the world. In June, 1874, he lent his collections, then numbering 1,247 specimens, for exhibition to the Bethnal Green Museum, and prepared a catalogue of 184 pages, with 135 illustrations, in which he expounded his views as to the gradual development of the various forms.

The most striking monuments to his memory are the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford, which, under Professor Tylor and Mr. Henry Balfour, is maintained and enriched upon the principles laid down by him, and the museum at Farnham, in Dorset, which is principally stored with the things discovered on his own estates, but contains many other exhibits necessary for acquiring a knowledge of ancient workmanship.

Passing on to the Saxon period, the thirteenth volume of *Archæologia* contains a paper on the tomb of King Alfred at Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, by Mr. Henry Howard; the fifty-seventh a paper on the tomb of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral, by Canon Fowler. Honours thus appear to be equally divided, and 1899 cannot claim much superiority over 1798 in its devotion to the study of this particular portion of our history. Anglo-Saxon antiquities have not, however, been neglected, and I cannot but refer in this connection to the excellent papers by my lamented friend Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite on Anglo-Saxon churches.

Anglo-Norman literature is the subject of two communications by the Abbé la Rue

in the thirteenth volume. Mary, probably a native of Normandy, came to England early in the thirteenth century, and wrote lays in French (MS. Harl., 978), and some other poetical works. Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced a pretty love-song into one of his sermons, with the refrain :

Ceste est la Bele aliz
Ceste est la flur, cest est le lis.

Of course, he applied it mystically. Other poets of the same century are passed in review by the learned Abbé. No similar communication is to be found in the fifty-seventh volume. Here, therefore, the honours rest with the writers of 1796-1797; and to them is also to be accredited an excellent treatise on the Norman church, occupying the site of an earlier Saxon structure, at Melbourne in Derbyshire, by Mr. Wilkins. Norman architecture, however, has of late received much attention, and papers by Mr. C. R. Peers on Romsey Abbey, Hants, and by Mr. Harold Brakspear on Lacock Abbey, Wilts, with their elaborate plans, carefully coloured to show the successive stages in those buildings, prove the industry and the skill which our younger architectural antiquaries are bringing to the study of Norman times.

Mediæval antiquities received some attention at the beginning of the century. Several abbey seals were exhibited and figured. A curious fourteenth-century pardon to a woman who, charged with the murder of her husband, and refusing to plead, had borne the *peine forte et dure* with impunity, through, as was believed, the intervention of the Blessed Virgin, was communicated. The inscription on Great Bookham Church, Surrey, was figured. A fifteenth-century deed relating to St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, was transcribed. An account of the life of Cicely, Duchess of York, was furnished. A paper on crosses and crucifixes, oddly mixed up with stone pillars, was read. It is needless to say that the interest in mediæval antiquities greatly increased during the later portion of the century. Coupled as it was with a sort of disdain for everything that was not mediæval in the minds of the destructive "restorers," who did such irreparable damage in the middle and later

decades, this has certainly not been an un-mixed blessing. It is deplorable to think of the havoc the craze for a revival of mediævalism has worked. This, however, is past praying for. The papers in the fifty-seventh volume which relate to mediæval times are particularly sane and finely illustrated. They bear upon the charters of the Manor of Meonstoke, commencing 1318; the dwellings in London of Sir John de Pulteney, Mayor in 1331-1337; the fine library of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, erected about 1425; an illuminated MS. of *Ordinances of Chivalry*, written shortly after 1438; a defence of the liberties of Chester, dated 1450; a copy of the statutes of the realm, illuminated and emblazoned with the arms of Fitzwilliam in 1460; the heraldic glass in Great Malvern Church, executed in 1502; and a sundial that was made for Cardinal Wolsey, between 1518 and 1530. These treatises, with some relating to foreign antiquities that I have omitted to mention, throw much light on history, literature, art, and heraldry.

England in Tudor times received attention from antiquaries at the beginning of the century, and it is interesting to observe that not fewer than four papers related to the measures taken by Queen Elizabeth for the defence of the country and the strengthening of the navy. Stuart times were also not neglected. Sir Joseph Banks communicated a MS. breviatè dated 1605, "touching the order and government of a nobleman's house, with the officers, their places and charge," which is full of amusing detail; and the Rev. Mark Noble contributed two papers on a coin and a medal of Charles I. Not one paper relating to these periods of our history is to be found in volume fifty-seven, so that here again our predecessors score.

So much for the publications of the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland and of Ireland have also a record of good work during the past century. Classical and foreign antiquities have been fruitfully studied by British and foreign scholars, but I shall not presume here to attempt any appreciation of these. There is one development of antiquarian energy, however, to which I may call attention. Some time in the thirties, Charles Roach Smith, whose acquaintance I had the

privilege of making in his later years, settled in London, and began to form that fine collection of Roman and other London antiquities which is now in the British Museum, and is commemorated in his "Collectanea Antiqua." His genial qualities and great learning made his house the resort of antiquaries, and the idea gradually grew in the course of their discussions that it would be pleasant and useful to organize a body which should visit places of antiquarian interest and investigate them on the spot. This was the origin, in 1844, of the British Archæological Association, which held its first meeting at Canterbury with great success. Very shortly after dire dissensions arose, and the association split into two, honours being divided: one party keeping the name, the other keeping the journal, and adopting the name of the Archæological Institute, to which the word "Royal" has now been prefixed. Every one of the fighters in that great struggle is now deceased, but the two bodies still keep their separate way. All over England county societies have been formed, and a final development has been the establishment of local town societies. By these various means the study of antiquity has become increasingly popular, and has been pursued with ever-growing interest and success.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE "Grangerised" copies of Brayley's *Surrey*, in eleven volumes, and Aubrey's *Surrey*, in five volumes, from the library of the late Dr. William Roots, F.S.A., mentioned in my last month's notes, sold for £77 and £24 respectively. At a sale held a few days later, on March 23, the Locker-Lampson copy of the first folio Shakespeare fetched the enormous sum of £3,600. It was bought by Mr. Quaritch, and book-lovers hoped that it would remain in this country. But "westward the course of" bibliographical rarities "takes its way," and the volume has since

passed into the possession of an American collector.



Another very fine copy of the first folio is to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby this month (May). It appears in Mr. Sidney Lee's "Census" as No. xix. "It was purchased," says the *Athenæum*, "apparently about 1660, by Colonel John Lane, of Bentley Hall, Staffordshire, Charles II.'s protector, and remained in the family until the sale of the Lane Library in April, 1856, when it was purchased by the third Earl of Gosford for 157 guineas. The fourth Earl sold it to James Toovey, the bookseller, in 1884, for £470. The fly-leaf and title are mounted, and two leaves are repaired. It is in a choice red morocco binding by Roger Payne. At the same time copies of the three other folios will be sold—that of the third folio being the Langham copy, with the additional title (1663), which sold for £435 in July, 1894."



The "Malone Society" has recently been founded for the purpose of making accessible materials for the study of the early English drama. The publications of the society, which will be issued to members only, will consist of faithful reprints of old plays, mostly Tudor, and of documents illustrative of the history of the drama and the stage.

The first issue, which is on the eve of publication, will consist of the following four plays:

- St. Johan the Evangelist. 4to. N.D.
- Wealth and Health. 4to. N.D.
- The Battle of Alcazar [by George Peele]. 4to. 1594.
- Orlando Furioso [by Robert Greene]. 4to. 1594.



Much has been done in the way of reprinting old plays, but there is plenty of room for the work of the Malone Society in its chosen field. Future publications of the society will be selected from the following:

- The Beauty of Women (Calisto and Melibæa). Folio. N.D.
- Apus and Virginia, by R. B. 4to. 1575.
- The Tragical reign of Selimus. 4to. 1594.
- A Knack to Know an Honest Man. 4to. 1596.

Sir John Oldcastle. 4to. 1600.
 The Weakest goeth to the Wall. 4to.
 1600.
 King Leir and his Three Daughters. 4to.
 1605.
 Sir Thomas More. MS. Harley 7368.

Should there be an increase of members sufficient to warrant the expense, a volume of collected papers and documents may be published as a further instalment of the first year's issue. It is hoped that one play or its equivalent may be issued annually for every twenty-five members. Correspondence with regard to membership should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arundell Esdaile, at the British Museum.



Mr. G. M. Arnold, Mayor of Gravesend, and honorary general secretary of the Kent Archaeological Society, wrote to the *Times* of April 4: "The present temporary interlude in public affairs encourages me to think that the following translation of an ancient charter-party would not be unacceptable to many of your readers. It has recently turned up in my collection of MSS., and is interesting as bearing upon an early trading connexion with the south of France: 'Know all those who shall see and hear this charter that Sir Hugh de Berham, in the name and place of Sir Adam de Limbergue, Constable of the Castle of Bordeaux, and on behalf of our Lord the King of England, Duke of Guienne, and in the name and place of our said Lord the King, and Duke, has freighted and laden at Bordeaux, the Coq, "our Lady of Lyme," of Walter Giffard, the Master, 93 Tuns and 18 pipes of Wine, whereof are one Tun 4 pipes of Stock Wine, and 44 Tuns of Flour, to go to Newcastle-on-Tyne straightway, for 9 shillings of good Crown sterlings of England, each tun of freight at the rate of 21 Tuns 1 pipe for 20, and the residue of the pipes 2 for the freight of one Tun. For which freights the said Master acknowledges that he was paid in the sum of £7 2s. od. of good Crown sterlings of England in part payment of the said freight, and held himself thereof well paid. And within fifteen days, counting one day after another, after God, he shall have conducted and brought the said ship across to safety to her right discharge.

The wine and flour shall be discharged, and the Master paid for all his freight without any delay and without any demurrage. Towage and petty lademanage are on the Merchants. And when the ship left Bordeaux the Master and the Merchants were in good peace, and in good love, and without any quarrel. That is to say, the 8th day from the end of May A.D. 1322, King Charles reigning in France, Edward reigning in England, Duke of Guienne (. . .), Archbishop of Bordeaux. Witnesses, Richard Esparver, Thomas Rosen P. Mauran, John de Rosorde, and that John Alcin, Notary Public of the Duchy of . . . of June, which P. Mauran, registrar of Charters, wrote by my will +.' The parchment bears the following endorsement: 'Sum of the freight of the Ship of Walter Giffard, Master of the Ship, the St. Mary Coq of Lyme, £53 11s. od., of which are paid by A. de Limbergue £7 2s., and by Polhowe £46 10s. He delivered to Polhowe 86 tuns of Wine and 43 tuns of flour, and there are wanting 16 tuns of Wine.' The original, I need not add, is at any time accessible for inspection."



A History of the Ancient Society of Cogers, by Peter Rayleigh, was issued some years ago for private circulation, and has long been out of print. Mr. Elliot Stock is about to issue a new edition, with additional matter and fresh illustrations. It will give a history of the society from its foundation in 1757, and furnish much curious and interesting information about the characteristics, rules, customs, and etiquette of the club, as well as many humorous stories of its members and their doings.



The *Guardian* of April 4 says: "By the courtesy of the Canterbury and York Society members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society have been allowed to subscribe to the series of Carlisle Episcopal Registers now being published. The first volume consists of 'The Register of John de Halton, Bishop of Carlisle. Part I. Comprising the years 1293-1300.' It is edited and transcribed by W. N. Thompson, of St. Bees. Chancellor Prescott (*Register of Wetheral*) mentions amongst local unpub-

lished manuscripts: 'The oldest registers of the Bishops of Carlisle—viz., of Bishop John Halton, Bishop John Rosse, Bishop John Kirkby, Bishop Gilbert Welton, and Bishop Thomas Appleby. These registers are in two volumes, and cover a period from 1293 to 1386, but there are no entries from 1345 to 1353. They contain much valuable information, often difficult to decipher.' An account of them by Mr. J. Brigstocke Sheppard, dated 1881, is contained in the ninth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. This excited so much interest locally at the time (to quote Chancellor Ferguson in *Testamenta Karleolensia*) that Mr. Sheppard was induced to undertake their transcription by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, with the intention ultimately of printing and publishing them. Mr. Sheppard's plan, it seems, was to copy at length only certain extracts. Presentations, institutions, collations, etc., he gave in short abstract. Of State papers, Papal Bulls, Commissions of Nuncios, bare titles and references alone are given. Thus his transcript does not represent more than a quarter of the contents of the original registers. It has now been thought desirable to make a fresh copy from the original MSS. A portion of this has been very ably done by Mr. Thompson, and is being issued as Part I. of Bishop Halton's register. It is intended that instalments shall follow at intervals until the whole of the surviving ancient registers of Carlisle are accessible for reference and study in a readable form."

* * *

In *The Poet at the Breakfast Table* we have Dr. Holmes's plan for filling his book-cases. "In the first place, you see, I have four extensive cyclopædias. Out of these I can get information enough to serve my immediate purpose on almost any subject." *A propos* of this, Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll (in his introduction to the *Poet*, now included in the excellent series of *World's Classics* published by Mr. Henry Frowde) tells a true story of Dr. Holmes on his last visit to England. He was at Cambridge, and his host told him that he would meet Professor Robertson Smith, a man of universal knowledge. Said Holmes, "I do not much believe in these men, but I have tests for them, and I will

apply them." In due course he asked Robertson Smith to give him information about the Apollinarians. "Will you tell me," was the reply, "what you know about the subject already?" Holmes went over his stock of information. "I see," said Robertson Smith, "you have read all this in Rees's *Encyclopædia*, and it is all wrong."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 15th and 16th inst. the following important books and manuscripts: Pope's *Dunciad*, first edition, 1728, £55; Bartholomew Fair, by H. Morley, extra illustrations, £80; Vauxhall Gardens, extra illustrations, £120; Kelmescott Chaucer, bound by Cobden-Sanderson, 1896, £61; *Bulletins de la Convention Nationale, 1792-95*, £141; *Watts's Divine Songs for Children, 1715*, £55; *Rites of Funeral, Ancient and Modern*, dedication copy to S. Pepys, 1683, £61; *Horæ B. V. M.*, 17 miniatures on vellum, *Sæc. XV.*, £50; *Bret Harte, Original MSS. of the Devotion of Henriquez, Barker's Luck, and Susy*, £82; *Sidney's Arcadia*, first edition (imperfect), 1590, £100; *Ben Jonson's Celestina, 1631*, with his autograph, £50; *Breviarium Romanum*, illuminated MS. on vellum, *Sæc. XV.*, £70; *Bible in English, Day and Seres, 1549*, £50; *Shelley's Queen Mab*, first edition, 1812, £53; *Adonais, Pisa, 1821*, £92; *Frobisher's Three Voyages*, in English, 1577-78, £2,680; *Hawkins's Second Voyage, 1569*, £630; *Horæ B. V. M.*, MS. on vellum, 27 miniatures, *Sæc. XV.-XVI.*, £220; *Shakespeare, Second Folio, Aspley imprint, 1632*, £220; *Thackeray's King Glumpus, 1837*, £153; *The Exquisites, 1839*, £76; *A Relation of Maryland, with map, 1635*, £400; *Paradise Lost, 1667*, £125; *Horæ B. V. M.*, illuminated Italian MS. on vellum, 16 miniatures, *Sæc. XV.*, £410; *Preces Piaæ, 17 miniatures, Sæc. XV.*, £355; another, 15 large miniatures, from the library of Anne of Brittany, *Sæc. XV.*, £515; another, similar, 8 fine large miniatures (French), *Sæc. XV.*, £560; another illuminated French MS., with 6 miniatures, *Sæc. XVI.*, £1,170; *Horæ ad Usum Sarum*, illuminated English MS., *Sæc. XIV.*, £950. —*Athenæum*, March 23.

* * *

The same auctioneers sold on the 22nd and 23 ult. the collection of rare books in English literature formed by Mr. W. C. Van Antwerp, of New York, which contained many works of great importance and rarity, the chief of which follow: *Shakespeare, First*

Folio, 1623 (Rowfant copy), £3,600; Second Folio, Aspley imprint, 1632, £210; Third Folio, Chetwynd title, 1663-64, £650. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 1600, £180; *King Lear*, 1608, £200; *Merry Wives*, 1619, £120; *Rape of Lucrece*, 1624, £350; *Poems*, 1640, £215; *Walton's Angler*, first edition, Locker-Lampson's fine copy, 1653, £1,290 (record price); *Burns's Poems*, Kilmarnock edition, uncut, 1786, £700; *Cicero on Old Age and Friendship*, printed by Caxton, 1481, £600; *Goldsmith's Traveller*, 1764, £216; *Gray's Elegy*, 1751, £205; *Herbert's Typographical Antiquities*, 1785-90, with original specimen leaves of Caxton and other early English printers, £245; *John Heywood's One Hundred Epigrammes*, 1550, £126; *Hubbard's Troubles with the Indians in New England*, 1677, with autographs of the Hawthorne family, £450; *Milton's Comus*, 1637, £162; *The Three Tales of the Three Priests of Peblis*, Edinb., 1603, £120; *Edward VI., Prayer Book*, 1549, *Mense Martii*, £100; *Purchas's Pilgrimes*, original edition, with engraved title dated 1624, £170; *Scott's Novels*, complete set of original editions in boards, uncut, 1814-29, £300; *Sidney's Defence of Poesie*, W. Ponsonby, 1595, £110; *Arcadia*, first edition, 1590, £315; *Swift's Gulliver* (Rowfant copy), 1726, £132; *Vitae Patrum*, Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, £140; *The Golden Legend*, Wynkyn de Worde, 1527, £100. The total of the sale (243 lots) reached £16,351 15s. 6d.—*Athenaeum*, April 6.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE have received the two parts for 1906 (Vol. VI., No. 3, Parts 1 and 2) of the *Journal* of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland. The association was founded some years ago with the object of urging the better care of Irish burial-grounds, and of recording all existing tombs and monuments of any interest, with accurate copies of their inscriptions, and for other kindred purposes. It is clear from the two well-printed parts of the *Journal* before us that the Association is doing excellent work. There are many illustrations of arms, with careful descriptions, and also of important or specially interesting tombs. With regard to the value of the inscriptions, it has to be remembered that, owing to the absence of early parish registers in Ireland, except in Dublin, these inscriptions are often the only means of tracing pedigrees. The *Journal* is thus of special value to students of Irish genealogy and heraldry. In the parts before us we note especially a complete collection of the monumental inscriptions, prior to the year 1840, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, copied by the Dean last year, and containing many famous names; an illustration of a very interesting sixteenth-century heraldic mural slab in Lyons Churchyard, carefully described by Lord Walter Fitz-Gerald; and another of a seventeenth-century heraldic and inscribed slab in a fragmentary condition in the nave of the ruined church at Balsoon, co. Meath. The Association clearly deserves the support not only of Irish antiquaries, but of all interested in Irish genealogy and heraldry. Particulars can be obtained of Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, 17, Kildare Street, Dublin.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

AT the March meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, Bishop Dowden presiding, the first paper read was on the chronology of some cinerary urn types of Britain and Ireland, by the Hon. John Abercromby. The object of the paper was to present in broad outline a connected view of the later part of the Bronze Age, characterized by the presence of these urns in its burials. In the second paper, which was communicated by the Hon. John Abercromby, Mr. H. St. George Gray described some excavations made at Forglen, on the borders of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, in July last. In the third paper, Lord Guthrie gave an account of certain documents relating to the imprisonment, trial, sentence, and release of George Buchanan by the Inquisition in Portugal. These documents were discovered in the archives of the Inquisition, preserved at Lisbon, in 1893. They include shorthand records of four examinations of Buchanan on charges of heresy and writing a poem when in Scotland satirizing the Franciscan Friars, a copy of his defence, written and signed by himself, a full copy of the sentence signed by seven members of the Inquisition, a copy of the order for his release signed by the Grand Inquisitor and the Cardinal Prince, afterwards Henry, King of Portugal, dated December 12, 1551. It was while undergoing this imprisonment that George Buchanan began his immortal version of the Psalms. In the fourth paper, Rev. W. A. Stark described a presentation by George III. to the church and parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, the original document being exhibited. In the last paper, Dr. Robert Munro gave a notice of two specimens of ornamented stone balls, presented to the National Museum by Mr. Andrew Urquhart, with notes on the general subject of the archæological relations of this interesting group of enigmatic objects, of which about 200 are known, all but one having been found in Scotland. After reviewing the recorded evidence regarding the associations of these objects, and discussing their technique and ornamentation, he came to the conclusion that their chronological range extends from the end of the Stone Age down to the close of Paganism in Scotland, that they probably owed their origin to the Picts or Caledonians, and not to any of the Celtic immigrants into Britain, for otherwise some specimens would have been met with in the wider lands so long occupied by them outside the Scottish area; and that the only suggestion as to the use of the balls, which seem to have a better foothold than any that have been made, is that they were used as badges of distinction and solemnity in the performance of religious ceremonies, and might, therefore, be regarded as holding a position analogous to that of the crosier of the subsequent Christian period.

At the April meeting Dr. Christison presided. The first paper was a calendar of the original charters and other writs in possession of the Society relating to lands or benefices in Scotland, by Mr. Matthew Livingstone, F.S.A.Scot. The Society's collection of charters is of considerable extent and value from historical or genealogical points of view, and the object of the calendar, which will be printed in the

Proceedings of the Society, is to make the contents of these documents accessible. The second paper was a notice of the discovery of a Bronze-Age cist and urn in the West Links, North Berwick, by Mr. James Edward Cree, F.S.A.Scot., and Mr. J. S. Richardson. In January last the workmen forming a new bunker on the West Links, near the disused quarry, discovered a short cist containing a skeleton and an urn. The cist was 3 feet long, about 2 feet broad, and 16 inches deep, with its long axis east and west. The skeleton lay in the usual contracted position on its right side, with the head towards the east, the urn lying on its side immediately in front of the skull. The urn is of the food-vessel type, almost 6 inches in height and 4½ inches in diameter at the mouth, narrowing to 3 inches at the bottom. The upper part is ornamented with a herring-bone pattern. Outside the cist, and at a distance of 3½ feet from the centre, there were found some portions of another urn, ornamented with a thumb-nail pattern. Portions of a skull and other parts of a second skeleton were also found here. The urn has been presented to the National Museum of Antiquities by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton-Ogilvy, the proprietors of the estate of Archerfield, on which the cist was discovered. In the third paper, Dr. D. Hay Fleming, F.S.A., Scot., described a cist discovered in the last week of February at Balnacarron, near St. Andrews. The sand and gravel, of which it was full, had been all shovelled out, but a few fragments of pottery and bone having been found among the excavated soil, Dr. John H. Wilson put the whole of it through a riddle, and thus recovered a jet necklace, many pieces of pottery, and calcined bones. The necklace consists of seventy-nine oblong beads, six plates of the usual form, finely ornamented with triangles of dots, and a small triangular pendant. The pottery included fragments of two beakers and of at least four cinerary urns, and of five vessels of late mediæval fabric, some of which showed the characteristic greenish-yellow glaze. Another cist, only a few yards distant, was discovered on March 7, but was covered up again after having been imperfectly examined. Dr. Fleming also gave an account of the discovery in the same field in 1859 of a cremation cemetery, from which were taken eighteen or twenty large cinerary urns and two of the characteristic small oval bronze blades with tangs. The urns were not in cists, but simply set in the ground, with flat stones covering their mouths, or inverted over the burnt bones.



On March 26 the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held a meeting, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, presiding. Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, M.A., read a paper entitled "Motes and Norman Castles in Ireland." In the course of his paper, he held that the old motes and castles in Ireland were of Norman origin. There was sufficient evidence to show that the Normans raised "motes" in Ireland in defence of their castles. Slane and Trim might be mentioned in support of this, while there was no evidence that the Irish of an earlier time used this form of fortification. It was certain that the vast majority of the motes were to be found in the great Norman lordships of Meath, Leinster, Ulster, and the district of Uriel, while they were not

to be found in the exclusively Irish districts. These motes were simply essential parts of rathworks of private castles, erected by early Norman invaders wherever they could get a foothold in Ireland. Mr. Orpen dealt in a very exhaustive manner with the subject.



BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 20.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The *Bibliothèque Nationale de France* was elected to membership. The President read a paper upon the Giothaburh mint of Æthelred II., Canute, and Harold I., the name of which appears upon the coins under the forms GOTHABYRI, IOTHAB, etc. He agreed that this must be the Judanburh mentioned under the year 952 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, as the place of confinement of Wulfstan, Archbishop of York. Previous authorities have variously attempted to identify Judanburh with Jedburgh, Woodborough in Nottinghamshire, and Idbury in Oxfordshire; but, as Mr. Carlyon-Britton explained, there were objections to all of these suggestions. He called attention to the passage in Bede referring to the city of Ythancaestir, and submitted philological evidence to show that the names might be identical, and that the forms were not inconsistent with the phonetic changes made in the intervening centuries. Ythancaestir as a city had disappeared before the Norman Conquest, but its site was believed by some investigators to be indicated by Effecestre in Domesday, which is represented by the ancient chapel of St. Peter-on-the-Wall on the sea-coast of Essex. Mr. Carlyon-Britton pointed out, however, that Bede located Ythancaestir on the River Pant, or Blackwater.—Mr. Alfred Chitty, Corresponding Member for Melbourne, contributed a monograph upon the early coinage of Australia, in which he treated his subject in detail both from the evidence of the records and from that of the coinage itself. Amongst numerous exhibitions were: A remarkable silver penny of Coenwulf, of Hawkins type, Fig. 75, by the committee of Colchester Museum. This coin reads on the obverse +CSORCDCX, and on the reverse bears the moneyer's name TVR. It was found at Bradwell-on-Sea in the course of Mr. Parker's excavations on the supposed site of Othona. A silver penny from the Cuedale hoard, believed to be of Halfden, by Mr. W. Sharp Ogden. A silver penny of the Giothaburh mint of Canute, by the President. A heavy silver penny of Henry IV. of York, and halfpenny of London, exhibiting the sunken annulet on the cross mint-mark, and a half-groat of James III. of Scotland, of the Edinburgh mint, bearing the letters A T, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence. An engraved half-guinea token issued by Robert Wilson, of Sowerby Bridge, by Mr. S. H. Hamer. A series of Australian tokens by Mr. L. L. Fletcher, and collections of early leaden tokens, by Mr. A. H. Baldwin and Mr. W. H. Heathcote.



At its meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on April 9, there were exhibits of alabaster figures by Mr. E. H. Fison and the Rev. E. S. Dewick. Mr. Howard Candler read a paper on "How the Elephant became a Bishop, a study

into the origin and the names of Chess-Pieces." Mr. Candler remarked that the bishop had originally been an elephant, called by the Arabs "al phyl," and hence came the Italian "alieri," which meant a standard-bearer. The development of the French form "le fou" was curious. "Al" became "le" and "fil" successively changed into "fol" and "fou," the piece being taken to represent the Court fool. The lecturer traced a connection between fools and clergy in mediæval verse, which was given to satirizing the priests, and he mentioned that in England the ancient "Festival of Fools" had its boy bishop. But the ecclesiastical character of the piece seemed to have a Scandinavian origin, suggested by the fine old chessmen that had been found in the Island of Lewis. In various countries the piece had been represented as a high personage—a judge, a cleric, or a prince. He suggested that the prelate had been given a place on the chessboard for the purpose of making the Court assembly at a tournament as complete as possible, there being, when the other chessmen had been named, no other dignity left.



The NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES met on March 27, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding.—Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read papers entitled "An Episode in the History of a Morpeth Family," and "Proofs of Age" (in continuation of the former series). He dealt with the settlement of one of the sons of the family early in the eighteenth century in Carolina, and read ancient records of proofs of age. When a man died and his son had not attained his twenty-first year, the Crown took possession of his estate and exacted the death duties. When the owner of the estate came to age and claimed his land, the Crown said he must prove his age, and a jury was empanelled and the evidence heard in support of the claim.

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson, said the paper showed some valuable information, and gave many side-lights on the manners and customs of the time and of the people. For example, Robert Widdrington recalled the time, about which he gave evidence, by the fact that he was present at the Battle of Bannockburn.

A paper on "Kepier School, Houghton-le-Spring, and its Library," contributed by Mr. R. W. Ramsey, was read. It stated that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Houghton was a centre of residence of the gentry, and some of their sons were educated at Kepier School, which was known as the Eton of the North.



At the March meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. G. W. Bain presiding, an interesting paper, entitled "Some Account of Sunderland Bridge," was read by the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss.



On March 22 the Rev. E. Ceredig Jones read a paper before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The Arthurian Legends."

Mr. J. A. Clapham presided. Mr. Jones said that the Arthurian legends might justly be regarded as the largest subject in the whole range of literature. The traditions seemed to the lecturer to establish beyond dispute the reality of King Arthur's personality. As a Celt he attached very great importance to them, and was not willing to reduce his hero to a solar myth. Speaking of the manner of the dissemination of the legends, Mr. Jones said that Arthur died about the year A. D. 543, and soon after the bards celebrated his virtue in verse. Their works were taken over to Brittany, and became the common property of the Celts both in Britain and on the Continent. In the eighth century Nennius wrote his history of the Britons, in which he gave a prominent place to Arthur. About the time when the Normans conquered Britain there was a closer relation between them and the people of Brittany, and the Arthurian legends were translated into Norman-French. During the same period the Normans established settlements in Sicily, and from that island the legends were imported into Italy. By the Norman Conquest the Celts of France and those of Britain were brought into close touch. Their literary men exchanged ideas, and in this manner a new interest was awakened in the old legends in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Mabinogion, which were the Welsh version of the romances, assumed their form in the latter part of this period. In the first half of the twelfth century Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote his celebrated "History of the Kings of Britain." In this book the story of Arthur as the founder of the Order of the Round Table was given in a most charming manner. So fascinated was Henry II., King of England, with it that under his patronage Richard Wace issued a French translation of it in verse. The legends were rewritten in a more elaborate style, embodying developments by several French authors, and finally by Sir Thomas Malory in English in the year 1469.



The EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited the Wilberforce House Museum at Hull on March 12. The visitors were welcomed by Councillor Brown, and a very instructive address on the house was given by Mr. T. Sheppard, who reviewed the steps taken by the Corporation to acquire the house, and the efforts they had made to restore the building and to become the possessors of historic relics. He further adduced some interesting data to prove that the house was erected between the years 1590 and 1600. In a pamphlet published relating to Wilberforce House some years ago it was stated that the building could not have been erected before the year 1616. That conclusion was arrived at from the fact that in the mantelpiece in one room could be seen the crest and coat-of-arms of the second John Lister, knight. It was therefore assumed that the overmantel was contemporary with the erection of the building, but from the restorations which had recently been made by the Corporation there was unquestionable evidence that the oak panelling in the whole of the rooms was not originally placed there, but had been added at some subsequent period, possibly by Sir John Lister. That by itself pointed to the fact that the building was older than the knighthood, and it might fairly be

assembled that the building was erected by John Lister, the merchant, who appeared to have come to Hull about 1590, and served as alderman, chamberlain, sheriff, and mayor, and also represented the borough in Parliament. In his subsequent remarks the speaker referred to the "horrible mutilations" the house received in the nineteenth century, when it was used as an office and a bank.



The Annual meeting of the ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY was held on March 16, Professor Tarleton in the chair. The following were elected as President and Council for the year 1907-1908: President, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D. Council. Committee of Science; Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, B.D.; R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E.; Richard M. Parrington, M.A.; John Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S.; Frederick W. Moore; Walter E. Adeney, D.Sc.; John A. McClelland, M.A.; Frederick Purser, M.A.; George H. Carpenter, B.Sc.; Grenville A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S. Committee of Polite Literature and Antiquities: Louis C. Purser, Litt.D.; Thomas J. Westropp, M.A.; Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J., D. Litt.; Count Plunkett, F.S.A.; C. Litton Falkiner, M.A.; John Ribton Garstin, M.A., F.S.A.; Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.; F. Elrington Ball; Henry F. Berry, I.S.O.; George Coffey. The President, under his hand and seal, appointed: F. Purser, F.T.C.D.; J. R. Garstin, D.L.; W. E. Adeney, D.Sc.; and Count Plunkett as Vice-Presidents for 1907-1908.



At a meeting of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB held on April 3, Mr. Harold C. Sturt read a paper on "Roman Antiquities near Portslade, with some account of a supposed Roman Road." Mr. Sturt's paper was based very largely on original research. The supposed Roman road with which he chiefly dealt runs from Portslade to the Dyke. It is to be encountered north-west of Portslade Station, and could, he said, be traced for a considerable distance north until it suddenly disappeared, Mr. Sturt's explanation being that it had been ploughed away at this point. The width of it at Mount Zion was 40 feet. Two branches from it could also be traced, one of them running in the direction of the Roman villa at Southwick. Although the northern destination of the road is lost, Mr. Sturt thought it likely that it was a branch of the road which skirted Poynings, and probably communicated with a Roman station. In support of his theory he had prepared a map on which were indicated the points in the neighbourhood of the supposed road where Roman remains had been found. These included coins, pottery, and tiles, among other things. Mr. Sturt dealt with these in detail. He suggested that the Club should apply for permission to open a section of the supposed road, and the proposal by the chairman that a "crowbar brigade" should be formed to investigate this and seek for archaeological evidence was favourably received.



On the afternoon of Saturday, April 6, the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY organized for the first time in history a celebration

of the anniversary of the death of John Stowe, compiler of the Annals of England, and the still more famous Survey of London. This celebration practically amounted to a tercentenary, as the death of Stowe occurred 302 years ago, on April 5, 1605. At the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, on Saturday, Sir Edward Brabrook, treasurer of the society, laid a wreath of laurel at the tomb of Stowe. Mr. Allen Walker, who read a paper on the life and work of Stowe, mentioned that without Stowe's Survey of London we should practically have no knowledge of the appearance of London before the fire. It was not generally known that it was Stowe who received a royal sanction to beg, James I. having granted it owing to the antiquary's impoverished condition.



The members of the Bath and District Branch of the SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Taunton on April 8. They visited the churches of St. James, where notes by the Rev. D. P. Alford were read, and of St. Mary Magdalene, where they were received by the vicar (Ven. Archdeacon Askwith), who kindly presented them with his pamphlet giving a history of the church. After luncheon Taunton Castle and the Society's museum there were visited. Mr. Charles Tite, one of the hon. secretaries of the Society, gave an interesting history of the building. The first castle on the site was founded by Ine, King of Wessex, between the years 710 and 720, but the most ancient part of the present building was erected by Henry de Blois, a brother of King Stephen. Mr. Tite also described the stirring events in English history in which the castle played a part, including Perkin Warbeck's Rebellion, the Parliamentary War, the Monmouth Rebellion, and the Bloody Assize.

Some of the principal contents of the museum were described by Mr. H. St. George Gray, the curator and assistant secretary of the Society. These included the reliquary said to contain the blood of St. Thomas à Becket; a sixteenth-century Nassau jug, the pewter cover of which bears Shakespeare's autograph and the date 1602; the kist-væn with human remains, dating from 1700 B.C., found on Lord Lovelace's property at Culbone, Exmoor; a collection of Nailsea glass; the best collection of Bronze Age implements in England; a collection of pewter formed by Mr. Charbonnier, of Lynton, on loan; a collection of Elton ware, given by Sir E. H. Elton; Somerset and Bristol pottery of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; bones of extinct mammalia, found in Somerset, the most complete collection of the kind in the country; a remarkable collection of 160 specimens of the ornamental brass tops of village club staves, dating from 1750; and the Walter and Morris collections.



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.]

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN BERKSHIRE. By J. E. Vincent. With illustrations by F. L. Griggs. London: Macmillan and Co., 1906. 8vo., pp. xv, 430. Price 6s.

Mr. Vincent is an admirable companion. He buttonholes his reader and leads him through some of the pleasantest and most varied bits of English rural scenery, talking cheerfully and entertainingly the while. He is so pleasant a companion, indeed, and the fresh, sweet air of the Berkshire Downs, and the fragrance of the Berkshire meadows, blow so freely through the pages of his book, that the reader feels loath to utter a grumble. Yet there is some little ground for grumbling, inasmuch as some few omissions seem hard to explain. Excessive space is devoted to Windsor, while Newbury, for instance, gets but the slightest notice. There are some charming districts, too, which get but scant attention, especially in the south of the county. The worst omission, and the strangest, is the absence of an index. To a book of this kind an index is absolutely indispensable, the more that the contents of the chapters are but meagrely indicated; yet the indispensable key is not forthcoming. But a truce to grumbling; there is so much that is delightful in the pages of the book before us, and Mr. Vincent is so genial a conductor, that it is pleasanter to enjoy what is set before us than to complain of what is absent. Mr. Vincent is at his best when dealing with the Down country, and with certain of the old towns. A lover of the Sussex Downs can only admire their Berkshire brethren with certain mental reservations, yet these Berkshire Downs are hard to beat. Their attractions are varied. "And if the Downs," says Lord Avebury, "seem full of life and sunshine, their broad shoulders are types of kindly strength, so that they give an impression of power and antiquity; while every now and then we come across a tumulus, or a group of great, grey stones, the burial-place of some ancient hero, or a sacred temple of our pagan forefathers." Mr. Vincent writes well of the spacious heights of the Downs, their deep, springy turf, and the marvellously fresh, sweet air, laden with the faint fragrance of hundreds of tiny flowers, that sweeps over them. But no description can convey the fascination that those who love the Downs find in their rounded forms. Mr. Vincent is also very pleasantly and very satisfactorily readable in dealing with some of the old Berkshire towns. Especially good are the chapters dealing with Abingdon, that most delightful of old-world towns, and Wallingford, and the country that surrounds (so far as Berkshire is concerned) these two centres.

The chapter on Wantage, and "King Alfred's Country," is also much to be commended. In it we note a sympathetic account of Hendred House, which has been in continuous occupation of the Eyston family

since 1450, and of the private chapel, dating from the thirteenth century, in which for more than 600 years the services of the Catholic Church have been daily held. We are glad to see, too, a kindly reference to the Berkshire books of Miss Eleanor Hayden, which are true and good, and have hardly received the attention they deserve.

A word must be added in praise of the illustrations. Mr. Griggs's work in former volumes of the "Highways and Byways" series has been universally commended, and in the volume before us he has many excellent drawings. Author and artist have given us a captivating book, despite the omissions already grumbled at.

* * *
THE HISTORY OF SUFFOLK. By the late Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., F.S.A. Cheap edition. London: Elliot Stock, 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 287. Price 3s. 6d. net.

When this work first appeared in the series of "Popular County Histories," it was at once recognized that subject and writer were singularly well suited. The late Canon Raven spent nearly the whole of his life in the Eastern Counties, and was steeped in their history and lore. Besides possessing a vast amount of erudition, he possessed a singularly lucid style, and wielded a vigorous pen. The result, so far as the history of Suffolk was concerned, was a book of exceptional interest and ability. It is needless to repeat what has been said before by many critics as to his able handling of the early history of the county. In mediæval and later days he was equally at home. In the chapter on Colleges—the Colleges of Priests which became numerous in the fourteenth century—Lollards, Pilgrimages, etc., and in the chapter which follows it, Dr. Raven gives a graphic picture of mediæval social life. In the chapter on Queen Mary, the general arming for the Queen in opposition to the Dudleys—illustrated by extracts from parish accounts—is clearly brought out, in sad and strange contrast to the painful story of the burnings in the same district—at Aldham, Laxfield, Ipswich, Bury, and elsewhere—which have to be recorded a few pages later under the same Queen. The history of the county during early Stuart, Civil War and later times is vigorously sketched, but the rapidity of the narrative makes the reader feel inclined to ask for fuller detail than the limits of the book permit. In the chapter which treats of early Georgian days we notice that Dr. Raven makes some very quaint quotations from the diary (1693-1729) of Mr. William Coe of Mildenhall, and remarks that "it would be impossible to publish the diary *in extenso*." It may, perhaps, be worth while to point out that this is actually now being done in the pages of the *East Anglian*, under the editorship of the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White. It is a singular human document, in which the writer keeps a ledger-like account of "mercies received" on one page, and opposite this a record of broken vows. Dr. Raven's last chapter treats of Suffolk ethnology, surnames, dialect, folklore, on which he was a first-hand and excellent authority. Some amusing examples are given of peculiarities of Suffolk speech. The book in its present cheap and attractive form should gain many fresh readers.

THE SHIRBURN BALLADS, 1585-1616. Edited from the MS. by Andrew Clark. With thirty-nine illustrations from black-letter copies. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 380. Price 10s. 6d.

Not for years past has any addition to ballad literature been made comparable in value with the volume before us. These specimens of Elizabethan and Jacobean folk-song are printed from a MS. which is one of the treasures of Lord Macclesfield's library at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire—hence the title. They are, as Mr. Clark says, "the folk-songs of Shakespeare's time that pass in review before us—the songs that Poor Tom sang and that Autolycus vended." Some are familiar in other versions, or deal with familiar topics. There are, for instance, two "Miller of Mansfield" ballads. But many are quite new, or, at all events, are not to be found in the great collections; while others, as Mr. Clark says,

Cleveland"—that is, the Rhenish duchy of Cleves—is reproduced as the frontispiece to the volume before us. It is a little curious that somewhat earlier another German fasting-girl should have attained a certain measure of notoriety. A reprint of a rare pamphlet of 1589, giving the history of Katharine Binder or Cooper, of Schmidweiler, the fasting-girl in question, with introductory comment by Dr. Axon, appeared in the *Antiquary* for 1901 (pp. 269-272, 305-309). Mr. Clark makes no reference to this Schmidweiler maiden, but one cannot help thinking that probably there was some common origin for the abstemious Katharine, and the equally abstemious but more legendary lady of the ballad.

The actual text of the ballads is here given with but very slight change or omission, the editor's aim being to make the book useful, especially to students of Elizabethan letters and social conditions. The text of Shakespeare and the manners of the time



"A WHIFFE OF YOUR TRINIDADO."

(From "The Shirburn Ballads.")

bridge the gap between early and post-Restoration ballads, and show that "many of the ordinary issues of the black-letter press of Charles II.'s and James II.'s reigns had been in common circulation under Elizabeth and James I." Mr. Clark also points out, what is certainly very curious, that although the collection is strikingly representative, "embracing ballads of almost every type in circulation," yet there is no representation of the Robin Hood ballad. No. 10, dated 1613, describes the life of a fasting girl of Meurs, a town to the south-east of Düsseldorf, and is supposed to be written by herself. Her name does not occur in the ballad, though she regards herself as famous—

"A wonder, sure, in that my name
about the world is spread"—

but was discovered by the editor, just as the book was on the point of issue, in Ellis's new print-catalogue. The print, which purports to be a portrait of "Ena Fliegen, a fasting-girl of Meurs in

receive frequent illumination. Mr. Clark has done his work in a thorough and scholarly fashion; besides giving, in an introduction, a detailed account of the manuscript, and a general study of contemporary balladry, he fully annotates each ballad, bringing together much useful illustrative matter. Full indexes and glossary complete a valuable book. The illustrations are taken from black-letter copies; some of them were used again and again. We are courteously allowed to reproduce one which heads a convivial ballad with a rattling chorus; it is a tavern scene taken from 4to. Rawl. 566, f. 155 (olim 251) (Bodleian Library).

* * *

A HISTORY OF PLYMPTON ERLE. By J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. Many illustrations. Exeter: James G. Commin, 1906. 8vo., pp. xii, 419. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This handsome and substantial volume is a monument of laborious industry. The chapters deal suc-

cessively with the early history of this ancient Devon borough; the castle, which is in such a remarkably good state of preservation; the charters and municipal history; parliamentary representation; the church; the clergy and church officers; the ancient Guildhall; the grammar school; and the parish charities; with a few pages in conclusion on the streets and old houses, trade, local biography, etc. Each chapter is enriched with a wealth of documentary and other illustrations. The reader of the chapter on the municipal history of the borough—which came to an end in 1859, when no Mayor was elected, municipal affairs were wound up, and the corporate rights of the borough under its ancient charters were allowed to lapse—is bound to share Mr. Rowe's opinion that a mistake was made in ceasing to exercise the powers granted by charter, and to feel regret that an ancient corporation should thus deliberately have committed suicide. Some curious extracts are given from eighteenth-century accounts of the corporation. In the succeeding chapter on "Parliamentary Representation," which contains in a few pages the results of much laborious research, there are also some suggestive bills for dinners and liquors at election times in 1742 and 1784—bills which throw bright side-lights on election manners and customs in pre-Reform days. The history of the church is fully given, and the fabric carefully described. The building is not of any special interest, and does not appear to possess many ancient features calling for remark, save "the base of the ancient stone pulpit, approached by four granite steps, still *in situ* and forming part of the pillar" of one of the arches separating the chancel from the aisle. The windows, which are modern, including an elaborately heraldic one in memory of members of the Trelawny family, carefully figured and described in detail; the communion plate; the bells; and the tombs and inscriptions, are all fully described, many of the inscriptions being given in full. Among the monuments, it may be noted, is a medallion head of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was a native of the town. We have not space to discuss the other chapters of Mr. Rowe's book. It is a sound and thorough contribution to local history. Well indexed, well printed, well bound, and freely illustrated, its production reflects the greatest credit on its West-Country publisher.

Mr. Rowe, in his preface, points out that although he deals here with the Manor, Castle, Parish, and Town of Plympton only, he yet has a good deal of information with respect to the Priory, the Church of St. Mary, and the other Plympton Manors, which he hopes some day to put into print. We trust that the reception of this goodly volume, which is issued in a limited edition of 250 copies, will be such as to induce him speedily to publish his remaining material.

* * *

ENGLISH HERALDRY. By Charles Boutell, M.A. With 450 illustrations. Ninth edition, revised by A. C. Fox-Davies. London; Reeves and Turner, 1907. 8vo., pp. xix, 347. Price 7s. 6d.

Boutell's book is so well known that it is hardly necessary to do more than chronicle the appearance of this new edition of its shortened form, revised by Mr. Fox-Davies. In handy form, lavishly illustrated, it is a compact and pretty comprehensive handbook

to that science which, though regarded somewhat contemptuously by some, possesses an endless fascination for its devotees, and some knowledge of which is absolutely essential to the student of history as well as to the working antiquary. The book is well produced, and should be welcomed by many students.

* * *

In a Scottish historical periodical, *Mary Queen of Scots* is like King Charles's head in Mr. Dick's memorial. The irrepresible topic turns up in the *Scottish Historical Review* for April in an article by Father Hungerford Pollen on "The Dispensation for the Marriage of Mary Stuart with Darnley, and its Date," and again in Dr. McKechnie's paper—a study marked by careful research—on "Thomas Maitland," brother of Mary's famous secretary. Miss Sophia MacLehose writes well on a subject specially appropriate just now—"Separation of Church and State in France in 1795." Among the other contents we note Sir J. Balfour Paul's brief paper on "The Balfours of Pilrig," and the valuable section devoted to reviews which are marked by the authority and thoroughness characteristic of these pages of the *Review*. The *Reliquary*, April, contains, besides the usual variety of archaeological notes, illustrated articles on "Churches in the Teign Valley" (G. Le B. Smith); "The Story of the Tobacco Pipe" (T. P. Cooper); and "Damme: a city of the Netherlands" (J. Tavenor-Perry).

* * *

In the *Architectural Review*, April, the principal article is an account of the Royal College of Science, abundantly illustrated. The frontispiece is a capital view of the interior of Holyrood Chapel. We are glad to see that our contemporary supports Professor Lethaby's view that the proposed "restoration" could only be, in effect, a re-building, and is, therefore, on various grounds to be deprecated. The *Essex Review*, April, has readable papers, mostly illustrated, on "Buried Treasure at Beeleigh Abbey," "A Yeoman's Commonplace Book at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century," "The Grocers' Company in Connection with Essex," "King Charles I.'s Bible at Broomfield," and other Essex topics. The *Ulster Journal of Archeology* begins a new volume well with the February part. The contents include papers on Ulster families and individuals, Ulster bibliography, topography and history. The *Journal* is well printed and freely illustrated, and deserves the support of Irish antiquaries. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, March; *Fenland Notes and Queries*, April, with a varied and excellent collection of local notes; *Northern Notes and Queries*, April, with much matter relating to family history; *Sale Prices*, March 30, a useful record as usual; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, April, and *East Anglian*, December, both good in their respective ways; the *American Antiquarian*, January and February; and a book catalogue (partly topographical) from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., Manchester.

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



The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE Corporation of Lancaster proposes to hold an "Old Lancaster" Exhibition in 1908. The Town Clerk, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, himself a well-known antiquary, sends us the report of the Committee of the Town Council on the subject, in which it is stated that the articles exhibited might consist of paintings, engravings, photographs, autographs, deeds, charters, seals, tokens, medals, newspapers, books, broadsides, arms, armour, and pottery, old prints of Lancaster and district, paintings by Lancaster artists, portraits of old Members of Parliament, Mayors, and prominent townsmen, portraits and memorials of the old Dukes of Lancaster and the Duchy of Lancaster, etc. These would, as far as possible, be arranged in chronological order relating to the British, Roman, Saxon, Norman, Mediæval, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian periods.

Before coming to a final decision to hold the Exhibition, the Corporation is anxious to ascertain whether a sufficient number of objects of interest can be secured to ensure the success of the undertaking. Anyone possessing anything of the kind indicated, and being willing to lend it, should communicate as soon as possible with the Town Clerk.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, under date April 22, wrote: "A very interesting discovery of a prehistoric necropolis, apparently of the same period as that

which Commendatore Boni has excavated in the Forum, was made yesterday on the south-west side of the Palatine, to the left of the so-called 'Stairs of Cacus,' the marauding son of Vulcan, slain by Hercules for sheep-stealing. At that spot there is a flat piece of ground, at the foot of an old wall, and it occurred to Count Cozza, who has had a large experience of similar sites, that tombs would be found there. Accordingly, as yesterday was the birthday of Rome, an excavation was made, and already the remains of a primitive burial-place and a piece of tufa wall have been laid bare. Count Cozza expressed the opinion when I saw him to-day that this must have been the cemetery of a chieftain's family, as the common people would not have been buried on the Acropolis. Thus we have another trace of the very earliest inhabitants of Rome."

The same correspondent wrote on April 30: "A fresh discovery has been made at the ancient necropolis on the Palatine, consisting of a fresh and much larger tomb containing a skeleton and a red funeral vase, the latter apparently dating from the fourth or fifth century B.C. If this date should prove correct, the Palatine must have been used as a place of burial very much later than is usually supposed, and that hill cannot have been fortified before that period, because the tomb was below the wall. Thus the theory with regard to the Roman walls, recently advanced by Signor Pais in his last book, has found remarkable confirmation from this important discovery."

A discovery of about 300 gold and silver coins and two silver rings is announced from Montais, in the commune of Domérat (Allier). The coins bear the effigies of Henri II., Charles IX., and Henri III., Kings of France; Philippe II. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; Hercules, Duc de Ferrara, and Charles Quint. This treasure trove was in a canvas bag, and placed in an earthenware vessel in the wall of a building which had long been used as a cellar.

In the city of Numantia, destroyed by Scipio in the Gracchan age, and rebuilt as

a Roman municipality under the Empire, Dr. A. Schulten has been excavating with funds provided by the Prussian Government, and he has already detected, says the *Athenæum* of May 4, not only the site of the old Numantia itself, but also the positions of the Roman forts which provided a centre, as it were, for the beleaguering forces under Scipio. Minor finds, except early pottery, are said so far to be unimportant. But the general value of the discoveries is unmistakable. They will help us to criticize Apian intelligently; they will afford considerable light on the Roman army of the Republic, hitherto known mostly from obscure texts; and they will restore vigour to an almost exhausted period of study. Historians will look eagerly for more results of this interesting work.



Mr. F. W. Hackwood is contributing to the *Midland Evening News* a series of papers on "The Annals of Willenhall." In the twelfth, which appeared in the issue for May 8, Mr. Hackwood printed some documents relating to a disturbance in connexion with a Morris dance given by a local company of mummers at Willenhall Fair in the year 1498. In this dance, according to the documents, strange to say, a character was introduced called the "Abbot of Marham" or "Marram," and Mr. Hackwood pertinently remarks that: "It would be interesting to discover why, in this local version, the character called the 'Abbot of Marham' was introduced into the play. Marham Nunnery was situated in Norfolk, a long way from the usual forest scenes of Sherwood and Needwood." Perhaps some reader of the ANTIQUARY can suggest an answer to the question.



The Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in his annual report remarks that: "During the past year the considerable disturbances of the ground for the foundations of new buildings in the city, at Hertford College, Jesus College, St. John's College (for the new Forestry Laboratory), in High Street (for the new Masonic Hall), and in Cornmarket, on the sites of the Civet Cat and Leopold Arms, have produced many remains of pottery and glass of the sixteenth and seventeenth cen-

turies. . . . They consist of twelve pieces of lead-glazed earthenware of various dates, and nine pieces of German salt-glazed stoneware, including fragments of five greybeards. One of the latter (Civet Cat site) bears a medallion with arms and name of Jacob Margraf von Haghberg; another (from the same site) three medallions of heads, inscribed 'Gafn Federich' (*sic*); two others have mottoes, 'Drinck und est und der armen nit verges' (Leopold Arms site), '[Wer] drinck und est Godes leit vergeist' (Masonic Hall site). Amongst the seven examples of eighteenth-century salt-glazed ware is a fragment bearing the arms of the University (Masonic Hall site); another of a mug, inscribed 'Chas. Cook Bocardo' (Leopold Arms site); and a cup (the same site) with enamelled decoration, the first specimen of this class yet found in Oxford.

"The specimens of tin-enamelled ware are mostly fragments of *albarelli* or drug jars (Masonic Hall site), possibly used in the first place for an importation of condiments from abroad.

"The glass consists of nine pieces, eight of which are sack-bottles or fragments of such, bearing Vintners' or College stamps. The most interesting stamp has a rough representation of two men playing tennis and the inscription T.W. (site of new Forestry Laboratory)."



Commendatore Boni, whose work in the Roman Forum is so well known, is in England. On May 2 he began a course of six lectures with lantern illustrations at King's College, London, on recent discoveries in Rome. In the course of his second lecture, on May 6, he made it clear that cremation and pottery-making were practised at a much earlier period than people generally supposed. There was much ceremonial attaching to funerals in the epoch before Romulus and Rome. Side by side with the bones or cremated remains of the dead, traces of the funeral feast—such as beans, porridge, and fish—were frequently met with, in addition to evidence of gladiatorial fights, athletic games, and other exhibitions at that period associated with funeral rites. Some of the vases contained in the older cremation tombs must have

been of a date prior to the eighth century B.C., and a few seemed even to point to the twelfth century B.C. They were obviously fashioned by hand, and baked in open fires in contact with smoky flames, producing a very dark effect. "The Religion of the Early Romans and its Monuments" was the subject of the next lecture.

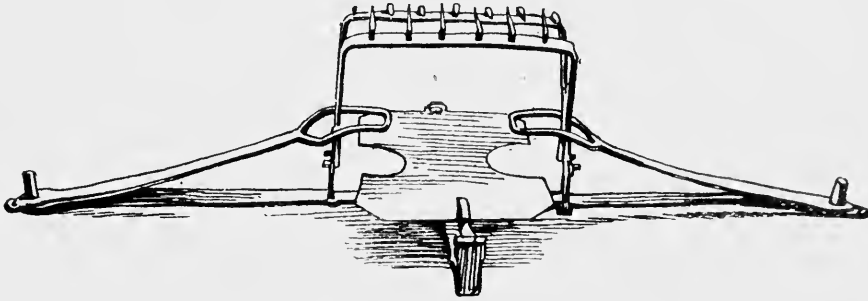
❁ ❁ ❁
A fine old house, close to Lewes Castle, has been secured by the Sussex Archæological Society for the purposes of a museum and library.

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A Reuter's telegram from Allahabad, dated May 3, says that Dr. M. A. Stein, the leader of the Indian Government Mission to Eastern Turkestan, has made a further series of im-

found. Many highly interesting art remains were found in a ruined Buddhist shrine, including colossal stucco relieves very closely related to the Græco-Buddhist sculpture of the first centuries of the Christian era.

The excavations at Miran promise results of the utmost importance.

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Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., kindly sends us an illustrated guide, which he has prepared, to the "Wilberforce Museum" at Hull. It gives the history of the house, describes briefly the contents, is well illustrated, and is sold for one penny. At the same price is issued the twentieth *Quarterly Record* of additions to the Hull Museum, also by Mr. Sheppard, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the accompanying block. This



MAN-TRAP IN THE HULL MUSEUM.

portant archæological discoveries in Chinese Turkestan.

On the site of an ancient village in the desert north of Niya, Dr. Stein, according to the *Pioneer*, obtained a rich yield of antiquities illustrating everyday life seventeen centuries ago, and showing the predominant influence of Græco-Buddhist art.

Many valuable records were discovered written on wooden tables in the Kharosthi script peculiar to the extreme North-West of India.

At an ancient site north of Lobnor Dr. Stein found quantities of written records on wood paper mostly in Chinese, but many also in Kharosthi. The constructive features of houses and shrines and of carvings and objects of industrial art show a striking agreement with those of Niya. At Miran nearly a thousand Tibetan records were

shows a recent acquisition—one of those wicked old "man-traps" with which trespassers used to be threatened. The example here figured comes from Robin Hood's Bay. "It is of an exceptionally cruel nature," writes Mr. Sheppard, "the teeth being unusually long and sharply pointed. The total length of the trap from end to end is 5 feet 8 inches, and on each side is a powerful spring measuring 2 feet 4 inches in length. The jaws are square, and when apart are 2 feet across, and each one is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, the iron being $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness. One jaw is provided with seven teeth, and the other with six. Each tooth has a total length of 4 inches, and is bent at a right-angle where inserted into the iron plate. The greatest width is about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and from that each spike gradually tapers to a sharp four-sided point. The foot-plate is 1 foot

8 inches by 1 foot 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and has two semicircular pieces cut out of it, within which the spring works. The whole trap is exceedingly heavy, is very well made, and is still in excellent working order. The long bar of iron upon which the spring works is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, and to this the trap and the springs are fixed. At each end is a large stud and a hole for fastening the trap in position. Earlier types of man-traps were provided with one spring only; thus it was possible for the individual caught to liberate himself by pressing down the spring with his free leg. In the trap figured, however, with the double spring this would be impossible." The setting of such traps has been illegal since 1827.



Replying to a question in the Italian Chamber on April 24, the Under-Secretary of State for Education stated that the Government intended to reserve to itself the entire direction of the Herculaneum excavations, which it was not proposed to undertake on a large scale. A few tentative excavations would be made immediately, and the new work would begin in the course of the forthcoming financial year. If the funds provided in the Budget for excavations generally proved to be insufficient for those at Herculaneum, Parliament would be asked for a special grant. We fear that the decision to which the Italian Government has come means the indefinite prolongation of operations. On April 25 several morning newspapers printed under the title of "A Last Word on Herculaneum" a long letter from Professor Waldstein, reciting the history of his well-intentioned efforts. He has the sympathy of all antiquaries, not only on account of the failure of his scheme, but on account of the manner in which that failure appears to have been brought about.



In our April "Notes" we drew attention to the excavations about to be undertaken jointly by the Somerset Archæological Society and the Viking Club, at Wick Barrow, Stoke Courcy, near Bridgwater. An interim report of the work has been issued, dated May 1, from which we learn that the excavation of the mound has been

satisfactorily carried out up to a certain point, but the work proved much heavier, and in some respects more important, than was anticipated. For this and other reasons it was found to be impossible to complete it satisfactorily in the time at present available. It was therefore decided—with the concurrence of all concerned—to suspend it at the definite point reached, and to resume the work later on in the year.

"The results so far," continues the report, "may be briefly summarized as follows: The barrow dates from the Early Bronze Age, and we have found no evidence of its use in the Anglo-Saxon or Viking period. A very large portion of it is, however, still unexplored. Two almost perfect secondary interments (contracted) have been found in the upper part of the mound, each accompanied by a finely ornamented drinking-vessel, or beaker, of Early Bronze Age type, in fragments, but capable of restoration. A finely worked flint knife-dagger (length 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) and a worked flint flake were also found with one of these interments. Near them, also, a large miscellaneous collection of human bones was found, the tibiæ exhibiting marked platycnemism. Traces of other disturbed and scattered human remains were found nearer the surface and on the north-west slope of the mound, where it had been quarried for stone up to recent times. Some scattered animal bones, pottery, flint flakes, shells, etc., were also found, as might have been expected in a mound of such size.

"In the lower part of the barrow we came upon a circular walled enclosure of considerable size, and apparently of an unusual character; but as the time at our disposal did not admit of this being properly investigated, it was decided to leave its examination over till the work is renewed.

"The excavations have been filled in to prevent the mound being tampered with in the interim. A complete examination of the human remains found has to be done, and while the results are so incomplete, those responsible for the work hope that no unauthorized reports or photographs will be published."



On April 23 the ancient Court Leet or Law Day of Southampton was held at the Audit

House, under the presidency of Sheriff Sharp, who is ex-officio foreman of the jury. The court is summoned every year, and stimulates an active interest in the antiquities and ancient customs of the borough. Dr. Hearnshaw, Professor of History at Hartley University College, gave an interesting address, in the course of which he said that in some parts of the country these ancient Courts Leet still exercised practical functions. Several local antiquaries addressed the assembly.

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A number of examples of German ironwork—keyhole plates, door and drawer handles, door-knockers, and other ironwork for doors and chests—from the collection lately on view at the Gallery of the Fine Art Society were figured in the *Builder* of April 27. The same number contained a sketch by Mr. Sidney Heath of the south door of St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, remarkable for its ironwork, representing two lions and a tree, from which scrolls and leaves branch out in every direction. Below the upper animal is the date 1631. "The whole," says Mr. Heath, "presents an effect of great richness, the leaves and details being most carefully worked, whilst the skilful manner in which the tails have been utilized, both for the purposes of construction and design, is worthy of attention. The door itself is of the same age as the ironwork it supports, and among the many attractions of Dartmouth this fine piece of work should not be missed by architect or antiquary."

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There has lately been added to the Museum of Natural History in New York a very large and valuable collection of prehistoric gold and silver ornaments belonging to the Incas. The remains were obtained principally from ancient burial sites. Among the Incas, as among many other races, it was usual to bury with the dead their personal ornaments, their garments, and vessels containing food for the long journey. The Incas buried their dead in tall towers called *chulpas*. Most of these were round, but a few were square-shaped. The Incas used no mortar, but had extraordinary skill in joining stone. Some of the *chulpas* had a single-vaulted chamber, others two. A number of the

objects found in these *chulpas*, and now on view in New York, including gold and silver cups, toilet appliances, a large silver death-mask, and gold and silver images of the llama, were figured in the *Illustrated London News* of April 27.

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The Exhibition of the Order of the Golden Fleece will begin in Bruges on June 15, and will remain open for three months. The period covered is from 1429 till 1598. The Exhibition comprises not only portraits, subject pictures, armour, medals, manuscripts, illuminations, books, etc., concerning the knights of the Order, but also examples of the art illustrating the period under the Dukes of Burgundy from Van Eyck to Rubens.

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The National Art Collections Fund has recently received from two of its members a large panel of whale's bone of the Carlovingian period, carved in relief, with King David dictating his Psalms—an object of exceptional rarity. The interest attaching to it is increased by the fact that it was found about 1845, during the demolition of an old house in Hoxton, traditionally associated with the name of Thomas Cromwell, and supposed to have been used at a later period as a meeting-place for Huguenots and Jews. The same subject, treated in an almost identical manner, occurs upon a smaller ivory panel in the Louvre, which probably dates from the ninth century. The panel has been presented by the fund to the trustees of the British Museum for exhibition. A photograph of it was reproduced in the *Daily Graphic* of May 8.

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Discoveries of interest are reported from various parts of the country. In April Mr. James Govett, junior, of Trembraze, Liskeard, whilst scraping up his farmyard, found thirty gold coins at a spot where the rain had washed out a pit. One of the coins was Portuguese, of the size of a five-shilling piece, while the remainder were English, of the reigns of James II. and Queen Anne. It may be recalled that, in 1745, a similar, but more important, find was made. At that time no fewer than eighty-five guineas were dug up underneath the barn floor. The

coroner held an inquest on April 18—the first inquiry of the kind held in Cornwall for at least 100 years, he said—and the jury found that the coins were “treasure trove.”



Several remains of Roman Britain have come to light. During the excavations on the site of Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, a wide range of the old London Wall has been unearthed. At Stone Court, near Dartford, Kent, excavations have been in progress, and at a depth of 18 inches below the surface of the ground cremated human remains were found in Roman vases. The vases, which were $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, were in an excellent state of preservation. Two feet lower down were discovered two pieces of pottery, which are considered to be most valuable. One of these is 3 inches and the other 9 inches in height. Other vases, one damaged and one perfectly sound, were at 4 and 6 feet below the surface. The scene of these discoveries is supposed to have been a private burial-ground. Illustrations of the pit in which the relics were found and of some of the vases appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of April 29. Roman pottery, chiefly large and small urns, some in a perfect state, and notably a splendid and well-preserved red glazed bowl of Samian, has also been found on the farm of Mr. D. Cook, Sewell, Dunstable.



At Lansdown, near Bath, in the course of exploration work, what was at first thought to be a boundary wall was discovered about 15 inches from the level of the ground; but on the work being proceeded with, it appeared that the wall was but one side of a very fine three-roomed villa, the foundations of which are perfectly preserved, and it is believed this interesting find dates back to the Roman period. Other relics in the shape of iron implements and bronze coins were also unearthed.



A “find” of great interest, from an historical and antiquarian point of view, was made on April 18 (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*) on the site of the nave of Hexham Abbey by the resident architect, Mr. C. C. Hodges. It is a fine specimen of the class of carved grave

covers known as the “hog-backed.” The date of the example found is probably about 800 A.D. It is one of the finest in the North of England, and the second only that North-umberland has produced. So rare is this type of memorial that almost the whole area of the southern counties cannot show a single specimen. Lancashire has one and Derbyshire has one. At the other end of the country interesting discoveries have been made during drainage excavations at Wilton, Wiltshire. In Russell Street the greater part of an old spur, with a rowel 1 inch long, was found, and near it what appeared to be a harness buckle. The spur is such as was used in the time of Charles I. Several coins have been unearthed, one of which is a William and Mary sixpence, and the other a William III. halfpenny, dated 1698. At one part of Russell Street great piles of bones were discovered, and in the river crossing of the neighbourhood horse-shoes were found, one of which is believed to date from Roman times. At Worcester a discovery of interest to local antiquaries was made on May 2. In the course of excavations there was brought to light the foundations of one of the towers of Sidbury Gate, a short distance from Fort Royal, where one of the hottest fights in the Battle of Worcester took place. According to tradition, King Charles was only saved from capture at Sidbury Gate by a friend overturning a load of hay and thus preventing pursuit by Cromwell's troops.



A rather curious and interesting archaeological discovery (says the *Athenæum* of April 27), has been made during recent excavations at the Roman villa of Mettet, near Namur. This is a bronze head with the hair long and drawn backwards, while the beard is in curled locks, as seen on many Roman busts. The ears are those of an animal, probably a he-goat, and one of them is turned round towards the face. The Director of the Namur Archæological Museum is of opinion that it is the work of a (probably young) Gallo-Roman artist of the second or third century of our era, who had good technical knowledge, but was ignorant of classic art; and so far as the Director is aware, it is the only specimen of Roman times showing the

hair worn long at the back of the head. In the Museum at Spire there is a Centaur with beard and ears very like those of the new-found bronze, which further resembles it in that neither shows any trace of a neck. At St. Germain-en-Laye also there is the head of a god with the ears and horns of an ox, and a beard arranged precisely like that of the bronze head discovered at Mettet. In neither case, however, is the hair long or drawn back.



At a meeting of the British and American Archæological Society of Rome, held in April, Dr. W. J. D. Croke, the writer of a paper printed in this issue of the *ANTIQUARY*, delivered an interesting lecture on "English Memories at the Church of Domine, Quo Vadis, on the Via Appia." The lecturer derived the origin of the well-known legend that St. Peter here met our Lord, who told him in answer to his question that He was going to Rome to be crucified again, from a phrase in the sixteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel. He then showed that the second of the two chapels which bears the name was not, as is usually stated, built by Cardinal Pole, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, but was mentioned in documents as having been in existence in 1370, or far more than a century before the Cardinal's birth. Mr. Croke considered that there must have been an English shrine at this spot in the fourteenth century dedicated to St. Peter, who was a favourite saint with our mediæval ancestors. He proved by further documentary evidence that the shrine was restored as early as 1531, also before the time when Cardinal Pole was in Rome, and explained the exclusive association of his name with the restoration by the fact that he was the most celebrated Englishman known to the Roman community—a man who was nearly a Pope, and nearly a Prince Consort. In any case, the honour of restoring the chapel rests with the Cardinal's fellow-countrymen, the English Corporation in Rome.



At the close of the annual meeting of the Hampshire Archæological Society, held at Winchester on May 3, the honorary secretary

exhibited a condoned bucket, of the date 700 B.C., which had recently been excavated at the new motor track at Weybridge, and which was in a perfect state of preservation. It had, according to authorities, been made in Northern Italy, and went to prove that at that early age there must have been commercial intercourse between that country and this. It was the first of the kind found in Great Britain. Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett exhibited a pewter brooch which had been found during the excavations at the cathedral, the principal interest of which was that the coin from which the centre had been cast was of the time either of Edward the Elder or Alfred the Great. It was surrounded by filigree work, and was in a remarkable state of preservation, the pin working freely on its pivot.



Among recent newspaper articles of anti-quarian interest we note a paper on the Rolle family in the *Exeter Flying Post*, April 27; a very finely illustrated article by Mr. C. H. Eden on "Black Fonts in Hampshire," in *Country Life*, May 4; "Greek and Roman Life at the British Museum," in *The Times*, May 13; and "The Astronomical and Archæological Value of the Welsh Gorsedd," by Mr. J. Griffith, in *Nature*, May 2.



Among other finds on the site of the sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos, the committee of the British School at Athens announce the discovery of ten bronze statuettes, varying in height from 3 to 5 inches, and all either archaic or of good period. The finest is a most beautiful figure from the middle of the fifth century in magnificent preservation. It is 13 centimetres high and represents a trumpeter. It is regarded as one of the best things yet found in Laconia. A sixth-century archaic statuette of a herm wears a tight dress decorated with a pattern of rings, presumably representing chain-mail. Other statuettes, mostly archaic, represent an Athena, a man with a wreath, Aphrodite armed, a negress, a horse, a lion, and a bull.



St. Anthony's Chapel on Cartmel Fell.

BY THE VERY REV. J. L. DARBY, D.D., DEAN
OF CHESTER.

CN the Fell, which lies east of the lower end of Windermere, known as Cartmel Fell, is the Chapel of St. Anthony—small indeed, but highly interesting. It is easily reached from Grange-over-Sands, distant about nine miles. From the churchyard there is a fine view of the Westmorland Hills, while below lies the Valley of the Winster.

The chapel dates from the fifteenth cen-

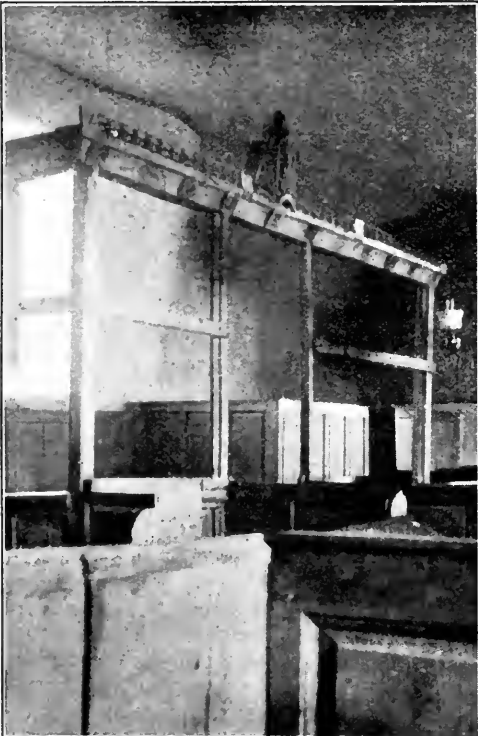


FIG. 2.

tury, but the interior has been dealt with both in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The pulpit and reading-desk are

dated 1698, and in the north-eastern corner is a pew dated 1696. The rest of the chapel is seated with uncomfortable, and by no



FIG. 3.

means beautiful, benches. There is, however, one large pew surrounded by wood-work, about which there is some difference of opinion, some thinking that it is now in its original position, others that it was formerly the screen (Fig. 2). As there is the letter M carved on a small shield to the left of the centre crown, and J to the right, which probably denote Mary and John, who would naturally stand on either side of the rood, it seems likely that the structure was

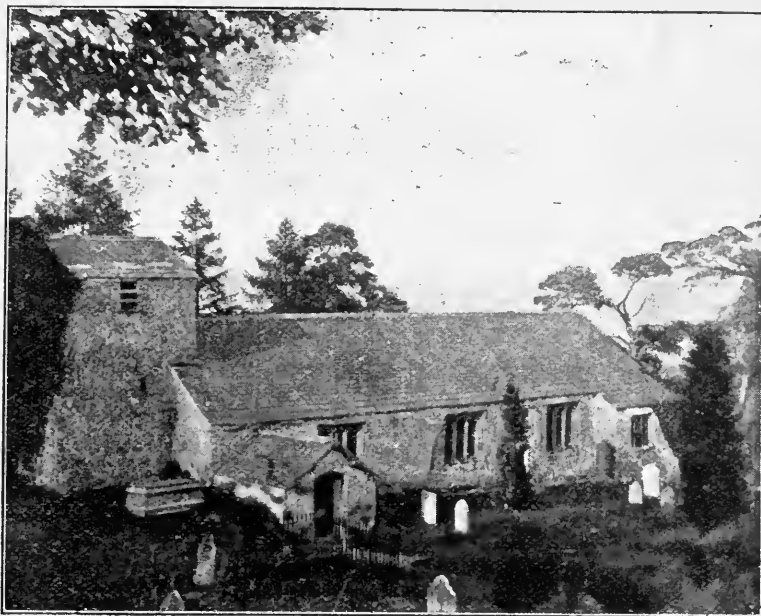


FIG. 1.—ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL.

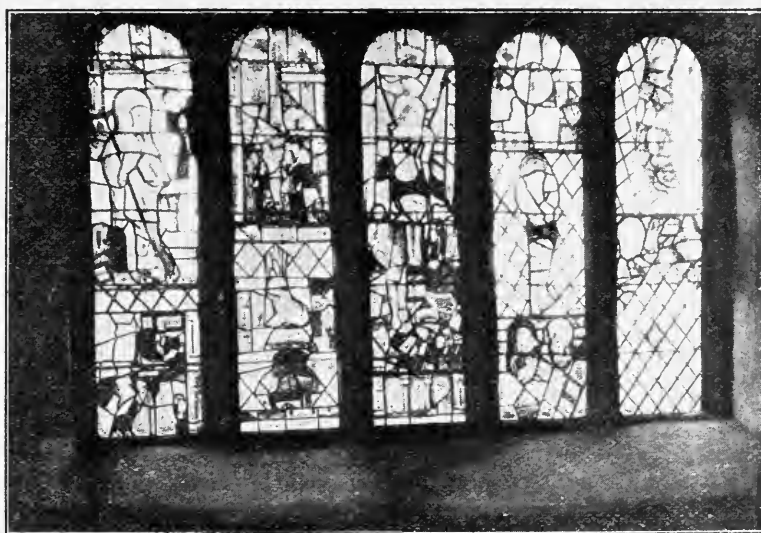


FIG. 4.—ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL: THE EAST WINDOW.

the screen. The measurement of it corroborates this suggestion. The figure of our Lord is now preserved in the vicarage. The photograph here given shows its character (Fig. 3).

Another most interesting feature is the east window (Fig. 4, p. 209). It is filled with fragments of glass which have been from time to time rearranged. Some pieces have been inserted upside-down. It might be possible to arrange the work more in conformity with the idea of the designer, but it would require both intimate knowledge of the craft and skill in workmanship to justify the attempt. The glass is said to be the design of Roger van der Weyden, the most celebrated scholar of Jan van Eyck, and from the several lights, five in number, the subjects are seen to be the Seven Sacraments. In the light to the north is the figure of St. Anthony with his staff, on which hangs a bell with a wild boar creeping up it.

In the second light there is a Bishop or a mitred Abbot, and below a group of figures at a marriage, and fragment of a figure of St. Leonard with a large chain, an allusion to his releasing captives.

In the third light is the figure of our Lord on the Cross.

In the fourth light is another figure of our Lord, His feet resting on grass, possibly as He appeared after His Resurrection.

In the fifth light there is a head of a Bishop wearing his jewelled mitre, and there are fragments taken from other lights—*e.g.*, part of a chain evidently belonging to the subject in the second light.

It was by the courtesy of the present Vicar, the Rev. W. Summers, that the photographs were taken, and by his permission are published in the *Antiquary*.



Bury St. Edmunds: Notes and Impressions.

BY THE REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.,
LITT.D.



OVERS of Dickens will not need to be reminded that it was at Bury St. Edmunds that some of the most eventful occurrences in Mr. Pickwick's adventurous career took place.

"Beg your pardon, sir," said Sam, suddenly breaking off in his loquacious discourse, "is this Bury St. Edmunds?"

"It is," replied Mr. Pickwick.

The coach rattled through the well-paved streets of a handsome little town, of thriving and cleanly appearance, and stopped before a large inn situated in a wide, open street, nearly facing the old abbey.

"And this," said Mr. Pickwick, looking up, "is the Angel. We alight here, Sam."

Mr. Pickwick and his faithful follower, it will be remembered, had journeyed from Eatanswill (probably Sudbury) for the purpose of exposing the villainies of the egregious Jingle, and while there Mr. Pickwick's midnight adventure in the young ladies' school, and his subsequent discovery in the Pound, where he had been put by the furious Captain Boldwig, at the close of a day's partridge-shooting, are recorded. It was at Bury, too, that the fatal missive from Messrs. Dodson and Fogg was put into his hand, which led to the celebrated case of *Bardell v. Pickwick*.

It was with memories of these stirring episodes in mind that the writer piloted his motor-car through the streets of Bury, and alighted with his wife at the Angel on a beautiful evening in September, 1906; but he had no sooner entered the noted hostelry, and gazed from its windows across to the majestic gateway of the now ruined and deserted abbey, than far other thoughts occurred—thoughts that carried him back in imagination to the days of Bury's bygone greatness, when the abbey was the centre of its life and the source of its prosperity. Those were pre-eminently the days when Abbot Samson ruled, and Jocelin of Brake-londe was inditing the pages of his "Chronicle" for the delectation of future

generations of readers and students of the past.

Leaving the exploration of the abbey ruins and the other antiquities of Bury for the following day, a stroll through the town, in which the streets were now fast lighting up as the darkness of the still, summer-like evening gradually gathered in, was sufficient to justify the impression derived from Dickens's description in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It is to-day what it was then, "a handsome little town of thriving and cleanly appearance, with well-paved," and, we may add, well-lighted, "streets"; and the Angel, notwithstanding many alterations and improvements within, retains to this day the same appearance of solid Georgian respectability in its exterior which it must have presented to the eyes of the travellers as they descended from the coach on that memorable evening long ago.

In entering a town like Bury St. Edmunds, traversing its streets, and taking a first brief but loving glance at its antiquities, it is not difficult to sympathize with the feelings of American visitors to our country, who find themselves transported by the very atmosphere of the place into the past, and filled, at times, it may be, almost despite themselves, with the *genius loci*. It is natural for them, realizing what it means for such a town to have its roots fixed fast in antiquity, while it stretches out its branches to touch with eagerness the busy, teeming, multitudinous life of to-day, to contrast this with the comparatively mushroom growth of even their most historic cities; and while he thinks of these visitors from across the ocean, the Englishman may be pardoned if a thrill of genuine patriotism pervades his being, and a glow of grateful pride suffuses his soul, at the thought that England, with all her storied past, and all the great deeds of Kings and warriors and ecclesiastics—aye, and of humble burghers and peasants too—is his own motherland, whose fair fame it is his to hand down unsullied to the future, even as the past has handed it down to him.

Such were the thoughts that occurred to the writer during the evening stroll through the streets of Bury; but the next morning, after a good night's rest at the Angel, the first glance from the window across to the

great gateway of the abbey made him determine to lose no time before sallying forth to view its beauties by daylight.

It was a lovely morning in early autumn, and the whole town was bathed in delicious sunshine, tempered by a mellow breeze, which recalled the statements of Wildish's valet in Shadwell's (the Norfolk Laureate) play of *Bury Fair* :

"Now, I hope, sir, you will acknowledge you see a sweet town, clean, and finely situated in a delicate air; here I was born, and here I sucked in my first breath." To which Wildish replies: "Thus every coxcomb is big with the praise of the county and place of his nativity," and the valet rejoins: "All the world says as much of St. Edmund's Bury"; while later on in the same amusing play of a poet who has suffered from undeserved neglect, owing largely to the cruel censures of his great antagonist, Dryden, in *MacFlecknoe* and elsewhere, but due a good deal also to the coarseness characteristic of his age, we find Lord Bellamy saying, in reply to Wildish's "My dear lord, I am glad you are come. Here is the best company in Bury": "'Tis a delicate morning; I have been sucking in the sweetest air in England."

It was indeed "a delicate morning" on the occasion of our visit, and one could well agree that without exaggeration one was "sucking in the sweetest air in England."

But once passed within the abbey precincts, one's thoughts were immediately caught back into the past, and, as is the case in most of England's historic spots, the contrast between *then* and *now* overbore every other consideration.

All around lie the remains of former grandeur—ruined blocks of masonry, fallen piers, broken arches, telling where great buildings once stood, the sadness mitigated by the gay parterres of what is now a botanic garden for the pleasure and instruction of the good people of Bury. Hither in the coming month of July they have invited crowds of their fellow-countrymen and visitors from all quarters to witness the tale of their fortunes as it will be told in one of those historic "pageants" in which so many of our towns have been, and are, indulging, and none with more legiti-

mate excuse than they. We wish them a most successful pageant; the scenes are sure to be not only well thought out, but well executed, with Mr. Lewis Parker in supreme command, and in all the crowds who will then be enjoying the entertainment provided we trust there will be many who, with "the sweetest air in England," will also "suck in" a deeper and fuller patriotic enthusiasm, and will echo the words of the poet: "Here and here has England helped me. How can I help England? Say!"

But on that autumn morning in September, 1906, we had the precincts to ourselves, and were able in calmness and solitude to review the memories which these scattered heaps of ruins brought to mind.

The history of Bury is practically the history of the abbey from its foundation to the dissolution, varied by the struggles of the townspeople, on more than one occasion leading to bloodshed and disorder (for they were not always mindful of the benefits they received from the presence of so renowned a religious house in their midst), to secure enlarged rights for themselves, and immunity from abbatial exactions.

In Saxon times Bury was known as "Beodric's Worth"—*i.e.*, the garth or manor of Beodric—and it is just possible that this may be merely a translation of "Villa Faustini," mentioned in the Fifth Iter of Antoninus, which is supposed to have stood in or near the present site of Bury.* It was

* Beodric, like Faustinus, means "fortunate," or "of good omen." Whether the Faustinus who owned this villa was the individual to whom Martial addressed an epigram is not known, but if so an added meaning belongs to the poet's "Cineri gloria sera venit." Mr. W. J. Andrew, in his *Numismatic History of Henry I.*, spells the Saxon name of the city "Beorhtric's Worthe," and says: "Hence it probably owes its origin to Beorhtric, King of East Anglia, circa 850-855." Mr. Andrew probably refers to the King of Mercia, of which East Anglia then formed a province, whom the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle calls "Burhred," and Speed and others "Burdred," after whose death Edmund, the son of Alkmund, who had been adopted by Offa, of the royal line of East Anglia, succeeded as the last independent Sovereign of that kingdom; but this derivation is extremely doubtful, and philologically improbable, if not impossible. Edmund was crowned at Beodric's Worth at the age of fifteen, and made it his capital; thus there was a special fitness in bringing his body thither for burial after its recovery from the Danes,

to Beodric's Worth that King Sigebert, called "The Learned," of East Anglia, retired, after having promoted to his utmost the efforts of good Bishop Felix, the apostle from Burgundy, to convert his pagan subjects, and here he founded the first monastery, in accordance with the Benedictine rule, about A.D. 640, a mere collection of wooden huts surrounding a wooden church, almost at the same time that the saintly Fursey, the apostle from Ireland, was founding a monastery at Cnobbesburgh, or Burgh Castle, the ancient Garianonum; and these two were the earliest monastic houses in East Anglia. Little is known of the fortunes of the Saxon house, but its fame begins in the year 903, when the body of the martyred King Edmund, who had been slain by the Danes at Hoxne in Suffolk,* as commonly stated, in the year 870, was transferred hither, owing to the reputation which it had obtained for miraculous powers, and Beodric's Worth became from that time St. Edmund's Bury, or Bury St. Edmunds. A new church was built in his honour by some secular priests, and incorporated by King Athelstan in 925, and the establishment made collegiate.

In 1010 the town and church were almost wholly destroyed by the Danes under King Sweyn, during the invasion undertaken by that monarch to avenge the massacre of their countrymen settled in England, which had been ordered and carried out by Ethelred. But the desolation was not of long duration, for King Canute restored the town, and raised it to a greater splendour than it had known before. He rebuilt the church and monastery, which he endowed with rich possessions, until in rank and importance it was only second to Glastonbury; and, expelling the secular priests, replaced them with regular monks, who were once more under the Benedictine rule. Camden tells us that the King "offered his own crown to the holy martyr, brought in the monks with their Abbot, enriched it with many fair estates, and, among others, this town entire, whereupon the monks governed here and

and the reuniting of the severed head to the corpse transfixed by the pagan arrows, according to the legend.

* See note on St. Edmund at end.

administered justice by their Steward." It was this that caused all the troubles between the town and the abbey in later days, the worst of which happened in the year 1327. "In this year," says Knight's *Topographical Dictionary*, "the townsmen and neighbouring villagers, assembling to the number of 20,000, headed by their aldermen and capital burgesses, made a violent attack upon it, and reduced a considerable part to ashes. They wounded the monks and pillaged the coffers, from which they took the charters, deeds, and other valuable property, including plate and 3,000 florins of gold. The King, on being informed of the outrage, sent a military force to quell the tumult. The aldermen and twenty-four of the burgesses were imprisoned, and thirty carts loaded with rioters were sent to Norwich. Of these, nineteen were executed, thirty-two of the parochial clergy were convicted as abettors, and the town was adjudged to pay a huge fine, which was afterwards mitigated on the restoration of the stolen property."

The cause of these commotions and of many others both before and after—notably, again, in the time of the Peasants' Rebellion in 1381, when East Anglia joined the revolt under "Jack Strawe," and John de Cambridge, the then Prior, and Sir John Caven-dish, the Chief Justice, were murdered, for which the town of Bury was outlawed and fined 2,000 marks—was, to a large extent, the exactions put upon the citizens by the abbey at the hands of the Steward, who assumed almost royal prerogatives, and claimed implicit obedience on the strength of Cnut's charter. For example, "the Inquisition taken in 30 Edward I. before the Escheator shows that the office of Seneschal or Steward of Bury St. Edmunds was a place of much honour, and held in fee by the family of Hastings, who had several great fees and allowances for the same by Custom, in case they executed that office themselves; but if they did it by Deputy, then that Deputy received half" (Dugdale).

Another circumstance which tended to enhance the magnificence of the Abbey of Bury was the fact that by the charter of Cnut not only was the grant to St. Edmund confirmed, and the monks given the dues they formerly paid the Danes, and a right

of fishery, but also the abbey was exempted from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Diocese. This practical establishment of an *imperium in imperio* led, as in the few other instances in which it existed, to many disturbances, as in the year 1345, when a quarrel arose between the abbey and Bishop Bateman of Norwich on the question of the right of visitation, and the Bishop so far gained his point for the time being as to appoint commissioners to investigate the state of affairs which had been reported against; and this report was confirmed by the commissioners, who found that both "the morality and discipline of the abbey were bad." The Bishop's triumph, however, was brief, for the Abbot, William of Bernham, who had been sub-Prior, and was hastily elected on the death of the previous Abbot in 1335 for fear of the Pope's interference, appealed to the Pope in 1346, and sued the Bishop in the King's Court, pleading the charter of Hardicnut, which had been granted in 1035, and which imposed a fine of "thirty talents of gold" on anyone found infringing the abbey's franchises, and the judges gave sentence in the Abbot's favour.

In the course of the Middle Ages Bury was honoured by many royal visits, and on most of these occasions the abbey managed to secure further immunities or privileges for itself. Henry I. was here "on a pilgrimage" in 1132. King John was here in 1203, when Abbot Samson, of whom we shall have many things to say later on, ruled, and made rich offerings, but at the same time prevailed on the convent to grant him for life the use of the jewels which his mother, Queen Eleanor, had presented to St. Edmund; and he was here again in 1214, when he asserted his rights in the election of Abbot on the death of Samson. It was in connexion with this visit that the most memorable incident in the annals of the abbey took place—viz., the share which it had in extorting Magna Carta from the King. John had been abroad, and on his return to England in the middle of October of this year, 1214, he found himself confronted with a crisis unique in English history.

During his absence the opponents of his misrule had drawn together and matured

their plans, and the embarrassments of the King on the Continent heartened the opposition. The northern barons took the lead. Within a fortnight of his landing John held an interview with the malcontents at Bury St. Edmunds (November 4, 1214). At their head was Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who brought to light the Charter of Liberties of Henry I. (1100) which apparently had been forgotten and overlooked. This became subsequently the model of the Great Charter. No compromise was effected, and John retired. Thereupon a second meeting was held on St. Edmund's Day, November 20, "as if for prayers," but "there was something else in the matter, for, standing at the High Altar in St. Edmund's Church, the Archbishop produced the forgotten charter, and the barons swore to withdraw their fealty and wage war on the King unless he granted their liberties," which thing was accomplished on the 19th of the following June at Runnymede, when the King affixed his signature to Magna Carta. Thus may Bury St. Edmunds proudly account herself the cradle of England's freedom.* During his final struggle with the barons Bury was a stronghold of the King, and consequently escaped the destruction which fell upon the patrimony of St. Etheldreda at Ely.†

In 1265, after the defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, many of the barons of his party took shelter at Bury, but were dislodged, and in 1267 Henry III. summoned the barons who owed him military service to meet him at Bury. In 1272 the King was here on his way to Norwich, and, according to Rishanger, he died here in the same year.

In 1275 Edward I. and his Queen came to Bury on a pilgrimage, "as they had vowed in the Holy Land," and in 1285 the King and Queen and their three daughters were again on pilgrimage here. In 1294 the King was once more here "with great devotion," and in 1296 he held a Parliament at Bury. In 1326 Edward II. spent Christmas here, just before the great riots of the following year. In 1433-34 Henry VI. was at Bury

from Christmas to St. George's Day, when the monastery presented him with a magnificently illuminated *Life of St. Edmund*, by John Lydgate (now in the British Museum, Harl. MS. 2248). In 1447 the King held a Parliament in the abbey refectory here, when Duke Humphrey of Gloucester was present, and was arrested for high treason. He was the youngest son of Henry IV., and on the death of his brother, Henry V., was made Protector, and later on Lieutenant, of the kingdom. He married, as his second wife, his mistress, Eleanor Cobham, and was powerless to prevent her trial and condemnation for witchcraft. He is best known to English readers through the fine scenes in which he is introduced by Shakespeare into *Henry VI.*, Part II., the whole of the third Act of that play passing at Bury, and describing his arrest and subsequent murder at the instigation of the Cardinal Beaufort (whom he had refused to recognize as Papal Legate), the Duke of Suffolk, and Queen Margaret. His self-vindicatory speech, commencing, "Ah, gracious Lord! these days are dangerous," will be remembered, and one of the most terrible pictures of a death-bed poisoned by remorse is that which our great dramatist has drawn of the death of Beaufort. But as regards Duke Humphrey Shakespeare was mistaken, for subsequent investigation has proved that the popular suspicions of foul play, which he endorsed, were groundless.

Of the Duke Camden says: "If England ever suffered by the loss of any man, it was in this place. For that true father of his country, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (a strict patron of justice, and one who had improved his excellent natural endowments by a course of severe studies), after he had governed the kingdom under Henry VI. for twenty-five years together, with so great applause and commendation that neither the good could find reason for complaints nor the bad for calumnies, was cut off in this place by the malice of Margaret of Lorraine, who, observing her husband, King Henry VI., to be of a low and narrow spirit, set about this villainous contrivance to get the management of the government into her own hands. But in the issue it was the greatest misfortune that could have befallen her or the

* Roger of Wendover, iii., p. 293; Miss Norgate, *John Lackland*, p. 221; McKechnie, *Magna Carta*, p. 38.

† Miss Norgate, *John Lackland*, pp. 257, 258.

kingdom." This is that Duke Humphrey who was surnamed "the Good," from his patronage of men of letters, including Lydgate, who was himself a monk of Bury, and Capgrave. He was a strong Churchman, a persecutor of the Lollards, and a favourer of the monasteries, especially St. Albans. He was a collector of books from his youth, read Latin and Italian literature, and gave the first books for a library at Oxford, which collection was dispersed in the reign of Edward VI., to the great grief of all lovers of learning.*

In 1533, Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., was buried with great pomp at the abbey, and was afterwards reinterred in St. Mary's Church. In 1538 Cromwell's commissioners report that they have been to Bury, "where we found a rich shrine which was very comberous to deface. We have taken in the said monastery in golde and silver MMMMM marks and above, over and besyde a well and rich crosse with emereddes, as also dyvers and sundry stones of great value, and yet we have left the Church, Abbott and convent very well furnished with plate of silver necessary for the same" (MS. Cott., Cleop., E, iv. 229). In 1539 the end came, when the Deed of Surrender of the abbey was signed by Abbot Reeve, Prior Thomas Denysse, of Ringstede (in Norfolk), and forty-one other monks.

So passed away the glory of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury, and the few scattered ruins, amid which we were seated, with some remains of the great church, now built into private houses, the Norman tower, the Abbot's Bridge, and the great gateway, are all that are left to tell the tale of its former grandeur. The whispering morning breeze bore the wail of the ruined walls that once enclosed the shrine of St. Edmund on its wings, as it echoed the poet's lines :

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things ;
There is no armour against Fate—
Death lays his icy hand on Kings. . . .
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

But though St. Edmund's shrine has vanished, and his "incorruptible" body mingles its dust with that of those who

watched beside it for seven long centuries, his memory still "smells sweet," as does that of more than one of those who kept that memory green for so many ages. Before giving a passing tribute to one or two of those whom history specially singles out, we will take a stroll through the abbey precincts and note briefly what is left.

That piece of ruined wall beside the great gateway is all that remains of the abbey mint, in which coins continued to be issued till the year 1325. An interesting account of the Bury Mint is contained in a paper read by Mr. C. Golding before the Royal Archæological Institute. From this it appears that the first grant of a mint to Bury was by Edward the Confessor in 1065, and the name of a moneyer, Moore, appears on the coins struck in this town.* The mint is not mentioned in Domesday, but coins of William I. and II. exist which belong to this mint; and in the reign of Henry I. coins were issued belonging to seven of the fifteen types of that reign, as Mr. W. J. Andrew has shown in his monograph on the subject (*Num. Hist. of the Reign of Henry I.*). In the reign of Henry II. the names of four moneyers are given on the coins. No coins of John can be assigned to any particular mint, but those of Henry III. are very numerous; and so many moneyers' names occur in connexion with the mint in that reign that it must have been extensively worked. After 1320 no evidence occurs of the continuance of the mint, but as, in the great riots of 1327, the townspeople carried off no less than twenty chests or coffers from the abbey, it is concluded that the mint remained in active use till then, after which no further mention is made of it.

The great gateway itself is a beautiful example of the Decorated style, having been completed about 1346 to take the place of

* Mr. Andrew (*op. cit.*) carries the mint back to the ninth century, and mentions coins of Beohtric and of Eadmund and Ethelstan II. as being "doubtless" struck here. He "assumes" that Edgar (959-975), in the charter which he granted to the Abbot, conferred the privilege of a moneyer, as at Peterborough, and adds: "We have coins of this reign bearing the name of this mint, and of his successors, Edward the Martyr and Ethelred II.;" but no more, after Sweyn's raid, till the charter of Edward the Confessor, 1065.

* *Dictionary of National Biography*, xxviii. 238.

a previous one destroyed during the riots in 1327. The west front is richly ornamented, and the tracery of the interior and of the windows in the rooms above is worth more than a passing notice. In the gardens there are the remains of the kitchen, refectory, and cellarer's department, amid which we have been sitting; and further on there is the so-called "Abbot's Parlour," supposed to be the crypt of the Abbot's dining-hall. Near the stream is a fourteenth-century tower called the Dove-cote, and across it are the terraces where the vineyards flourished, which can still be traced. The Abbot's Bridge, which crosses the Lark lower down, with its beautiful Early English arches, piers, and buttresses, was built in 1225, and is still complete.

Retracing one's steps to the vestiges of the domestic buildings already described, and continuing south through what was once the great cloister, we come to all that remains of the west front of the abbey church, now forming part, as stated above, of a number of private houses and offices which have been built on to it. The church was burnt down and completely gutted in 1465, only St. Edmund's shrine escaping; and this west front belonged to the new church which was rebuilt on the site in the Perpendicular style by Abbot Boon. This was the third church in succession to enshrine the body of the royal martyr, which was first translated hither in 1095, and a truly magnificent building it was. Its length from west to east was about 500 feet, the breadth of the nave was 80 feet, and the west front extended 250 feet from north to south. The church consisted of nave, aisles, transepts, and choir, and the enormously thick walls of rubble were faced with Barnack stone.

Proceeding now due west, we come to the splendid Norman tower, built about 1121 by Anselm the seventh Abbot, a nephew of St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. This tower is considered to be one of the finest specimens of its period in the whole of Europe. It is exactly opposite the west door of the abbey church, and formed the principal entrance to the cemetery. It is 86 feet high and 36 feet square, the walls, which are 6 feet thick, being also faced with Barnack stone. When it was restored in 1846, and the rubbish

which had accumulated at its base had been cleared away, a beautiful little square-headed postern door was uncovered in the south wall. It stands between the church of St. James, originally erected in 1125, and rebuilt about 1420, of which it now forms the belfry, and that of St. Mary, originally founded by King Sigebert on another site, and transferred here in 1105, and wholly rebuilt in 1424. Both these churches contain interesting monuments, of which, as well as of those which once adorned the abbey church, a good account is given in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*. In the vestry of St. James's Church are a few books and MSS. which once belonged to the abbey library. A catalogue of the library, as well as of 194 other monastic libraries, was compiled in 1410 by John Boston, monk of Bury.

(To be concluded.)



Monumental Skeletons.

BY G. L. APPERSON, I.S.O.



MEDIÆVAL symbolism revelled in the gruesome and the ghastly. The moralizing tendency, informed with grim humour, which found vent in one direction in drawings and designs of the kind typified by the well-known "Dance of Death," displayed itself in another form in the carvings of tombstones and monumental effigies. The various emblems of death—hour-glass, skull, spade, scythe, cross-bones, mattock, and the like—were frequently carved on the sides of tombs, as well as on upright head-stones, and their use persisted till the early decades of the nineteenth century. Upright gravestones have occasionally further decoration in the shape of a skeleton. In the churchyard of St. Cuthbert's, Darlington, there is a head-stone, dated so late as 1770, which bears some eight or ten emblematical designs, of which the most curious is a representation of a skeleton arching its back, and so raising the lid of its own tomb.

Of still later date, 1821, is a head-stone at

Speldhurst, Kent, which is carved with a representation of the Resurrection, in which a winged figure tramples upon a skeleton Death, breaking his dart and dislodging his crown. Examples of eighteenth-century head-stone skeletons are also found in Scotland. At Logie Pert, Forfarshire, there is a head-stone "in which a panel at the foot is filled with a dignified, winged and crowned figure, blowing through a twisted trumpet into the ear of a skeleton, representing Death, with his dart reversed, who arises with an air of pleased surprise from a coffin, above which is introduced a disproportionately large hour-glass."* This monument, to a family of Buchanans, was probably carved about 1737. At Inverarity, in the same county, an extraordinarily carved head-stone shows two winged trumpeters, one on each side, "blowing into the ears of the rising skeleton."†

The usual mediæval form for the skeleton monument was the table-tomb, either under or on which was carved an effigy, not of the usual type of clothed recumbent figure, but in the form of a shrouded skeleton, more or less fully revealed. There is an example in almost every cathedral church in England. Most of the cathedral tombs of this type date from the fifteenth century, but there is at least one example of the thirteenth century (1241)—the tomb in York Minster of Robert Claget, treasurer of that cathedral—and some of later date—the tomb in Bristol Cathedral of Paul Bush, the first Bishop of the see, who died in 1558; the shrouded figure of Dean Donne, 1631, in St. Paul's; and the tomb of Dean Colet, 1519, with his bust above, and a carved wooden skeleton lying on a highly finished matress, which in an incomplete state is still to be found beneath the same cathedral.

The many cathedral shrouded skeletons lying under or on table-tombs are mostly figured and described in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. The principal examples may be briefly mentioned. To the north of the east end of Lincoln Cathedral is the monument and chapel of Bishop Richard Fleming, who died at Sleaford, 1430. The figure is in free-stone, pontifically habited.

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxvi., p. 311.

† *Ibid.*, p. 352.

"On the slab on the outside is inscribed a cross in a circle, and under the slab a skeleton in a shroud, as on other tombs. This, in Dugdale's survey of this church, in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, and in Bishop Sanderson's manuscript, is called 'a death in his sheet.'"* A similar effigy, lying under a flat canopy, marks the tomb of Archbishop Henry Chichele, died 1442, in Canterbury Cathedral. At Wells, in the south aisle of the presbytery of the cathedral, Bishop Beckington lies on the upper slab, habited in the episcopal robes in which he appointed to be buried, while beneath reposes a stone skeleton. Under the north end of the choir at Arundel lies John FitzAlan, died 1434. "The figure lies on a table supported by four pillars on a side, forming double arches with pendants, and on the floor below is a handsome representation of the body in a shroud, and reduced almost to a skeleton."†

Other examples are the tombs of Bishop Lacy (1420-1455) at Exeter, and of Dean Heywood in the north transept of Lichfield Cathedral. Hawthorne, in *Our Old Home*, describes the latter as "a reclining skeleton, as faithfully representing an open-work of bones as could well be expected in a solid block of marble, and at a period, moreover, when the mysteries of the human frame were rather to be guessed at than revealed. Whatever the anatomical defects of his production, the old sculptor had succeeded in making it ghastly beyond measure." The writer continues in a strain which comes rather oddly from the author of the *Scarlet Letter*, and which certainly reveals a lack of knowledge or of appreciation of Gothic art. "How much mischief has been wrought upon us by this invariable gloom of the Gothic imagination; flinging itself like a death-scented pall over our conceptions of the future state, smothering our hopes, hiding our sky, and inducing dismal efforts to raise the harvest of immortality out of what is most opposite to it—the grave!"

Monuments of this kind are not confined to cathedrals. Examples may be seen in churches at Dursley (Gloucestershire), Ewelme (Oxfordshire), Fyfield (Berkshire), Stalbridge (Dorset), and elsewhere. Of the

* Gough, II., i. 96.

† *Ibid.*, ii. 359.

Stalbridge example, Sir Frederick Treves, in his delightful *Highways and Byways in Dorset*, remarks (p. 34): "On one altar-tomb—so old that all knowledge of its date is lost—is the recumbent figure of a corpse in a shroud. It is a gruesome object, for the body of the unknown is so profoundly emaciated that the ribs appear as entrenchments through the skin. His head reclines on a pillow with roses. What is most noticeable about him is the very determined expression of his mouth, as if on the set lips was the resolve to get no thinner under any possibilities." At Ewelme the tomb is that of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, who died in 1475. It is a sumptuous monument. Above lies the Duchess's recumbent effigy, "on her head the ducal coronet, on her arm the garter-ribbon, at her feet the lion of her ancestry; while angelic figures support the cushion of her head and surmount the canopy above her, and hold the numerous shields of the families with which she owned connexion. A second effigy below represents her shrouded and emaciated in death."* Another Oxfordshire example is to be found in the fine church at Burford, where the splendid tomb of Sir Lawrence and Lady Tanfield (Sir Lawrence was Lord Chief Baron) shows the pair reposing above—stately figures, he in his judicial robes, with a skeleton below; their daughter Elizabeth, Viscountess Falkland, kneeling at the head; and Elizabeth's illustrious son, the beloved Lucius Cary, clad in armour, kneeling at the foot.

In Tewkesbury Abbey, at the entrance to St. Edmund's Chapel, is a fine tomb with a canopy of decorated work, beneath which lies "a corpse-like effigy of some person as he might be supposed to appear after being some time in the grave."† This is usually taken to be the tomb of Abbot Wakeman, the last of the abbots, who later became Bishop of Gloucester, and died in 1549, being buried at "Forthington, a manor-house of the abbey, which he managed to secure, with a very large pension, when all his monks were sent into the world homeless,

with pittances small enough for experienced ascetics."* But the Rev. J. H. Blunt, in the little book just quoted, gives good reasons for doubting the accuracy of the Wakeman claim to this tomb.

There are one or two striking examples of the skeleton style of mortuary adornment in Ireland. In one of the side-chapels off the ruins of the Franciscan Abbey at Castledermot there is a thick tombstone slab, more than 6 feet long, which bears, cut in low relief, an eight-armed cross, with a male skeleton on one side of the shaft, and on the other a shrouded female figure, the body of the shroud being open to reveal the skeleton within, with worms intertwined between the ribs. The slab is believed to date from the first part of the sixteenth century, but there is nothing—neither legible inscription nor local tradition or legend—to account for the strange carving.† A tomb somewhat similarly adorned can be seen in the Protestant Cathedral at Waterford. This is said to be the monument of a certain James Rice, who was Mayor of the city in 1469. There are two effigies side by side, one that of a man in armour, the other that of a skeleton in a partially open shroud. Both represent this James Rice, who is said to have left instructions in his will that two monuments were to be erected to him, one representing him as he was in life, and the other as he appeared a year after his burial. The instructions were faithfully carried out, the body being exhumed a year after Rice's death, so as to serve as the model for the second effigy! The worms were carefully copied in stone, "as well as a frog, which apparently had flopped on to the body during the exhuming operations."‡ Two skeleton figures, representing a man and his wife, can be seen on a tomb in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, and another at Kinsale, dated 1627. A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, liv. 348, mentions the tomb of a Duc de Croy "in the church of the Celestines at Heverle, near Louvain, where the skeleton is represented with the worms preying upon it."

* *Ibid.*

† Lord Walter FitzGerald in *Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society*, 1898, vol. ii., No. 6, p. 379.

‡ *Ibid.*

* Mr. J. E. Field in *Memorials of Old Oxfordshire*, 1903, pp. 115, 116.

† *Tewkesbury Abbey and its Associations*, by J. H. Blunt, F.S.A., p. 123, second edition, 1898.

Occasionally a ghastly skeleton appears in some other part of a monument than reposing above or below a table-tomb, as in the familiar instance in Westminster Abbey, where the grim figure of Death emerges from the lower part of the tomb to strike with his dart at the image of his victim above. Again, in that strange and impressive relic of the sixteenth century, the Aitre St. Maclou, the oldest cemetery in Rouen, the ancient wooden galleries which surround the open space where poor folk were buried are carved with many emblems of Death. The figure groups on the pillars of the St. Maclou ground are now so mutilated and indistinct that they are very difficult to decipher. From descriptions and drawings, however, which were made long ago by M. Langlois, we know that the groups carved in relief represented some living figure being dragged to death by a triumphant skeleton. Emperors and Kings, Popes and Cardinals, with lesser dignitaries, appeared among the doomed figures, and all pointed the obvious moral of Death the great leveller.* These Rouen carvings were, indeed, but another version of that idea of the "Danse Macabre"—the "Dance of Death"—which dates from the fourteenth century, and has been made familiar to so many people by the various reproductions of the designs of Hans Holbein the younger.

The idea of thus illustrating the tragedy of human life is, however, much older than the mediæval "Todtentanz." A silver vase with skeletons figured on it was unearthed some years ago on the site of what has since been discovered to be a Roman villa at Bosco Reale, near Naples. And in the autumn of 1902 an earthen drinking-cup, similarly adorned, which had been found in Egypt, was presented to the Louvre Museum. This cup, which was richly painted and ornamented, was described at the time as having upon it "seven dancing and grinning skeletons, each of which is whirling with drunken joviality a Bacchic thyrsus. The figures seem to be saying to the drinkers who used the cup, 'Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you will be one of us.'" The "Danse Macabre" of the Middle Ages, it is

clear, was only a revival of an ancient idea.

The skeleton at the feast of the ancient Egyptians suggested the same thought, the grim reminder of the future lot of all serving as a stimulant to the greater enjoyment of the passing moment, a spur to the determination to make the most of the present hours of consciousness. The same idea is a familiar theme in classic poetry. The past is dead; the future is dark and uncertain; therefore make the best you can of the evanescent parenthesis of life. It is the well known philosophy of Horace, who notes that Death is the equal lot of all—

Pallida Mors æquus pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
Regumque turres—

and so, seeing how swiftly time flies—"Dum loquimur fugerit invida ætas"—he takes for his motto "Carpe diem." Hedonism of this kind is practised freely enough still, and is occasionally boldly preached, but the moral is no longer enforced by the crude device of a hortatory, minatory skeleton.



Saint George.*



HE legend that our patron saint was the rascally George of Cappadocia, the Arian Bishop of Alexandria, which Gibbon's authority did so much to perpetuate, has long been exploded. In the first section of the comely volume before us, Mrs. Gordon makes the most of the scanty materials for the life of the real St. George—hero and martyr. St. George was born at Lydda, in the Plain of Sharon, some twenty-three miles from Jerusalem, his father being of a noble Cappadocian Christian family—hence the confusion with the other Cappadocian George—and early in life appears to have been distinguished as a soldier. It is probable that he accompanied the Emperor Diocletian on his short

* *Saint George, Champion of Christendom and Patron Saint of England.* By E. O. Gordon. Twenty-five illustrations. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Limited, 1907. Royal 8vo., pp. viii, 142. Price 21s. net. We are indebted to the publishers for the loan of three blocks to illustrate this notice.

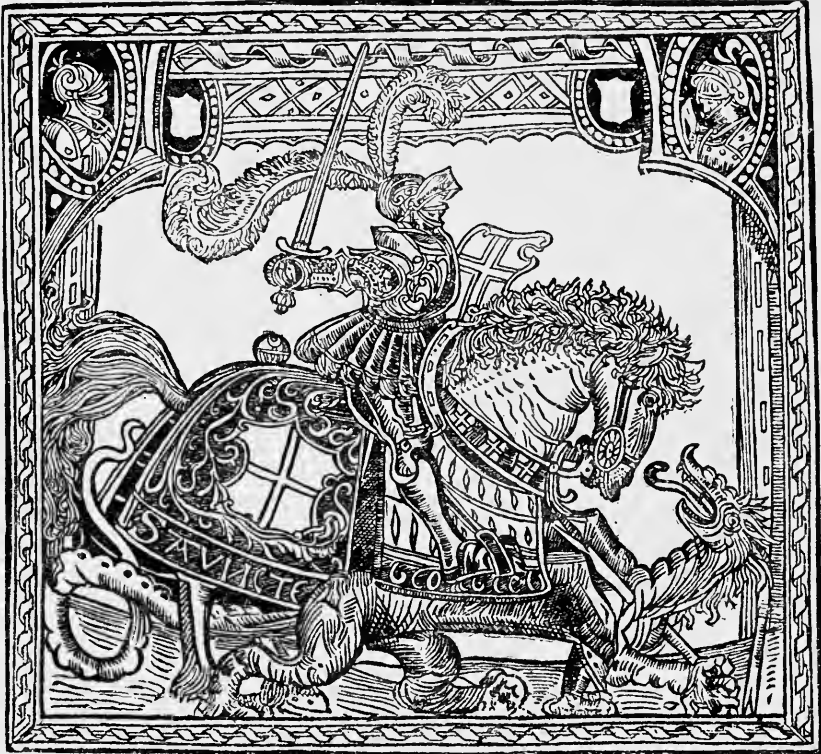
* See *The Story of Rouen*, by T. A. Cook, 1899, pp. 299-306.



ST. GEORGE, FROM TRADESCANT'S DRAWING OF A PAINTED GLASS WINDOW IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE. (ASHMOLEAN COLLECTION, BODLEIAN LIBRARY.)

Egyptian campaign in 295, and that he served under Galerius during his prolonged operations in Persia. While in Persian Armenia it is not unlikely that he did much "to organize and energize the Christian community, which tradition says already existed there." Mrs. Gordon points out that the most famous church at Urmi is St. George's, built on a hill outside the town, which became a popular place of pilgrimage;

appears to have lived at Beirût, and at some indefinite date to have been sent by Diocletian to Britain. A little later came the edict of Diocletian ordering the destruction of the Christians. St. George, then back in the East, determined to go to the Emperor to intercede with him for his fellow-Christians. On his way, at Beirût, took place, according to the popular legend, the famous conflict with the dragon. Mrs.



FRONTISPIECE TO COPLAND'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF MALORY'S *MORTE D'ARTHUR*, 1557.

and that there are many other churches of like dedication in the neighbourhood. It is worth noting also, in view of the connexion between our patron saint and the red rose of England, that near one of these churches in the vicinity of Urmi is a sacred rosebush of "the single Persian kind, covering some 50 square yards, and visible miles away, making the whole air heavy with its scent."

After the Persian campaign St. George

relates the story, and refers briefly to the various dragons and "loathly worms" of English legend. But all this is familiar ground. Arrived at the Imperial Court, he defied the edict, and was beheaded on April 23, A.D. 304.

This is a brief sketch of what would appear to have been the history, somewhat shadowy in outline and much lacking in authentic detail, of the real St. George, the

patron saint whose name England may well be proud to honour. Constantine the Great seems to have held St. George in the highest honour and esteem. It was during his reign that he was, according to the Greek Church, canonized as St. George; and it was on his immediate initiative that many churches were built and dedicated to St. George. In particular, Constantine erected a church over the saint's tomb at Lydda, and paid glorious homage to his memory by building the splendid church at Byzantium which is now the Mosque of St. Sophia (Constantinople). The accompanying illustration (p. 220) is

legends connected with Hercules and Perseus, and with the story of Sigurd and Fafni in the *Nibelungentied*. The theme might have given Mrs. Gordon an interesting chapter. Her second section deals with the Commemoration of the Saint in Church Liturgies and National Institutions, the third with Celebrated Knights of St. George from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Century, and the fourth and last with St. George in Art, Hostels, Customs, and Traditions.

These sections abound with interesting and suggestive matter. We can only touch on a few points. The discussion of the story



THE ROUND TABLE IN WINCHESTER HALL, AS DECORATED BY HENRY VIII.

reproduced from the drawing of the stained-glass window representing the saint, in the Church of St. Sophia, which John Tradescant, the famous traveller, made among his notes, which are now in the Bodleian Library.

Mrs. Gordon, although she refers briefly, as we have said, to several English dragon legends, makes no attempt to deal with the subject of St. George and the Dragon from the standpoint of comparative mythology. In a monograph on St. George this is rather an omission. The story evidently has relations with the Babylonian story of Mero-dach and the Dragon, with the Greek

of Arthur's founding of the Order or Society of St. George and the Round Table is illustrated by some capital full-page illustrations. These include a reproduction of a drawing by Sir R. Colt Hoare, of Caerleon-on-Usk in 1800; a reproduction of Stukeley's "Prospect of Camalet Castle" (1723) — *i.e.*, Camelot, or Cadbury Mound, Somerset, showing clearly defined lines of circumvallation, which nowadays are largely obscured by trees; a reproduction of Ashmole's "Prospect" of Windsor Table - Mound, topped by Edward III.'s Round Tower as it appeared in the days of Charles II.; and a

good illustration of one of Mr. Armstead's carved oak panels in the King's Robing-Room in Westminster Palace, which depict the life-story of King Arthur. A suggestive piece of evidence linking the "goodly fellowship" of Arthur with the Champion of Chivalry is that reproduced on p. 221, the woodcut which adorns the title-page of an illustrated edition of Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, printed by Copland in 1557.

The traditionary Round Table hangs against the gable wall in the Great Hall of Winchester Castle. It appears to-day as it was painted and decorated by Henry VIII., in green and white, with the names of the first Knights of St. George inscribed on the margin. In the centre is the red Tudor rose, which, Mrs. Gordon remarks, may be intended "to represent either the Tudor rose or the badge of St. George, possibly the union of the Rose of England with the Rose of Sharon!" Above the rose King Henry had himself portrayed as Sovereign of the Order.

In the chapter on "Celebrated Knights" the story of the chivalry of King Charles I.'s young son, Duke Henry of Gloucester; the foundation of the Honourable Artillery Company, first incorporated under the title of "The Guild or Fraternity of St. George"; the foreign potentates who were installed Knights of St. George in days gone by; the bill of fare of one of Charles II.'s Feasts of St. George; and the order of ceremonial at royal and other installations in June, 1730, are among the matters dealt with. The last section—on St. George in Art (briefly and somewhat perfunctorily treated), in Hostel and Inn Signs, and in the Christmas mumblings (of which much has been written)—might well have been expanded. A single paragraph for the St. George of the Christmas mummers is a very inadequate way of dealing with an interesting and curious folklore survival. But although, like Oliver, we "ask for more," we are grateful for what Mrs. Gordon has given us. The illustrations, to several of which we have referred, are numerous and very good. There is a fair index, and the book is handsomely produced. A special feature is made of the binding. This is a transcript from an old English, panel-stamped binding of the six-

teenth century, representing St. George and the Dragon in the foreground, with the distressed virgin and the castle in the distance. On the upper part of the border is a view of the castle; below is a hunting scene, with a hound and a stag; and at the sides the rising sun, with the dragon and the lion on either side of it. The idea has been capably carried out by Messrs. Leighton, Son and Hodge, with the result that Mrs. Gordon's book is most appropriately and attractively bound.

R. W. B.



The National English Institutions of Mediæval Rome.

BY WILLIAM J. D. CROKE, LL.D.



VERY few are more than aware of the existence in Rome during the Middle Ages, and of the after-life until the French Revolution, of various English institutions, popular at first, but royal at the last, democratic and religious, fraternal and hospitable.

Out of their scanty literature an adequate historical account could scarcely be drawn up. Fortunate chances, however, brought about the amalgamation of those surviving at the end of the mediæval period, and thus made possible the preservation of their common archives.

The scantiness and inaccuracy of this literature I have noticed elsewhere (papers read at Munich in September, 1900—*Akten des V. Intern. Kong. Kath. Gelehr.*, S. 304; and at Rome before the International Historical Congress of 1903—*Atti del Cong. Intern. di Sc. Stor.*, vol. iii., Sez. ii., 1906; series of articles in the *Dublin Review*, July and October, 1898, April, 1904). Yet the contrast between the meanness of the literature and the store of unused records is very striking, although the latter are not complete, because of conditions dealt with below.

The English College, from the fact of its having originated in the principal hospital, that of the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas, is in possession, not only of the entire collection, but also of the central properties, and

of many interesting memorials, architectural, sculptural, epigraphic, etc., illustrating the late mediæval institutions. Very many more of the properties are scattered throughout Rome, especially in the Parione, Ponte, Pigna, Trastevere, and Sant' Angelo wards, and beyond ten of the gates. The archives are almost untouched as well as rich, else the literature of the subject would not be so scanty and unsatisfactory.

First, there are the parchment rolls, beginning at the end of the thirteenth century and reaching down to 1581 (inclusively); next the "Books," or bound collections of parchments (very few in number) and papers; last and least, but still useful, the five volumes of catalogue.

As to the parchment rolls, they may be enumerated as follows: One is of 1280. There are several Papal Bulls of earlier dates, but they are English material only, because of their relation with the college, which succeeded to the principal hospital. No other parchment of the thirteenth century exists.

From the fourteenth century have come down 149 rolls—viz., a remainder of these pieces counted to 150.

The first and second are of 1300, the third is of 1312, the fourth of 1324; the others are distributed about equally throughout the century.

All the remaining reckoned here between numbers 151 and 218, in each case inclusively, are of the fifteenth century. Three parchment rolls belong respectively to A.D. 1400, 1401, 1402, and 1403, and a like proportion between years and documents is pretty well sustained throughout the century.

From number 219 (inclusively) to number 305 (also inclusively) are documents of the sixteenth century down to 1581. At this date the institutions founded during the Middle Ages had just ceased to exist in a corporate way, being merged in the English College founded by Pope Gregory XIII.

During this century, also, the parchment rolls are representative of the entire period by their fairly equal distribution as to year-dates.

Thus, the 305 rolls appear as distributed almost equally over the space between 1280 and 1581.

As they embody a variety of transactions, exemplify many forms of law and elements of life, they differ extremely as to length, and vary also as to their degree of national interest, but those in which English names do not emerge concern English possessions.

The "Books" consist of two volumes, described as *Liber Primus Instrumentorum* and *Liber Secundus Instrumentorum*; of a third called *Libro d'Istromenti*, marked III., and of a *Chronologia Monumentorum ab anno 1145 ad 1549*, which run from 4 or IV.—this set being a continuation from the preceding two—as far as XII.

The first volume is in folio, the others are bound in large octavo. They are all registers compiled in local fashion, like those of which the Società Romana di Storia Patria began the publication with that of Sant' Anastasio ad Aquas Salvias in 1877 (*Arch. della Soc. Rom. di Stor. Patr.*, vol. i., fasc. i., pp. 57 seq.)—"volumes into which documents were transcribed, with the intent of collecting all the titles which could serve to defend the rights and the possessions of the commune or the church" in question, and called by the name of "registers"; coming "down from the eleventh century, when the spoiling of the old papers suggested the compilation" (S. Georgi, *ibid.*, pp. 47, 48).

The "Books" contain copies or transcripts of wills, rentals of the hospitals for certain years, inventories of all the possessions, lists of visitors, notices of royal interference and other acts pertaining to the administration, Papal Bulls and briefs, legal decisions, and so forth. What is not original consists of official copies made from documents otherwise probably lost, or at least not known.

Thus the two sets—namely, the parchment rolls (which answer to the Roman *Chartularii*) and the "Books"—complete each other and the subject. This is the more fortunate, because, while nearly all the possessions of the interiors—of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas, at least—were pillaged or destroyed in the Sack of 1527, the administrative centre of it, if not also of St. Edmund's, disappeared between 1580 and 1700. Scarcely more than the sites survived. The French revolutionaries achieved yet further destruction on their occupation of Rome, and the alterations in

the Trastevere after 1870 completed the work. As to the archives, they suffered losses and damage then as well as later. But the ample catalogues drawn up during the eighteenth century (and of which the date of compilation cannot be later than 1774—as a matter of fact it is earlier) describe the missing elements of the muniment-room, and from this and those can be reconstructed both the hospitals and their dependencies within and without the walls.

These properties in town and country are still in English hands, or English by title-deed, and let out on long terms.

Taken with the early Saxon settlement in the Borgo, about which no original document has remained unpublished, nor yet any received due and specific study, and the history of which in consequence calls for new and exhaustive critical treatment, especially because of a vital relation with home affairs,* these late-mediæval institutions present a long stretch of English life in Rome. Presumably, the beginnings of this Saxon Schola would have to be traced to about A.D. 650. Reasons are not wanting (as a reference to the studies mentioned above will show) for the belief that there was a continuity between the earlier and later institutions. When, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Pope converted the amalgamated hospitals into the English College, the obligation of hospitality endured; indeed, this duty was observed up to the French Revolution. Whatever the exact date of its termination, there is a guest-book which stops abruptly at 1771.

It is principally in relation to this modern exercise of hospitality that the subject has a literature. See, for instance, besides the authors referred to in my studies above, chapter vii. of Lanciani's *New Tales of Old Rome*. As to the general history, Gillow, *Bibliographical Dictionary of English Catholics*, vol. ii., p. 514, devotes only a page to it, yet his notice is one of the fullest, and, though not quite accurate, is the best account. He corrects Foley.† The latter's sources were the researches of Stevenson,

* I have dealt with the settlement in the *Dublin Review*, July and October, 1898.

† *Records of English Province, S.J.*, vol. vi., Introd.

the only investigator of the Archives, and who confined himself to the late sixteenth century. Gillow's authorities were Maziere Brady,* Tierney's Dodd† and Knox.‡

There is, then, a cycle (one thousand years) of English life in Rome about which it may be said, rather than that its history has to be written, that there has yet to be made any presentment of it.

But one document not of English pertinence is in the collection; it is a contract of 1514, 28 October, and concerns the adjoining Swedish hospital. Englishmen act as notaries and witnesses in the legal transactions. Other incidental English mentions are very numerous. The names of the members of the institutions and of the wider associations established in England and Rome for the support of these become known, and it chanced that the officials are often prominent otherwise. Many of the English memorials of Rome come into a very full light, while they thus render a new meaning; classic and Christian monuments, such as the Palatine and the Quo Vadis,§ receive an English aspect, or their already-known English history is made clear or corrected.

But it is not easy, within the limits of an article, to give any due conception of the result—namely, that the Archives down to 1581 supply a complete and important chapter of English national life. It may perhaps suffice to mention that the first embassies from England to Rome were associated in the closest way with the principal hospital, which thus became the Ambassador's residence, and that this history of the beginning of diplomatic relations, as yet unwritten, is but a phase of one period of public interest in the record of the institution. This record—and the same may be said of all the subject—is never simply

* *Episcopal Succession*, ii. 305.

† *Dodd's Church History*, Ed. Tierney, ii., 168, *et seq.*

‡ *Record of English Catholics, Diary of English College, Douay*, I. lviii., *et seq.*

§ I have given such an account of each in lectures at the sites to the British and American Society of Archæology on April 16 and 30 respectively, 1907. The Palatine thus becomes largely covered with English associations: the Quo Vadis becomes an English site at least from 1370 on.

domestic or local, because it belongs to the Urbs.

While there is very little of the religious or theological, and this only in an incidental way, in the Chartulary and "Books" down to 1531, the lives of men like Cardinal Pole, Sir Edward Carne, Kyrton, Harpsfield, Sander, Morton, Abbot Feckenham, Bishop Pate, Cardinal Peyto, Bishop Goldwell, Maurice Clenock, and the like are much illustrated, as in an earlier period those of Bishop Shirwood, the de' Gigli, Bishop Sherborne, Cardinal Bainbridge, Archbishop John Allen, Bishop Halsey, John Clerk, and those whose names figure prominently or in minor degree in English foreign affairs during the early Tudor period.

Much of this is new, and at times surprise fairly keeps pace with revelation, so that the name of "discovery," in its full meaning, often befits the case. But it is principally as a manifestation of English life in mediæval Rome that any study of the Archives will have interest.



The Evil Eye and the Solar Emblem.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THAT the time-honoured and pre-historic superstition of the Evil Eye did not cease to flourish with the destruction of European paganism, and even to this day refuses to be put "under the hatches," is to be accounted for, probably, by the fact that the same difficulties, the same warring elements of Nature, the same Night and Day, are the conditions which confront Man in all his terrestrial undertakings, unaltered, as Milton has it, since "Nature began her farthest verge, and Chaos to retire." These chaotic conditions thus rendered the organ of vision of supreme importance in the anatomy and physiology of man, and became indispensable to the enjoyment of his autonomy, since they must have created not only very vivid conceptions as to the momentous conflicts of Good and

Evil which he witnessed around him, but also an ever-present solicitude as to their influence upon his daily life and happiness. Thus he evolved a rational dualism, signaling for him a struggle between Good and Evil. Although the Sun in his influence upon man's daily life is almost entirely beneficent, there are circumstances in which he may become malignant. To Shakespeare the sun was the "eye of heaven,"* but the solar orb, to early man in Austral climes, had its evil, putrefying aspect also. This aspect, however, although it bore its part in the belief in an evil influence, was not the primary one, which must have been that of a conflict between Sun and Night, Storm and Calm, represented later in the Life and Death, in conflict, of solar impersonations, from Cain and Abel to Arthur and the treacherous Mordred. So the heart of man quickly became at the outset of his career on earth a nursery of superstition, through an eternal desire to penetrate the unseen, and to know something more of that evil terrestrial influence which, in process of time, he embodied with varying degrees of malignancy in the serpent and dragon, and in what is at the present day the popular conception of the Adversary of mankind. Nimrod is an incarnation of the Sun, whose rays were the spears of "the mighty hunter," when he brought the Night to bay; and perhaps it was his mastery, as in the case of Guy, Earl of Warwick, over the wild bull, which rendered that animal sacred for protective purposes when placed at the portals of the palace. In Layard's *Nineveh and Babylon* is a woodcut representing Nimrod, the Assyrian solar hero, attacking a bull, whose horns he sets on his own head; and Hislop, in his learned, if somewhat erratic, work, *The Two Babylons*, shows how the "pagan Anglo-Saxon Zernebogus,"† the exact counterpart of the modern idea of the Devil, is a perversion of the Assyrian Hercules, who is represented, not only with the bull's horns on his head, as a trophy of victory and symbol

* And "the eyeless night" (*King John*, v. 6). The Sun, as the Eye of Heaven, is discussed in Isaac Goldziher's *Mythology among the Hebrews*, 1877, pp. 106, 107.

† See Sharon Turner's *Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i., p. 217, and Kitto's *Illustrated Family Bible*, Isa. xlvi., note to verse 1.

of power, but, from the middle downwards, with the legs and cloven feet of the bull. The evil genius of the adversaries of the Egyptian sun-god, Horus, is frequently figured under the form of a snake, whose head he is seen piercing with a spear. The same fable occurs in India, where the malignant serpent Calyia is slain by Vishnu in his avatar of Creeshna.* The Scandinavian Thor was said to have bruised the head of the great serpent with his mace, and Humboldt reminds us in his *Mexican Researches* that the serpent crushed by the great spirit Teotl, when he takes the form of one of the subaltern deities, is the genius of Evil, a real Kakodæmon.† Apollo the Sun, with his arrows, the sun's rays, slays the evil cave-haunting serpent Python, produced from the mud left on the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Romulus and Remus put the evil-eyed Amulius to death;‡ Hercules in his cradle, another solar hero like Samson, strangles serpents. Laius is slain by Œdipus, and Astyages§ is everthrown by Cyrus.

It is thus the misinterpreted explanations of such physical phenomena as light and darkness, storm and sunshine, sun and dawn, dawn and dew, winter and summer, which, as Professor Sayce has pointed out, formed in the mind of man the beginnings of myth, and, consequently, of that particular superstition of the Evil Eye, which became a noxious growth, rooted in the popular ignorance of the natural causes of things. "Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas" is the misapplied quotation from Virgil which invites the perusal of a hopelessly credulous Italian book upon the subject of the Evil Eye.

This belief in the principle of Good, as emanating from the material source of light and heat, led to the representing of the solar orb, first by the symbol of a circle, and then by the linga and the phallus, the male sexual types of the solar regenerator, with

the result that we have in monuments of antiquity constant repetitions of the circle and the "upright emblem,"* first as symbols and later as charms or amulets against evil influences.

In these circumstances the Eye of Man, posted in constant vigilance upon the barbican of the Mind, became as a sentry stationed by the throne of Thought, challenging every foe of his moral and physical well-being. And peculiarly associated with this solicitude for his present and prospective welfare—thus accounting, in fact, for the particular phase of credulity with which these remarks are concerned—are the qualities of prudence and prescience in matters appertaining to his conduct in this life. In the eye, says Buffon, more than in any other feature, are depicted the images of our secret agitations, and there they are chiefly distinguishable. "The eye belongs to the soul more than any other organ. It seems in perfect contact with it, and to participate in all its movements; it expresses passions the most lively and emotions the most tumultuous, as well as movements the most gentle and sentiments the most delicate. It conveys them with all their force, with all their purity. Just as they arise it transmits them with a rapidity which instantly communicates to another the fire, the action, the image of that soul from which they proceed. The eye receives and reflects at once the light of thought and the warmth of feeling; it is the sense of the mind and the tongue of the intelligence."† "He is a wise man," says an old writer, "that carries his eyes in his head, making them his sentinels; but he is foolish that sends them out like spies, to

* Wilkinson's *Egyptians*, vol. iv., p. 395, Plate XLII., and Coleman's *Indian Mythology*, p. 34.

† Vol. i., p. 228.

‡ Plutarch's *Lives* (Romulus).

§ See Cox's *Popular Romances of the Middle Ages*, 1871, pp. 57, 58, where the name Astyages, the Persian Asdahag, is shown to be Azidahaka, the biting snake Zohak.

* "In the digging of the Ruines and foundations of London (after the Conflagration) there were found severall little Priapuses of Copper about an inch long, w^{ch} the Romans did wear about their necks (to avert fascination). Elias Ashmole hath some of them among his collection of *χημηλια*" (see Aubrey's *Remaines*, James Britton, F.L.S., edition 1881, p. 32). The usual symbol of reproductive power among the ancients as a charm against the Evil Eye was also encountered in Etruscan sepulchres (see Dennis's *Etruria*, vol. ii., p. 52); and *satyrice signa* were placed in the gardens and houses of the ancients to avert the effects of the same Envious Eye (Pliny, XIX., xix. 1, and appendix to XXX.).

† See also a valuable chapter on "The Human Eye and its Uses" in *The Five Windows of the Soul*, by E. H. Aitken, 1898, pp. 152-168.

betray his soul to the objects of vanity.”* And again: “The eye of our body is like the orb of the world: it moveth in the head as the sun in the firmament. Take away the sun, and there is darkness. By the deprivation of the eye there ensueth blindness.” But while this deprivation was followed by blindness in the victim, it did not always follow that the eye lost its attributes as the incarnation of the soul; for among the Maoris, when a chief who was an *atua* or god, was slain, the warrior who slew him immediately gouged out his eyes and swallowed them, the *atua tonga* or divinity being supposed to reside in that organ. Thus the warrior not only killed the body but assimilated the soul of his enemy; and the more of his enemies who were chiefs that he killed, the greater thus did his divinity become.”† And in this he acquiesced in the belief of primitive man, who regarded the eyes as open doors through which the soul could escape from its body, a belief to which it is thought can be traced the pious habit of closing the eyes of relatives soon after they have expired, for the purpose of removing the rigid impression caused by the staring look of a lifeless body.‡

In the Hindu mythology Ganesa, the elephant-headed god of reproductiveness, whose original head is destroyed by a glance from the eye of Rudra—that is, Siva the Sun—in his destructive aspect, is represented as riding upon or having near him a rat,§ emblem of Prudence and Fore-

* *Essays upon the Five Senses*, in “*Archaica*”: reprints of Scarce Old English Prose Tracts, etc., by Sir (S.) E. Brydges, Bart., M.P., 1815, vol. ii., p. 8.

† *Te ika a Maui; or, New Zealand and its Inhabitants*, by R. Taylor, London, 1870, p. 352 (see also p. 173); Wells's *Polynesian Researches*, i. 358; J. Dumont D'Arville, *Voyage autour du Monde sur la Corvette "Astrolabe"*, ii. 547; E. Tregear, *The Maoris of New Zealand*, in *Journ. of Anthropol. Inst.*, 1890, xix. 108, cited by Frazer in *The Golden Bough*, 1900, ii. 360, 361.

‡ *Völker-Psychologie*, by Professor Wilhelm Wundt, iv. 28, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, December 15, 1906, p. 466.

§ The objection of the Hindu population to rats being killed has led an influential native banker to propose, apparently in the interests of public health, that a rat-ruksha, or sort of pen, should be provided, in which the captured rats may be confined as pensioners for the natural term of their lives, the male and female being kept apart. To the home-staying European this appears too “Gilbertian” for

sight,* the rat having been also, and probably for the same reason, sacred to the Egyptian sun-god Ra.† This circumspect devotion to earthen sun-gods is again exemplified among the Brahmans when they place the image of Ganesa over the doors of houses and shops to ensure the temporary success of their owners, and their protection from the Evil One and the Evil Eye.

“Cup-and-ring” marks are still, to the archaeologist, in the lap of the gods, but some day perhaps he will have the satisfaction of establishing a connexion between these mystic traces of early symbolism and the Evil Eye. When in 1891 or 1892 a Roman mosaic pavement was discovered on the Coelian Hill, on which the Evil Eye was represented as being attacked by various forces, Miss Russell, in a paper read at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, pointed out the general resemblance of the design to various cup-and-ring markings in England, which are traversed by a parallel line like a javelin, and suggested that these markings were charms against the Evil Eye. In the prehistoric rock-sculptures of Ilkley the cups are surrounded by several concentric rings, and intersected by one or more radial grooves. Professor Nilsson believes that these “cup-and-ring” marks are connected with Baal and with sun-worship.‡ In that case they are allied, in their protective capacity, to the *swastika* or the *fylfot*, which are also believed to be different or varied forms of the symbol of Baal or Woden,§ and well calculated to baffle the machinations of the Evil One as operating by means of the Evil Eye. A traveller in Persia has observed that the patterns of carpets are made intricate, so that the Evil Eye resting on them, and following the design, loses its power. And whatever the interlacing ornament in Celtic and Norse design may have been

grave consideration, but the proposal has been most gratefully received by Major Buchanan, I.M.S., who is in charge of the plague operations (see the *Journal of Tropical Medicine*).

* Coleman's *Indian Mythology*, 1832, 4to.

† Vide Wilkinson's *Egyptians*, vol. iii., p. 294, quoting the Ritual XXXIII.

‡ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxxv., p. 15.

§ See Professor Simpson's *Works*, p. 73.

intended to represent, whether the intertwining of the oak-clinging ivy or not, its motive seems to have been the same, the baffling of the Evil One by means of designs and symbols sacred to the Sun.* Thus the Chinese employ the circle with a dot in the centre as a symbol of the sun for protective purposes, and, if one remembers aright, it is so used to this day in red pencil on their ancestral tablets.† Red was, no doubt, primarily the colour in universal favour for protective purposes, and there is superabundant evidence that this was so; but other colours, especially blue, also became potent factors in combating evil influences. The custom of using colours to distract attention exists notably in India, and the gaudier the colours the more interested the eye becomes in resting on them, an attraction whereby evil is diverted. Mrs. Murray-Aynsley calls attention to Madame Carla Serena's work *Seule dans les Steppes* (1883), where the author says that the Kirghiz have a great fear of the Evil Eye, and ornament the heads of their beasts of burden with bright-coloured ribbons to frighten it away. Whole troops of camels are spoken of also as having been seen in her wanderings thus decorated.‡

The Eye—the all-seeing Eye of Day—was the symbol of vigilance among the ancient Egyptians, emblem of Horus and token of the recreating Sun, its equivalent generally among the peoples of historic antiquity having been a circle with rays, with or without a central dot, and derived, perhaps, from the Zero of the Chaldees. Sometimes two eyes are found: one red, to represent the sun, and the other blue, for the moon. On the elaborate shield of Achilles, as described by Homer, is a representation of the moon in the full, and also the disk of the sun. A relief among the sculptures of Palenque, claimed to have adorned a façade of a "temple of asterisms," represents the moon and an eye upon one, and the solar disk upon the other side of a figure supposed to represent Equilibrium. The

* C. Godfrey Leland's *Etruscan Roman Remains* 1892, p. 337.

† *The Folk-lore of China*, by N. B. Dennys, Ph. D., F. R. G. S., 1876.

‡ *The Symbolism of East and West*, by Mrs. Murray-Aynsley, 1900, p. 140.

discal symbol is encountered again in the "hag-stone," a stone with a hole in it, suspended in stables and in other places to keep the witches away, especially from the cattle—a charm of solar potency not only because of its discal form,* but because of its fire-producing properties, the flint-stone being, in fact, known in Dutch and German as "fire-stone," whence it would have been the agency, as well as by means of two pieces of wood, by which the solar fire was produced. The hag-stone superstition survived to a late period in both Suffolk and Yorkshire.

John Aubrey, in his very interesting volume of *Miscellanies*, says that to hinder the "night-mare"—i.e., to prevent the hag or witch from riding their horses, which will sometimes sweat all night—a string attached to a flint with a naturally-formed hole in it is hung by the manger, or, best of all, about the animals' necks, "and a flint will do it that has not a hole in it. The flint," he says, "thus hung does hinder it."† The association of the fire-producing flint with the solar fire appears to have suggested the amuletic value of this object also for ridding the stable of the "Bitch Daughter." An old writer in a work entitled *Farriery Improved*, is enlightened enough in the year of grace 1767 to pooh-pooh this absurd belief. "I cannot, in this Place," he says, "forbear to take notice of that *ridiculously foolish Notion*, among Country People (*viz.*), That of a Horse's being rid by the *Bitch-Daughter*, as they term it, for nothing can be more absurd than such Imagination; therefore I am almost void of Patience at the bare Mention of them, by Reason Mankind,

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1867, part i., pp. 307-322. Professor Belluci (*Amuleti Italiani Contemporanei*, p. 68) describes an amulet which he acquired in Tuscany—a protection against the Evil Eye. It consisted of a dentated disk, on one side of which is engraved an eight-pointed star and the letter S, which stands for "sole," thus emphasizing the meaning of the disk; and this interpretation of the disk, says Miss Lina Eckenstein in the *Reliquary*, explains the liberal use of disks in horse-decoration in Germany (on "Horse Brasses" in the *Reliquary*, October, 1906, p. 258; see also the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, February 8, 1906 (Mr. Worthington G. Smith on "Holed-stone Folk-lore"), quoted by "Astarte" in *Notes and Queries*, 10 S., vii. 26.

† Fourth edition, 1857 (*Library of Old Authors*, published by John Russell Smith).

though blessed above Brutes with the happy Talent of *drawing inferences*, yet shall they run on Head-long in *Error* and *Confusion*, with relation not only to this, but many more Particulars. . . . When any Horse is kept too long at hard Meat, and is not well *dressed, exercised, &c.*, he is apt to have his Belly clung up, and to hang all over with a Kind of dewy Sweat, as if he had, *in Fact*, been rid out upon the Road; and this, no doubt, has occasioned the Vulgar to imagine their Horses bestrid by *Witches*, and therefore they hang up a *hollow Stone*, or Piece of *Iron* over the Horse's Back, to dissolve the Charm: And this, together with better looking to, as we call it, and an Allowance of more *Corn* or *Beans*, as well as *Exercise*, is found sufficient to restore the Horse to a better State of Health; but whether the Cure is performed by the *Hollow Stone* or Piece of *Iron*, I much doubt it; and yet the Generality of the World are so stupid, that they attribute the Horse's Recovery to those (*sic*) Sort of Trifles, forgetting that they altered the Creature's Manner of Living, and gave him more Corn than Exercise.* And again, "when a Horse is full of foul Feeding, and has little *Exercise*, the Country People imagine he is rid by the Bitch-Daughter; but I believe I forgot to mention that the same whimsical Notion happens when any Horse has been rid down by an idle Fellow, that neglects to see the poor Creature fed that carries him upon his business; however, as the first is cured with *Exercise*, in a great Measure, without the Help of the Horse-Shoe or Hollow-Stone hung over his back, so is the other by a better and more generous Allowance of Corn, and more moderate Riding, for, if the Master will not feed hard when he rides hard, the Horse he rides may truly be said to be rid by the *Bitch-Daughter* or a worse Fiend." †

* *The Art of Farriery Improved*, by Henry Bracken, M.D., 1767, vol. ii., pp. 94, 95.

† *Ibid.*

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



I NOTE with pleasure that Dr. George Macdonald, lately honorary curator of the Hunterian Coin Cabinet, Glasgow, has received a well-merited honour. His *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Glasgow Museum* has been crowned by the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and the "Prix Allier de Hauteroche" has been divided between him and one of the editors of the *Corpus Nummorum*, now in course of publication by the Prussian Academy of Sciences.

The Report for 1906 of the Worcestershire Historical Society records a regrettable diminution in the membership, but, as usual, much good work has been done. There have been issued to members during the past year the Kyre Park Charters, and the Catalogue of MSS. in Worcester Cathedral Library; and much excellent historical material is in an advanced state of preparation.

Mr. W. Tempest, of the Dundalgan Press, Dundalk, announces for early publication a *History of the Parishes in the Union of Kilsaran, County Louth*, by the Rev. James B. Leslie, M.A., Rector of Kilsaran. The book will contain much hitherto unpublished material, and will be freely illustrated.

I am glad to hear that Canon Mayo, of Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, is about to edit the municipal records of Dorchester, Dorset, if a sufficient number of subscribers is forthcoming. These documents comprise, among other MSS., the letters patent and royal charters to the burgesses from 1305 onwards; and the *Dorchester Domesday* a large collection of deeds relating to the town, enrolled from time to time in the register thus entitled. Mr. A. W. Gould will assist Canon Mayo.

Readers interested in classical archaeology should not miss the volume lately issued by the Classical Association, entitled *The Year's*

Work in Classical Studies, 1906, published by Mr. Murray at half a crown net. Among the papers are "Prehistoric Archæology," by Mr. J. L. Myres; and "Private Antiquities" and "The Greek Warship," by Mr. W. C. F. Anderson. Mr. F. Haverfield has a contribution on "Roman Britain," and also deals with Latin inscriptions, while Mr. M. N. Tod is responsible for Greek inscriptions.

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The current number of the *International Journal of Apocrypha* contains numerous instances of the extent to which references to the characters and sayings of the Apocrypha are found in literature. Among other articles I note specially "The Oxyrhynchus Agrapha," by the Rev. C. Taylor, D.D., a brief study of certain sayings ascribed to our Lord on a fragment of the papyri found in the winter of 1896-97. Full particulars of the International Society of the Apocrypha can be obtained from the Rev. H. Pentin, Milton Abbey, Dorset.

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I take the following interesting note on the beginnings of true cartography from Mr. Raymond Beazley's *The Dawn of Modern Geography*, lately issued by the Clarendon Press: "Good maps were as valuable for true progress as good instruments; and here the close of the thirteenth century witnessed a momentous revolution. At a time when most European cartography was still half mythical, when map designs were often rather picture-books of zoological and theological legend than delineations of the world, strictly scientific coast-charting begins with the Mediterranean 'Portolani' [*i.e.* 'handy-plans'—what the ordinary pilot or skipper could conveniently handle and take with him]. The earliest existing specimen is of about 1300; but the type which then appears (with the *Carte Pisane*) must have been for some time in process of elaboration, and it is probable that examples of such work, dealing with sectional areas of shore-line, at least inside the Straits of Gibraltar, may yet be discovered from the time of the last Crusades. . . . The first true maps constitute an important chapter in the history of our civilization; they mark the essential transition, in world delineation, from ancient

to modern, from empirical to scientific, from theory to practice; but they are only just beginning to receive adequate recognition. For they 'never had for their object to provide a popular and fashionable amusement'; they were not drawn to illustrate the works of classical authors or famous prelates; still less did they embody the legends and dreams of chivalry or romance; they were seldom executed by learned men; and small enough, in return, was the acknowledgment which the learned made them when their work was incorporated, by the geographical compilers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in pompous atlases of far inferior merit. . . ."

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In the same book Mr. Beazley identifies Sir John Mandeville, whose *Book* old Samuel Purchas considered to be the genuine record of the "greatest Asian traveller (after Polo) that ever the world had," with a "stay-at-home (but ingenious and unscrupulous) physician of Liège," one Jean de Bourgogne, who practised as a medical man among the Liègeois from 1343 to 1372, when he died and was buried in the church of the Guillemins in Liège. "On his death-bed," says Mr. Beazley, "he 'revealed himself' to the Netherland chronicler Jean d'Outremeuse as 'John de Mandeville, knight, Earl of Montfort in England, and lord of Campdi Island and of Château Pérouse,' who in expiation of an unlucky homicide had travelled in the three parts of the world. The truth is probably to be reached by reading this 'confession' backward."

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I hear with pleasure that the Gypsy Lore Society, which, after publishing for four years a quarterly journal of considerable value, has been dormant since 1892, has now been revived under the presidency of Mr. David MacRitchie, the original founder of the Society. It is proposed to issue on July 1 the first number of the new series of its journal. While it is no part of the plan of the journal to exclude popular articles of interest and merit, it is proposed to maintain a high standard of scholarship in essays which deal with the language, ethnology, and folk-lore of the Gypsy race, written by the chief authorities on these subjects; and it is hoped to

devote special attention to elucidating the almost unknown Asiatic dialects of Romani. Occupying a subordinate place, occasional papers embracing a wider field will be printed on such subjects as secret languages, cant and slang, and especially Shelta, the ancient jargon of the Irish tinkers. Unpublished work on Shelta by Professor Kuno Meyer, Mr. John Sampson, and the late Charles Godfrey Leland is already in the Society's possession. Room will also be found for articles of importance which have appeared in places not easily accessible to the Gypsy scholar, reissued with the permission of the authors and their latest corrections; and an attempt will be made to garner not only waifs and strays of curious Gypsy lore lying scattered through local histories, old newspapers, and books of travel, but also vocabularies and observations by independent collectors which would otherwise perish. Full particulars can be obtained from the honorary secretary, Mr. R. A. Scott Macfie, 6, Hope Place, Liverpool.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace, held at Stratford-on-Avon, on Tuesday, May 7, it was reported that 40,283 persons had visited the Birthplace during the financial year ended March 31, 1907—5,775 more than in any previous year.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALES.

At the Delbeke sale of old Greek coins, which ended at Sotheby's on April 25, a tetradrachm of Amphipolis, with the head of Apollo, minted 400 years before our era, sold for £260. A superb dekadrachm, with the head of Pallas Athene, 100 years older, fetched £200 (Spink), and only four other specimens are known, three being in the British, the Berlin, and Paris Museums. The fourth was in the Rhousou Poulos collection sale at Munich in 1905, and then realized 5,000 marks. The Delbeke specimen once belonged to Photiades Pacha. A tetradrachm of Pyrrhus of Epirus, 295-272 B.C., reached £151 (Spink), and an Arethusa dekadrachm of Syracuse £200 (Rollin). Three years ago in Paris this coin

brought £105. Another with the head of Kore or Persephone made £110 (Spink). Others were: A Thurium tetradrachm, 390-300 B.C., £81, as against £24 in the Bunbury sale, 1896; a stater of Phaestus in Crete, 431-300 B.C., £94 10s. (Dr. Hirsch, the buyer of the tetradrachm of Amphipolis); a tetradrachm of Hlidrieus of Curia, £104 (ditto); and another of Rhegium, £69. This was bought in the Bunbury sale for £20.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale on Tuesday last the library of the late Mr. Joseph Woodin, of Anerley, and other properties. The following were the chief prices: Gould's Birds of Australia, with the rare Supplement, in the forty-one original parts, £131; Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., morocco, £56; Birds of Europe, 5 vols., £45; and Humming-Birds, 5 vols., £23 10s.; Hogg's Herefordshire Pomona, 2 vols., £13. Doubleday and Westwood's Diurnal Lepidoptera, 2 vols., £16 15s. Smith's Zoology of South Africa, 5 vols., £21 10s. Harris's Game and Wild Animals of South Africa, £11 5s. Angus's Kafirs Illustrated, £12 15s. Bewick's Works, 5 vols., £11 15s. Strutt's Dress and Habits of the People of England, etc., 3 vols., £11 5s. Shakespeare's Works, extra-illustrated, 15 vols., morocco extra, £22 15s. Napier's Peninsular War, extra-illustrated, 10 vols., £15 5s. Thackeray's Works, Edition de Luxe, 24 vols., morocco, £24 10s. Apperley's Life of a Sportsman, first edition, half-morocco, £16. The day's sale realized £844.—*Athenæum*, May 4.

A rare Elizabethan silver-gilt tankard and cover, with London hall-mark 1599, was sold at Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's rooms on May 3 for the great sum of £2,300. The tankard, which is 7½ inches high and weighs 21 ounces 15 pennyweights, was the property of the late Mr. Henry Valentine Story, of Lockington Hall, Kegworth, Derby. A similar one is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

A curious collection of old City maces, pewter-ware, and objects of art was sold by auction at the Argyll Galleries, W., by Messrs. Glendining and Co. yesterday afternoon. A watchman's staff of the Farringdon Ward Within made £2; an old Bow Street staff, as carried inside the court, £2 10s.; a warrant officer's mace in brass, £3 3s.; a water bailiff's mace, engraved with Georgian arms, used among other purposes for reclaiming certain persons from the press-gangs, £5 15s.; and another in solid silver, £22. All these staves were *temp.* George III. Other prices of interest included a Chippendale arm-chair, £38; early horn beaker mounted with silver, £11 10s.; a seal-top pewter spoon, £4 5s.; and an Early English pewter trencher salt-cellar, £3 10s.—*Globe*, May 11.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received Vol. V., Part III., of the *Papers and Proceedings* of the Hampshire Archaeological Society, being the issue for 1906. There are eleven good papers, and padding is conspicuous by its absence.

Mr. J. F. Guyer describes a number of the "Norman Doorways of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight," with illustrations from careful drawings by himself; in "Prisoners of War at Winchester," the Rev. G. N. Godwin returns to a subject he has made his own; Mr. Moray Williams describes the Roman Villa, near West Meon, excavated in 1905-6, with a plan and several excellent illustrations, one showing a fine and remarkably perfect mosaic pavement; an interesting account of "The Chapel of St. Nicholas in Castro, Carisbrooke," is given by Mr. Percy Stone, F.S.A., illustrated by plans of the successive chapels, and views of the chapel as restored in 1904, as a memorial of King Charles I.'s imprisonment within the castle walls; and Dr. Whitehead supplies, with explanatory comment, a sixteenth-century inventory, well worth printing, of Sir Richard Worsley of Appuldurcombe. The other papers are: "Southwick Priory," by Mr. G. H. Green; "Notes on a Ruined Building in Warnford Park"—probably a domestic building of thirteenth-century date—by Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett; "Extracts from the Papal Archives relating to the Winchester Diocese," by Mrs. H. Dawson; "Notes on Broadlands," by Mrs. Suckling; a very interesting contribution on "The Quest for Folk Songs in Hampshire," by Dr. Gardiner—a highly successful quest; and "Notes on Recent Publications concerning Hampshire," by Mr. O. Gilbert.

The chief papers in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, March 31, are: "The Principal Ancient Castles of the County Limerick," by Mr. T. J. Westropp, with illustrations of several of the beautiful old ruins; an illustrated account by Mr. G. Coffey of a recent "Find of Bronze Implements" in County Tipperary; and a study by Professor Rhys of "The Kilmannin Ogam, County Mayo." Dr. Cosgrave contributes from his apparently inexhaustible stores the second part of his "Catalogue of Nineteenth-Century Engravings of Dublin"; and the remainder of the contents of the part are quite up to the usual high standard of the *Journal*.

The first part, dated January—March, 1907, of a new volume of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* is attractively produced. It contains, *inter alia*, a well-illustrated documentary contribution to the history of "Kinsale in 1641 and 1642," by Mr. J. F. Fuller; an illustrated paper on "The Ogham Inscriptions preserved in the Queen's College, Cork," by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister; the continuation of Canon O'Mahony's "History of the O'Mahony Septs"; and a pleasantly written and illustrated account of the "Town of Passage West and the Parish of Marmullane," by the Rev. C. A. Webster.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At a meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on April 11, Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., of Lewes, read a paper on the discovery of certain inscribed and impressed bricks and tiles at Pevensey Castle. Mr. Dawson said the tiles and bricks, which he discovered in the Roman Castrum, had an important bearing on

the date of the castrum. The provisional inference that might be drawn from the stamps was that the walls of the castrum were erected quite at the end of the Roman occupation of Britain, within a few years of the final withdrawal of the legions. Apart from the stamps, however, there was considerable evidence of an earlier occupation of the site. Mr. Dawson mentioned that three different sets of stamps had been discovered. He paid particular attention to the black brick which he exhibited, and which he said he discovered beneath the arch of the postern gate in the north side of the wall in 1902. It had evidently fallen down with other pieces from the roof of the arch where similarly burnt bricks were to be seen. It had stamped upon it an oblong impression with rounded corners and within it appeared the letters in relief "Honaug Andria." This, Mr. Dawson argued, showed that the building of that part of the wall of the castrum took place probably in the reign of the Roman Emperor Honorius, A.D. 395-423. He could not definitely state to what the word, or abbreviated word, "Andria" referred. He, however, suggested that it might have been the geographical name for Pevensey castrum, and thus the feminine form of the name of an island in the Ægean Sea (Andros) would be applied to an island in Pevensey Marsh. He mentioned that the view had been expressed that the word was perhaps "Andrea" (Andrew), or the Greek word for "courage," used as the name of a ship. This latter interpretation was, however, not very likely, as Greek names were rarely used. Mr. Dawson illustrated his paper with two trays of specimens from the Castle—one containing his own discoveries during the last ten years; and the other exhibited on behalf of the committee of the explorations carried on at the Castle.—The chairman, Sir Henry Howorth, expressed the opinion that "Andria" was a local name, probably synonymous with "Ande-rida" of the Roman *Notitia*.

Lord Avebury delivered his annual address as President of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES last night. In reference to some of the principal researches and discoveries during the year, he said perhaps the most important was the finding of the tomb of Queen Tii, wife of Amenhetep III., in Egypt. The objects found had unfortunately suffered from the incursion of water, but were very beautiful. Professor Naville's work for the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir al Bahari had been brought to a close with the excavation by him and Mr. Hall of a very interesting temple, dating from about 2000 B.C. Lord Avebury alluded to some of the most important archaeological works which have appeared during the past year, such as Sir Norman Lockyer's *Stonehenge* and Mr. Lang's *Homer and His Age*. Without presuming to express an opinion as between Mr. Lang, Mr. Monro, Mr. Leaf, and other great Homeric authorities, he suggested that the comparative study of early and backward races threw light on one important point in reference to the Homeric Poems—namely, the character and position of Helen. Though Helen was severely blamed by some of the later Greek tragedians, in Homer she was never condemned. Even Hector and Priam themselves treated her with affection and respect, and Menelaus took her back as a matter of

course and with all honour. In the ordinary view this was surely a serious blot on a great poem. Lord Avebury pointed out that marriage by capture was a recognized institution in early times, and that almost all over the world women carried off by force were not held in any way to blame. He suggested that the abduction of Helen by Paris was a case of "marriage by capture," and had been misunderstood not only by recent critics but by some of the Greek tragedians.—*Morning Post*, April 24.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on April 17, a paper, illustrated by lantern views, was read by Mr. T. S. Bush. It dealt with some extremely interesting excavations which are being conducted in the neighbourhood of Lansdown, near Bath. Mr. Bush described the discovery of the site and the trial trenches which were started in June, 1905. Generally speaking, the solid rock is met with at a depth of 18 inches, and in most cases only about a height of 9 inches of any of the walls is now standing; only one building has as yet been opened up, and it measures 52 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cross wall 11½ feet from the north end. Three stone coffins have been discovered, but no trinkets or pottery of interest were found with them; in each case, however, a large number of hobnails were discovered at the feet of the skeletons. Of coins a number have been found, among them a British silver coin, weighing 15 grains, and Roman coins covering a period of about 250 years from Antoninus Pius. A coin of Constantine the Great was of interest, as Mr. Bush observed that no specimen was to be found in the British Museum. A fair number of flint scrapers, bone pins, beads, counters, spindle-whorls, etc., were discovered. The work is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Bush, Rev. H. H. Winwood, and Mr. Gerald Grey.

The annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Guildford on April 13, Sir E. W. Brabrook presiding. The report presented mentioned that the Council had put in hand the work of preparing a general index to the first twenty volumes of the "Collections," and considerable progress has been made with the task. The new catalogue of the books in the Society's library was issued to all members last year. Towards the reduction of the debt of £42 4s. 8½d. upon the Waverley Abbey Excavation Fund, the Council acknowledged with cordial thanks the receipt of donations, amounting to £25 2s. 6d., including the Right Hon. Viscount Middleton (president) £10, and the Rev. T. S. Cooper, M.A., F.S.A., £10. As the president's and Mr. Cooper's generous donations were made on the express condition that the whole debt should be paid off by the end of last year, and as the debt on the fund had been outstanding for several years, the Council decided to accept this condition, and to guarantee the payment from the Society's funds of the still remaining balance of £17 2s. 2½d. That amount was accordingly forwarded at the commencement of the present year to the treasurer of the fund, and the account had now been closed.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY held on May 8, the paper read was, "A Hammurabi Text, from Assurbanipal's Library," by the Rev. W. T. Pilter.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—April 24.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. George C. Yates contributed a paper on "British Lead Tokens," in which he traced their use in supplying the small change necessary in commerce and everyday transactions from mediæval times until they were gradually superseded by the copper issues of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr. Yates quoted the churchwardens' accounts of St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich, to show that in 1632 leaden tokens were cast and supplied to the parishioners for the purpose of contribution to the Church.—Mr. J. B. Caldecott followed with an address upon the chronological sequence of these tokens, illustrated by numerous examples from his collection. From these he demonstrated how the merchants' marks of the fifteenth century were reproduced on them, and presently the design gave place to the simple initials which they so frequently bore. In this he traced the origin of the general custom of the seventeenth-century trader of placing both his own and his wife's initials on his money, which Mr. Caldecott thought revealed the closer business connection between husband and wife which still survives among our *bourgeois* friends across the Channel. Amongst numerous exhibitions were a collection of leaden tokens and a gun-money crown, overstruck on a silver half-crown of the same coinage, by Mr. W. Charlton; four cast ingots of gold, found with and prepared for the striking of early British money of Evans, type B. 8, by Mr. A. H. Baldwin; a curious forgery or jetton of the short cross type by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; and an imitation of the rose-noble of Edward IV., probably of Flemish work, by Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine. Mr. W. J. Webster submitted a medallion portrait of Samuel Pepys by Roettier. The medallion, which is of bronze, is in high relief, measures 3·9 by 3·3 inches, and is believed to be a hitherto entirely unpublished memorial of the famous diarist.

The monthly meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on May 1, when "Notes on the Architecture of the Church of St. Candida, of Whitechurch Canonorum, Dorset," with lantern illustrations, were read by Miss E. K. Prideaux. The present building replaced an older one, and there was evidence that King Alfred bequeathed land to this and other churches. It is a cruciform building, with nave and aisles, transepts, and a western tower. The south arcade was a good specimen of Norman work, the south side was Early English, and the transepts, tower, and south porch were Perpendicular. The font was of Norman date, supported on a massive pillar, and ornamented with interlaced arcading with star moulding on the top and cable moulding at the base. Much of the carving in the north arcade was of the same type as at Wells, and some of it was of great interest as showing the development of elaborate decoration from a simple

form. The great glory of the church was the shrine of the saint in the north transept, where a small leaden box, bearing an inscription that it contained her relics, had been discovered. It was in the shape of an altar tomb, with three large openings in front, probably for the insertion of diseased limbs, or handkerchiefs to be applied to sick people who could not visit the shrine. Of the personality of St. Candida nothing appeared to be known, and it was suggested that she was a local saint. Some discussion followed, and Miss Prideaux was thanked for her paper.



THE NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, at their meeting on April 24, Mr. Richard Welford presiding, arranged to hold country meetings during the summer at Aycliffe, Berwick, Haltwhistle, Burn Camp, and Bothal. A rush holder or "torn" candle was presented by Sir Gainsford Bruce.—The chairman, in showing how to obtain a light from flint and steel, said the steel was held in the left hand and the flint in the right. The matches he showed he made when a boy of twelve years.—Dr. Hardcastle exhibited a leather jug of the seventeenth century, inscribed on its silver rim, "John Mann in Pilgrim Street."

Mr. J. P. Gibson gave an interesting account of the excavations at the Haltwhistle Burn Camp. Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, a member of the Society, he said, had been at work a fortnight, and the results were exceedingly encouraging. The camp lay at a point where Haltwhistle Burn crossed the military way, and was very striking in its appearance. The ramparts and ditch were very marked. Immediately contiguous to it were three very large marching camps. Two of them had traverses before the gates, showing that there had been considerable military occupation. The camp was on the line of the Stanegate, and had been there before the latter was made. It was possibly one of the earliest camps we had in Northumberland. The excavations had included almost the whole of the outer rampart of the camp. The great peculiarity of the camp was the gateways. Instead of their being represented with towers on each side, as they found in the camps on the line of the Wall, there were huge semicircles—something totally different to anything they had seen before in the North of England. The excavations had not been completed, but they had revealed the north rampart, which was without a gate. The ditch was deep and the rampart tolerably high. They had not found any quantity of small objects. They had come across a little pottery and some pieces of metal, showing that the occupation had been only short—probably something like one winter. There were certain circumstances about the whole thing that made him think it must have been built before the Wall.



THE THOROTON SOCIETY held its annual meeting on April 15, the Mayor of Nottingham presiding.—The report of the Council states that the Society maintains its strength numerically, but expresses regret that the funds, after paying for the annual volume of *Transactions*, etc., do not admit of as much printing being done as is desirable, and, consequently, that documents now in hand cannot be pro-

duced and circulated among the members. Steps are being taken to raise a fund among the members of the Society sufficient to provide a suitable memorial to Dr. Robert Thoroton, the author of the *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, from whom the Society takes its patronymic. So far nothing has been done in the county to celebrate the memory of the compiler of the valuable history he issued in 1677, which still continues to be the premier work of this nature in the county. The Mayor, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the many people that Nottinghamshire had produced who had, in various ways, contributed to make history, such as, in religion, Cranmer and Brewster; in literature, Byron, Kirke White, and Darwin; in the time of the Civil War, Ireton, Whalley, and Stanhope; in law, Babington and Mellish; in invention, Lee and Cartwright; in Parliament, Holles, Newcastle, Bentinck, Manners-Sutton, Sherbrooke, and Denison; and also such heroes of the "wooden walls" as Howe, Eyre, and Warren. The Society has now reached the first decade of its existence. The president (the Duke of Portland, K.G.), vice-presidents, and officials were elected for the year, and a vote of condolence was passed to the Dowager Countess of Liverpool and family, the late Earl, when Lord Hawkesbury, being one of the most active founders of the Society, and latterly a vice-president and interested member of the Society. A vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding and for permitting the use of the Exchange Hall for the meeting being passed, the proceedings terminated.



On April 25 the Rev. M. Parkin, Vicar of Selby Abbey Church, lectured before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY upon Selby Abbey and its restoration, Mr. J. A. Clapham being in the chair. The lecture was illustrated by a fine series of lantern pictures from old prints and from photographs taken before and since the fire. Mr. Parkin took his audience round the building internally and externally, examining in detail the features of architectural and archeological interest. Speaking of the damage done by the fire, he said that as time alleviated the shock which it occasioned he almost felt that there was more blessing than pain in the disaster, for it had been found when the portions of the nave roof which escaped being burned came to be examined that they were in a terribly rotten condition. Some of the huge beams, which were 30 feet long and of immense weight, rested upon the brackets by a single inch of timber, and that was in such a condition that it could be picked to pieces with a pin. Had not the fire occurred, something infinitely worse must have happened had the roof fallen at a time when the church was full of worshippers. The lecturer showed that already, within six months from the fire, the nave was entirely roofed in, eleven out of the twelve piers of the choir, which had been badly cracked by the burning of the stalls, had been reconstructed, and work was actively proceeding for the underpinning of the tower. By the anniversary of the fire they confidently hoped to be worshipping once more in the nave, and within three months from the present time it was hoped also that the choir would be roofed in.

There was a large attendance at the quarterly general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on April 23, Count Plunkett presiding, when the statement of accounts for the year 1906 was read. The paper read was on "Abbey Owney, Co. Limerick," by the Rev. St. John Seymour. On May 15 the Society held a very successful conversation in the Dublin Museum of Science and Art.

A meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on April 29, the Rev. W. G. Searle in the chair.—Baron von Hugel drew attention at first to the characteristics of the gold armilla found in Grunty Fen in 1844, and contrasted it with other prehistoric gold ornaments now preserved in the Archaeological Museum. It is a slender, flexible piece of wrought metal, containing comparatively little alloy. The work, Baron von Hugel was told by an expert goldsmith, would be considered very difficult for a modern jeweller to perform. Spiral torques are not uncommon in France, and they have been discovered fairly frequently in Great Britain and Ireland, but the great interest about the Grunty Fen armilla is that it was found below three bronze implements, and it appeared that this beautiful gold ornament was made at a very early period of the Bronze Age. A gold bracelet with seal-like ends was exhibited by the curator as typical of a kind especially common in Ireland. Excepting the armilla, the only local gold ornament probably of prehistoric date which the museum contains is the upper part of a little pin from Grantchester. Of stone implements, the curator said, the museum now holds a very fine collection. One unfortunately broken, an axe-head, was probably used as a ceremonial weapon in the later Stone Age, or at a period contemporaneous with the Bronze Age. Perforated axe-heads, some of which were exhibited, are fairly common in Denmark, but extremely rare in Great Britain. Another prehistoric stone, carved and roughly spherical, Baron von Hugel supposed to have been emblematic. Having shown two charms worn locally less than a century ago as an insurance respectively against general accident and small-pox, the curator asked ladies to give to the museum old disused jewellery they had acquired. He pointed out that very often cheap jewellery made for the poorer classes before the coming of machinery was of considerable antiquarian interest, and referred particularly to the rough ear rings worn in earlier generations. A number of idols and cases of flint weapons were included in the exhibition, for arranging which Baron von Hugel was thanked.

Lingard, the historian, was the subject of a paper by Mr. T. Cann Hughes (town clerk of Lancaster) read before the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in Manchester on April 12. The Bishop of Salford (Dr. Casartelli) was in the chair, and the paper was read by Mr. C. W. Sutton (chief librarian of Manchester). During last summer the Society had an excursion to Hornby, near Lancaster, where they visited the chapel of the Roman Catholic Mission, of which the Rev. John Lingard was for forty years priest in charge. Lingard was

the son of a carpenter, and of long Roman Catholic descent. He was sent by Bishop Talbot to the English College at Douay in 1782. Mr. Hughes said Lingard was Professor of Natural Philosophy at Ushaw, and in 1811 retired to Hornby. Visiting Rome for a second time in 1825, he was presented by Pope Leo XII. with a gold medal, now missing, but formerly preserved at Ushaw, such as was only given to Cardinals. Dr. Lingard was at Douay University when the French Revolution broke out, and was frequently in danger from his love of curiosity. On one occasion he was made to sing the "Ça ira" with the muzzle of a gun at his breast.

The Bishop of Salford, in the course of some conversation, said the question whether Lingard was ever made a Cardinal was very interesting, and had been much discussed, but not decided. It was supposed there was some intention to raise him to that rank. The Bishop brought for the inspection of the members a photograph of the Lingard memorial brass in the graveyard of Ushaw College, together with a snuff-box, appropriately made of tortoiseshell, which had belonged to Lingard, and a manuscript letter, undated, written by him to the Bishop of Liverpool during illness.

The PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, by the permission of Sir G. Fitzgerald, has been opening a barrow at Carnequidden. The work was begun on Wednesday, April 24, under the management of Mr. F. Holman, Mr. E. Triggs, Captain J. S. Henderson, and Mr. J. B. Cornish. The weather on Friday morning prevented the barrow being completely opened in time for the visit of members and friends of the Society in the afternoon. The barrow is about 18 by 24 feet. As far as the excavation had been carried out on Friday (April 26), no trace of the signs of cremation or of burial usual in the barrows of West Cornwall had been found, but three large stones resting on the slab were lying in a slightly curved line through the exact middle. They were completely buried under the pile of small stones and earth of which the barrow was made, and are said to be a unique feature. The line of these three stones gave a circle with a radius of 20 feet, and on tracing out such a circle from a centre just outside the barrow on the north-east side, the line of the circumference was found to pass through four other large stones lying out in the surrounding croft, thus giving a very similar result to the circle and barrow at Boskednan. This discovery might throw some light on Sir Norman Lockyer's theory as to the astronomical relations of barrows and circles, and will be followed up carefully by the Society.

The annual meeting of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 17, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield in the chair. A very satisfactory report and statement of accounts were presented. It was pointed out in the former that the discovery of a quern and some Romano-British pottery at the Prospect Park Brickworks, Reading, seems to indicate the existence of some important Roman building on that site, which has been examined by the officers

of the Society and by Mr. Mill Stephenson, the director of the excavations at Silchester. The honorary librarian reported the discovery at the Society's meeting in February, and it is hoped that some excavations may be made which may reveal the presence of a Roman villa.

The annual business meeting of the DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB was held on May 2, Mr. N. M. Richardson presiding. The president gave an able and very comprehensive address; and besides the transaction of much routine business, four summer meetings were arranged. It was decided to open the season on Thursday, June 20, with a "pilgrimage" up the Valley of the Pydel to Buckland Newton, where Canon Ravenhill has kindly invited the party to tea. The district is rich in Celtic and Roman earthworks. Then the club accepted the invitation of Mr. W. H. Hudleston, past president of the Royal Geological Society, an invitation renewed from last year, when it had to be abandoned owing to Mr. Hudleston's illness, to be his guests in a trip by steamboat on or about July 1 from Swanage to Weymouth for the study of the geology of the coast, the exposure of the beds presenting many features of exceptional interest. Lord Eustace Cecil, ex-president of the club, had invited the club to his seat at Lytchett, to take tea, in August, and it was decided to combine the acceptance of this invitation with a proposed visit to Wareham "the walled town." The fourth and last excursion will, by the kind invitation of the owner, Mr. Freeman Roper, be made to Forde Abbey in September.

The subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT and to the EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT were invited yesterday afternoon to University College to hear from Professor Flinders Petrie a lecture on the excavations of the current year. Work, said the lecturer, had been carried on at two different places for about a month in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids of Gizeh, and for two months near Assiout. At Gizeh he worked on a site where some years ago an Egyptian official discovered a tomb of the period of the First Dynasty. That was a large tomb, probably of a royal personage, though not of a King. It had been cleared out, but round it he found forty-nine graves, many containing objects of interest, stone vases, a bracelet and collar of blue glaze, showing that the dependents imitated the jewellery of their masters, and, above all, a fine example of a slate paint palette, some ivory dancing wands, and two large flint knives similar to those which had been found in the central tomb. In another spot was found a tomb of the period of the Second Dynasty, from which some stone vases and a large number of marbles in brown quartz, one of them of red cornelian, were obtained. In that tomb also was a flint slab about a foot long, thin and translucent, of which he could not say the use. It was highly finished, and he had seen nothing like it. That remained in Egypt, but Professor Maspero had been generous in connexion with the other finds, many of which were coming to England, and would be exhibited in July. He found along the hill-side a number of Fifth Dynasty tombs, some with inscribed

lintels. He also worked on a poor and very crowded cemetery of more recent periods, and brought home 1,600 skulls for examination by the proper authorities. At Assiout he worked eight miles south of the place, on a cemetery which had gradually been covered up by the gravel washed down from the hills. The graves were from the Sixth to the Twelfth Dynasty, and were fairly well preserved. The most interesting finds were the trays used for food offerings, which gradually developed till they became models of dwellings, with staircases, portico, and the like, some of them 2 feet high. Thus he had been able to ascertain what the old Egyptian dwelling was like. Very few of these objects were known before, but he had now found 150 of them in more or less perfect condition. One wooden tomb of the Twelfth Dynasty was one of the finest he had ever seen. It was at the mouth of the rock tomb of a chief, and contained five statuettes and other objects. He had often wondered at the size of the rock tombs, but he concluded from what he had seen of unfinished ones that they were used as a quarry by the chief to build the house he would inhabit in life, and then the space quarried out was used for his last long sleep in death. He had found also two complete models of boats and a black granite figure seated, some 15 inches high, which showed much anatomical knowledge, though the proportions were not always correct. Such figures were rare in the Twelfth Dynasty tombs. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, showing many of the objects found.—*Morning Post*, May 10.



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 OLD CHURCH PLATE OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

By E. Alfred Jones. Twenty plates. London: Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., 1907. Demy 4to., pp. xxxii, 33. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Alfred Jones's rare industry in connection with old church plate is again exemplified by the production of this handsome and well-illustrated volume dealing with the plate of the Isle of Man. Notwithstanding its small area, the island can show two pieces of pre-Reformation plate, whilst much of the remainder is of more than usual interest. The chalice at Kirk Patrick of Jurby, an admirable reproduction of which forms the frontispiece to this work, bears the London date-letter of 1521-22. It has the usual plain shallow bowl, with hexagonal stem, divided by an ornate knob, which bears six diamond-shaped projections decorated with angel faces. The foot is sexfoil in form, and has a rudely-engraved crucifix. The mediæval paten at Kirk Malew is of particular interest because of the legend engraved round the rim—*Sancte Luce ora pro nobis*. It has recently been argued that this inscrip-

tion connects the church with an Irish saint, Moliba or Molipa, under a Latinized form; but the more obvious idea that it refers to St. Lupus, a pupil of St. German, is far preferable. This paten bears no date-letter or other marks, but it is obviously one of the earlier part of Henry VIII.'s reign. The vernicle or face of our Lord is engraved in the sunk sexfoil centre.

One of the remarkable features of the twenty and odd old Manx churches is that they do not possess a single example of the Elizabethan communion-cup with paten-cover, which occurs, generally with much frequency, in every county of England and Wales. Mr. Jones suggests that "this may be accounted for by the tenacious hold on the people of many of the customs of the unreformed Church, long after such 'reliques of superstition' had been abandoned in England." Nevertheless the island does possess one piece of Elizabethan plate, in the fine beaker, dated 1591-92, which serves as a communion-cup at Kirk German. This stemless domestic drinking-cup—it is hardly possible to conceive a more inconvenient if not irreverent shape to be used as a chalice—has a delicately engraved band of strap ornament of the same kind as usually appears on the Elizabethan communion-cups; but there can be no doubt whatever that this vessel was designed for secular use, and it was probably not given to the church until fully a century after its construction. The unfortunate thing about this Kirk German beaker is that it evidently created a taste for this kind of Dutch drinking-cup in Manxland. There is one of Dutch workmanship dating from about 1600, which was given in 1747 to St. Paul's, Ramsey; another one, hall-marked at Dublin in 1708-10, is at Kirk Patrick; and a French one, *circa* 1720, is at the church of Kirk Marown. Other beakers, all of eighteenth-century date, may be noticed at Kirk Lonan, Kirk German, Douglas St. Matthew, Kirk Braddon, and Kirk Santon. St. Paul's, Ramsey, possesses a second beaker, given by Bishop Short in 1843. This brings the number of these beakers up to ten; though so obviously unsuited for their sacred purpose, these vessels have their interest as pieces of plate, and no two are alike.

The Commonwealth is naturally but little represented anywhere in church plate, but the diocese of Sodor and Man contains three good examples. At Kirk German are a chalice and flagon, made in 1650, but not presented to that church until twenty years later. The donor was Bishop Henry Bridgeman, who held the see from 1671 to 1682. The number of pieces of plate that he gave to the Isle of Man coincide with the number of visits that he paid to his diocese, for, as Mr. Jones says, his "chief claim to distinction appears to be that he visited his see only twice." The other piece of Commonwealth plate also occurs at Kirk German; it is a plain cylindrical flagon, bearing the hall-mark of 1653-54, and has in front, within an oval, a standing figure of our Lord as the Good Shepherd, engraved by a contemporary artist. Pictorial engravings on post-Reformation sacramental plate are most rare, and we believe that this is the only known instance of the Commonwealth period.

A rare little chalice of much interest—*circa* 1685—has a poorly engraved representation of the

Crucifixion, with the sacred monogram above; below is the unique inscription, *Andreas Christi famulus*. It pertains to the church of Kirk Andreas.

Among several secular cups that have been presented to Manx churches for sacred use from time to time is a silver goblet, made in 1807-8, at Kirk Braddon. It was originally offered by a noted Manxman, John Christian Curwen, M.P. for Carlisle and afterwards for Cumberland, as a prize for the best-cultivated farm in the Isle of Man. An English church can put this instance in the shade, for the church of Spondon, Derbyshire, has a great two-handled plated cup, which was won at a coursing match!

Space prohibits any further reference to the most interesting contents of this tasteful volume.

J. CHARLES COX.

* * *

THE KHASIS. By Major P. R. T. Gurdon, I.A. With an Introduction by Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I. Nineteen illustrations. London: *David Nutt*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xxviii, 227. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is the first of a series of monographs on the chief tribes and castes of Assam, to be published under the orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The writer is serving in the province as Deputy Commissioner and as Superintendent of Ethnography, and has for a considerable period thus been in close touch with the Khasi race, whose habits and institutions, laws and customs, religion and folk-lore, he here describes and discusses. The reader having these facts in mind will be prepared for a volume of ethnographical and folk-lore importance, and he will not be disappointed. The book, indeed, is of marked and peculiar interest; and not least so because the social fabric of the Khasis is an extraordinarily perfect example of matriarchal institutions still surviving and carried out in the most thorough-going manner. The wife takes her husband home to live in his mother-in-law's house; when reckoning descent, the Khasis count from the mother only; their ceremonial religion, especially on its domestic side, is in the hands of the women; all property which has been acquired by a man before marriage is considered to belong to his mother; and so in many ways the influences of the matriarchate make themselves apparent.

For folk-lore students the volume is specially valuable. Major Gurdon, in discussing ancestor-worship, and birth and other customs, points out interesting parallels to and illustrations of points discussed in Dr. Fraser's *Golden Bough*. He also prints, both in the original and in translation, a number of typical folk-tales. The Khasis are strong in folk-tales. The extraordinary abundance of "memorial stones," and the uses to which they are put, supply a chapter of special interest. From an ethnographic point of view, Major Gurdon's description of the dress and ornaments, the domestic life—houses and furniture, games, occupations and manufactures—and the laws and customs of the Khasis, are of lasting value.

The author remarks that "in a few years' time, if the progressive rate of conversions of Khasis to Christianity continues, probably the greater number

of the Khasi social customs will have disappeared." This makes the value and importance of the work here accomplished by Major Gurdon all the greater. If the other monographs which are to follow this volume are prepared in the same able manner, and from a like wealth of first-hand information, it will be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the services rendered by the Government to anthropological science in arranging for and superintending their publication. Of the nineteen full-page illustrations, eight are very effective reproductions in colour of pictures of characteristic types of the people, while the others are from photographs of scenes and places. Among the latter the views of a Khasi Stonehenge, the Khasi burning platform, and the great Monolith at Nartiang are specially striking.

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IGHTHAM: THE STORY OF A KENTISH VILLAGE.

By F. J. Bennett, F.G.S. Many illustrations, plans, and a map. London: *The Homeland Association*, 1907. 8vo., pp. viii, 158. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The picturesque village of Ightham claims the particular notice of all antiquaries from the fact that through the indefatigable labours of one of its sons, we are in possession of information relating to the earliest human occupation of the British Islands. Mr. Benjamin Harrison, who has been aptly compared to Robert Dick of Thurso, is a working man whose energy and perseverance have put his more learned scientific brethren in possession of unimpeachable evidence of the occupation of his district by an implement-making biped at a much earlier period than was previously thought possible. To the oldest implements which Mr. Harrison has found (and these can now be seen in all the principal museums), the name of eoliths has been given, and it can be safely stated that they represent the dawn or the beginning of a period of artificially-worked stones.

But apart from this most important chapter in the history of our race, the Ightham district commends itself to our notice from the fact that in the famous ossiferous fissures a wealth of organic remains has been obtained, which throw a flood of light upon the exceedingly early fauna and flora of Great Britain, dating back to the time when this country was unquestionably part of the Continent. These remains are carefully described in the present volume by Mr. W. J. Lewis Abbott, who has spent so much time in working them out. As becomes a volume dealing with so interesting a district, it is largely devoted to the geological history of the area, and it is perhaps as well that this is so, in view of the fact that archaeologists necessarily must court the aid of the geologists in dealing with that period when man first makes his appearance. In view of this the author, Mr. F. J. Bennett, F.G.S., formerly of H.M. Geological Survey, who is exceedingly well qualified to deal with the subject, must be congratulated on making a welcome addition to the literature of a district which has so important a bearing upon the history of the whole country.

In dealing with more modern times the author has courted the assistance of others, and, in addition to Mr. Lewis Abbott's contribution, we find chapters

written by E. W. Filkins, Benjamin Harrison, J. Russell Larkby, J. Scott Temple, and H. J. Osborne White, F.G.S. Amongst these latter articles one of exceeding interest is that dealing with the curious ornamental tombstones found in Kentish graveyards, and from the excellent illustrations given it is obvious that there is some work to be done in this direction, though we should doubt very much the suggestion made that the place-name Ightham can have any connexion with the "all-seeing eye of God" represented on some of the tombstones.

There are some excellent illustrations of the interesting old buildings in Ightham, particular attention being deservedly drawn to the Ightham Mote, which contains so many records of bygone times. The Mote was apparently first occupied by Sir Ivo de Haut, who possessed it in the time of Henry II., and from then until the present time a list is given showing the various owners. As might be expected, the building has been added to from time to time, but it is quite easy to distinguish when and how the alterations were made, even including the quite modern additions! Another interesting building is the Town House, which, though it appears to bear the date 1587, is obviously much older. A most valuable appendix is added by Mr. Benjamin Harrison, and contains a very lengthy list of the place-names in Ightham parish. Some of these are very interesting indeed, and Mr. Harrison is to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which he has done this work. Messrs. White and Abbott also contribute a useful bibliography of the principal works dealing with the geology and flint implements of the Ightham district, dating from 1853 to the present time. As a frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, and there are numerous illustrations, plans, sections, etc., and a map of the district in a pocket at the end of the volume.

T. SHEPPARD.

* * *

POPULAR POETRY OF THE BALOCHES. By M. Longworth Dames, M.R.A.S. Two vols. in one. London: for the Folk-Lore Society, *David Nutt*, 1907. 8vo., pp. xl, 204. and 224. Price 15s. net.

The Folk-Lore Society issues this book as the members' volume for 1905, the Royal Asiatic Society co-operating in the publication. It will be sufficient to show the importance of the work undertaken to point out that hardly any specimens of Balochi poetry have hitherto been accessible to Oriental students, and the few that have appeared have left much to be desired in the matter of accuracy of printing. Mr. Dames has spent years in Balochistan, and has devoted much time and labour to the task here so successfully accomplished. The ballad poetry of the Baloches has been handed down from generation to generation by families known as hereditary bards and minstrels. "Among the Baloches," says Mr. Dames, "they are the professional minstrels; they sing the poems in the assemblies of the clans, but are not poets themselves, as they often are among the Afghans." There is little of the literary element in the poetry of the Baloches; its origin is purely popular. The ballads here translated reflect the racial history and

characteristics of the people, and often give vivid pictures of life and of the aspect of the country. Mr. Dames classifies them as heroic or epic ballads, war ballads, romantic ballads, love-songs and lyrics, religious and didactic poems, and legends of saints, a few legends in prose, and some cradle-songs, riddles, etc. He wisely does not attempt to reproduce metrical forms in his translations, but gives the meaning fully in simple prose. In the second volume, bound up with the first, the full Balochi texts are given. In an erudite introduction Mr. Dames discusses the sources, origin, character, and classification of Balochi poetry, forms and metres, methods of singing, and the antiquity of the heroic poems. At the end of the volume there is a chapter on the language of Balochi poetry, with a glossary, indexes, and other apparatus.

Enough has been said to show that Mr. Dames has broken almost virgin soil, and has produced an original work of unusual value. The Folk-Lore Society has printed many good books; and Mr. Dames's volume is worthy to rank with the best.

* * *

Dr. Davies Pryce sends us his paper on "Earthworks of the Moated Mound Type," reprinted from the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. The general trend of recent opinion—and the subject has of late been pretty fully discussed—is, as Dr. Pryce says, "in the direction of regarding all moated mounds as of Norman origin." In this paper, which is well illustrated, Dr. Pryce reviews the evidence and discusses the whole subject with marked ability, and with a most praiseworthy impartiality and sanity. His conclusions, so far as examples of the moated mound type of fortress in these islands are concerned, is that though "the case for Norman origin and occupation may be regarded as definitely proved, there are good grounds for concluding that some examples are of much earlier date." We are at one with him in deprecating too hasty generalizations on a subject with regard to which our knowledge is not yet complete, and meanwhile thank him for a valuable contribution to the debate.

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The chief attraction in the *Architectural Review*, May, is an article, liberally and finely illustrated, by Mr. C. J. Blomfield, on "Alston Court and its Reparation." The Court (at Nayland) is a most interesting example of the minor domestic architecture of the latter part of the time of Edward IV. It is a half-timbered house, which had begun to get into a rather dilapidated condition. Mr. Blomfield has carried out a fine scheme of conservative reparation and adaptation. We have also on our table *Rivista d' Italia*, April; the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, April, with a varied and attractive list of contents; *East Anglian*, January and February, with papers on "The Norwich Dutch Church; its Possessions and Trusts"; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, May, with a farrago of notes and replies of special interest to Scottish genealogical students; the *American Antiquarian*, March and April, with notes on American "Arrowheads and Harpoons," and other contributions to transatlantic archaeology; and a full catalogue of musical books and manuscripts from Ludwig Rosenthal, Munich.

Correspondence.

THE COFFIN OF WILLIAM HARVEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE article on the coffin of William Harvey in the April number of the *Antiquary* is most interesting, and possibly you may regard my recollection of the coffin and vault at Hempstead as of some interest to your readers. I visited the church on several occasions, once in 1858-59, and lastly in 1864, in company with my brother-in-law, the late Dr. G. W. Marshall, F.S.A., York Herald, we then being undergraduates at Cambridge, my home being at Debden, not far from Hempstead. It was then the common report that anyone could go to Hempstead and "shake Harvey's bones." I, however, never saw this attempted. The coffin lay close under and across an unglazed window or opening in the church wall, and certainly both rain and snow could drift in upon the coffin. The coffin had opened at the soldering joint, from where the ankle-bones would be to the lower part of the body, the split bring rather more open at the feet and going off to nothing. I often heard the incident of the frog: it must have been a small frog, as I distinctly remember the opening was by no means wide. Besides Harvey's coffin there were several almost exactly like it standing or leaning upright in a row against the wall of the vault, and the sexton said that all originally had been enclosed in wooden cases. I suspect the sexton himself stood the coffins on end in order to make more of a show. I have an indistinct recollection of one or more coffins on the floor of the ordinary kind, but I am not sure on this point. The coffin illustrating Mr. G. Montague Benton's article is somewhat different to the rather flattened coffin I remember, but possibly this is the restored coffin, as I see no trace of the split down the lower end.

HUMPHREY F. HALL.

Leasbrook, near Monmouth.

A TOMBSTONE IN JARROW CHURCH-YARD.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the churchyard of Bede's church, Jarrow, there is a tombstone, a horizontal slab which the caretaker calls a "rhythmical stone." The corners are broken, because, says the caretaker, folk used to run round it knocking these corners with another stone held in the hand, at the same time uttering some rhythmical incantation.

Any information on this matter—and, if I remember rightly, the custom is by no means unique—will be very welcome to

HARRY LOWERISON.

Heacham-on-Sea, Norfolk,
May 3, 1907.

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



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE question of the moment is, What is to become of Crosby Hall? The freeholder, Alderman Sir Horatio Davies, has sold it to the directors of the Chartered Bank of India at a price, it is understood, of £178,000, and the directors, it is believed, propose to demolish the historic building and replace it by a modern bank. We can hardly believe that Londoners will stand quietly by and see such destruction wrought without a strong effort to prevent it. The Court of Common Council at first refused to move in the matter, but has now agreed to reconsider its position. Many of the citizens have shown that they are neither ignorant nor neglectful of their historic past, and are doing their utmost to preserve Crosby Hall from demolition. The building has many historic associations, and is a fine example of fifteenth-century domestic architecture. Especially noteworthy is the splendid timber-work of the inner roof of the great hall, which dates from 1466. When Sir John Crosby, who built the Hall, died, the house passed by purchase to the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Within its walls, in 1483, the crown was offered to Richard by the Lord Mayor and citizens. Later it became an appropriate residence for the Lord Mayor. Between 1516 and 1523 Crosby Hall was occupied by Sir Thomas More, who welcomed Henry VIII. more than once to the mansion. After the Dissolution, it was bought by one Antonio Bonvici, a merchant

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of Lucca, from the King for £207 18s. 4d. Bonvici subsequently forfeited the property, which was then granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Darcy. Another resident at Crosby Hall was Lord Mayor Sir John Spencer, "the rich Spencer," who entertained Queen Elizabeth there, and it is interesting to note that Shakespeare was in 1598 a parishioner of St. Helen's. The Earl of Northampton and Sir John Langham subsequently tenanted the Hall, which at one period was used as a prison for the Royalists detained for trial.



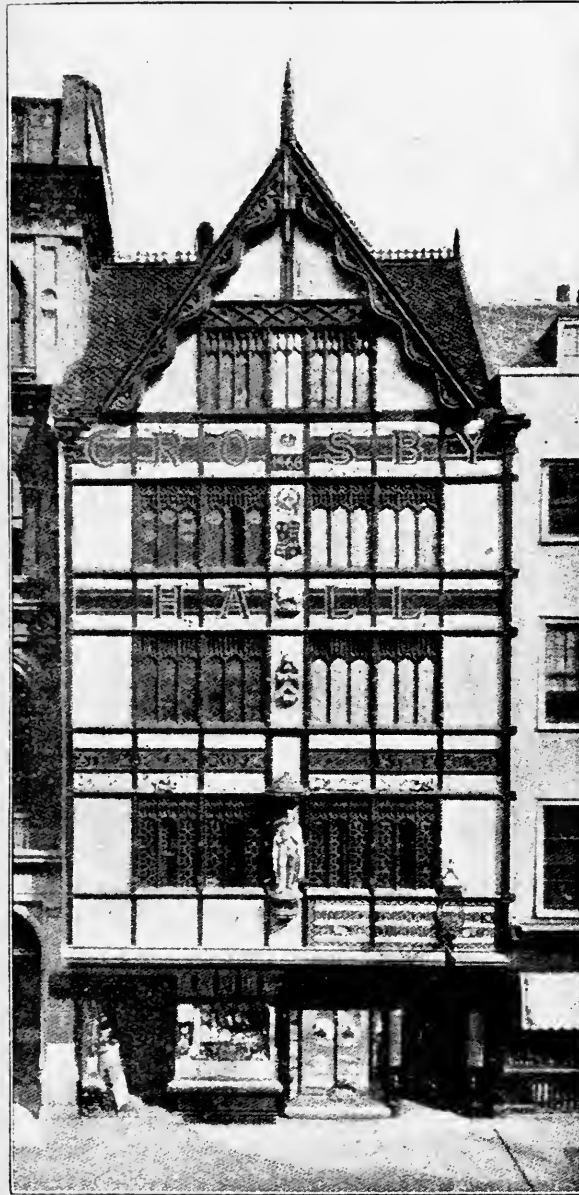
The palace escaped the Great Fire. A floor was put in the great hall in 1672, so that the upper part from the level of the minstrels' gallery might be used for Nonconformist meetings, and for ninety-two years it was devoted to these religious services. The last sermon was preached there on October 1, 1769. In 1692 the lower part of the hall was let as a warehouse, and eight years later the building was the meeting-house of the East India Company. The place was restored by public subscription in 1836, and reopened by the Lord Mayor. It was subsequently the head-quarters of a literary and scientific institute, in which the late Prince Consort took a deep interest. In 1860 the Hall passed into the hands of a firm of wine merchants; and twelve years later, again changing hands, it became a restaurant, and has so remained till the present time.

The illustration on the next page, for the use of which we are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors of the *London Argus*, shows the gabled front of the Hall in the main street, which is modern work. But the building behind—the ancient mansion, which is associated with so many great names and with so many moving events in our English history—should surely be preserved. It will be a pitiful blot upon the civic record if so storied a house be allowed to perish.



Referring to the splendid timber-work in the roof of Crosby Hall, mentioned in the first "Note" above, the *Builder* of June 8 thus describes it: "Ornamented pendants hang from the points of intersection of low-pointed arches, the spandrels being pierced with trefoil-headed openings. The principal

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CROSBY HALL.

timbers are carved with flowers and foliage in a hollow, and the whole springs from octangular stone corbels on the piers between the windows. The oriel of the hall is vaulted in stone and beautifully groined, having ribs

that spring from angle pillars with bosses and foliage at the points of intersection."



The duty of the moment is to save Crosby Hall from destruction ; consideration of the

uses to which it might be put will come later. Meanwhile, we note with approval an admirable suggestion made by Mr. Thackeray Turner, the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, that the Hall "would make a magnificent City museum of the type of the Cluny in Paris."



By a curious coincidence, it is announced that amongst a quantity of what were supposed to be waste papers, acquired a little while ago by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, have been found a number of valuable documents of the time of King Edward VI. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth, relating to the various tenancies of Crosby Hall, or Crosby Place.



At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on June 6 the following gentlemen were elected fellows: The Hon. John Fortescue and Messrs. A. W. N. Burder, F. S. Danson, Alban Head, F. H. Tristram Jervoise, and Edward Wooler.



It is proposed to place a memorial of the late Rev. J. L. Fish, for forty years Rector of St. Margaret-Pattens, in the City, in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, Carisbrooke Castle. Mr. Fish took a deep interest in the restoration of this chapel. The honorary secretaries of the movement are the Rev. S. E. L. Spooner-Lillingston, 29, Hanover Court, Hanover Square, W., and Mr. J. S. Ham, Einhallow, Addiscombe, Croydon.



Antiquaries, and all who value the preservation of archæological remains, will learn with unmixed pleasure of the steps to be taken by the Egyptian Government to secure that the raising of the Assouan dam and the consequent submergence of a vast area of country rich in historic remains shall not be permitted to work more havoc than is inevitable in carrying out this great project. The care already taken to maintain the remains on the Island of Philæ is to be extended to other places of archæological and architectural interest which will be submerged when the enlarged reservoir is full.



No less a sum than £E.60,000 is to be spent by the Egyptian Government, and a thorough

archæological survey is to be taken in hand. The survey, as the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries informs us, is to include all temples and town sites, cemeteries and all other indications of ancient civilization, plans of these being prepared to a large scale. Copies will be made of all inscriptions, whether on walls or rocks, beginning with those which will be first submerged. The ancient cemeteries, etc., will be excavated, and everything will be recorded. The temples and other ancient buildings that may possibly be affected by the increased level of the water in the reservoir will be underpinned, fortified, and at the same time measured and drawn. Lastly, the result of all investigations will be published to the world.



The remains of a Roman villa of considerable size have been unearthed by Dr. Hensleigh Walter, of Stoke-under-Ham, at the eastern entrance of the Roman stronghold of Hamdon Hill, Somerset. Portions of several rooms have been uncovered, and pieces of plaster frescoed in various colours, numerous fragments of Roman tiles, pottery, window-glass, etc., have been discovered. In other parts of the hill Dr. Walter has recently discovered various articles of great antiquarian interest, including, it is reported, one of the finest Roman steel-yards that has been found in Britain, with leaden weight and bronze scale-pan complete.



During May some excavations were made by the Aldeburgh Literary Society in a small sandy mound on the edge of the River Alde, near Aldeburgh. The results show that the mound is the site of some kind of Roman settlement. Trenching revealed a quantity of Roman pottery, in a very fragmentary condition, unfortunately, but the larger part of an urn (dark grey in colour), 5 inches across the rim, and 10 inches in height, with a criss-cross pattern, was found, together with a whole mortar in two pieces, 9 inches in diameter. Several specimens of "Samian" ware, one part of a cup or small bowl, with the clearly incised name of the maker, Quinti, at the bottom inside, and many fragments with patterns, were also found. Professor Flinders Petrie, writes the Secretary of the Society, pronounced the pottery to be

of the first or second centuries, certainly before Constantine, and therefore of good design and workmanship, the presence of Samian ware also denoting that the post was probably at one time of some official importance. Later there was unearthed a pretty little bronze locket, opening on a hinge, with a pattern of circles on the lid, and a ground-work of blue enamel. A pair of bronze tweezers, a bronze ring, a bronze bodkin, a few pieces of lead originally attached to fishing-nets, some iron nails, much refuse in the shape of animal bones, shells of oysters, cockles, whelks, etc., a few remains of brick tiles and flues, some burnt earth and charcoal, and an Anglo-Saxon horseshoe, were also discovered. No foundations of any kind could be traced. The oyster-shells, by the way, are of enormous size, and quite unlike those of the present natives found on the Suffolk coast. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Percy Clark, The Hatch, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, will be glad to receive donations in aid of the further excavations which the results already obtained show to be desirable.



On June 6 the ruins of the historic Abbey of Glastonbury, together with the surrounding estate, comprising altogether about 33 acres, were sold by auction. Prior to the beginning of the bidding the auctioneer referred to the historical associations of the place, and mentioned that the income from the estate was £625 a year. The first bid was one of £24,000, and an American competitor ran up the price by bids of £1,000 to £30,000, at which price the property was knocked down to Mr. Ernest Jardine, of Nottingham, a lace machinery manufacturer. Since the sale it has become known that Mr. Jardine purchased Glastonbury Abbey with a view to its being acquired by the Church of England. The Bishop of Bath and Wells has made himself responsible for the ultimate payment to Mr. Jardine of £30,000, in addition to the expenses of the sale and the payment of interest upon the money the latter advances at a reasonable rate, until the whole is paid off. In response to an appeal issued privately, the Bishop has received guarantees to the amount of £15,000, and he now makes a public appeal to members of the

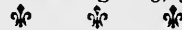
Church of England for their generous assistance. A "Glastonbury Abbey Fund" Account has been opened at Messrs. Stuckey and Co.'s Bank, Wells, to which contributions may be sent, or they may be paid direct to the Bishop.



Under the presidency of the Master of Trinity, Commendatore Boni lectured in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, on May 27, on his recent excavations of the Forum in Rome. In a succession of word pictures, drawings, and photographs, he sketched with breathless rapidity the ancient city from Neolithic to Early Christian times, and briefly referred to the work which he hoped to complete at Rome. The lecture was especially interesting from a personal touch at its close. Commendatore Boni and Dr. Waldstein have been brought into opposition by the recent controversy over the proposed excavation of Herculaneum; but the occasion was seized for reconciliation. Signor Boni closed his remarks with a reference to the Herculaneum project, and a tribute to Dr. Waldstein's interest therein, and Dr. Waldstein, standing with him on the same platform, gave expression to the value of the work of Commendatore Boni, and to the pains the enthusiast who gave of his best to work of this kind had to suffer from unappreciated efforts. He wished Commendatore Boni all success in the task yet before him, and expressed a hope that his labours might receive the recognition they deserved in his lifetime. The moment and the utterances were worthy of two distinguished men of science.



In connexion with the forthcoming celebration of Liverpool's 700th birthday there are to be, among other events, an exhibition of local products and antiquities, to be held in the Walker Art Gallery from July 15 to August 10; a thanksgiving service in St. George's Hall on Sunday, August 4; and a great historical pageant and procession in the Wavertree Park on August 3, 5, and 6.



An exceptionally interesting archæological discovery, says the *Yorkshire Post*, has been made at Hunmanby, near Filey, in a clay-pit near the station, the property of Mr. Parker.

A recent landslip disclosed the presence of some pieces of bronze, and Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., of the Hull Municipal Museum, to whom a telegram was sent, promptly visited the place, and with the assistance of Mr. C. G. Danford, of Reighton Hall, conducted excavations which yielded important results. The objects whose exposure by the fall of gravel had suggested investigation were readily identified as a bronze bridle-bit and fragments of a thin bronze plate, and a careful examination of the slipped mass of gravel resulted in the finding of the iron hoop of a chariot wheel, although this was in numerous fragments. From the specimens obtained the diameter of the wheel is calculated to have been nearly 3 feet. Portions of the iron hoops for the naves were also secured. These appeared to be of thicker material, and, if complete, would be 6 or 7 inches across. Obvious traces of wood were found adhering to the iron of both the large and small hoops, but nothing was present to indicate how many spokes existed. One or two pieces of curved iron were also found, but until they are cleaned it is not possible to assign their use.



Further very careful examination of the grave in which the chariot had been buried revealed towards the bottom traces of bronze, and after several hours' work it was seen that lying on the bottom of the grave was a large shield of wood, apparently oak, ornamented on the upper surface with exceedingly thin plates of bronze, and with a border formed of more substantial material—a strip of bronze about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width. This had been carefully hammered over into a U section, into which the edge of the wood shield was clearly fitted. This bronze strip was fastened to the wood by means of small bronze rivets about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, exactly the thickness and shape of the ordinary household pin head.

Unfortunately the greater portion of this shield had fallen with the landslip, and with the exception of a few pieces of the bronze forming the border none of it was recovered, nor is this to be wondered at, as even in that portion examined in position both the wood and the thin ornamental plates were so fragile and decayed that

they would not bear touching. As much as could be possibly moved was taken away, though this was only accomplished by also removing the soil upon which it rested. The portion of the shield remaining was nearly 2 feet long—almost straight sided—except towards one end, where the edge curved round, from which it would appear that the complete shield was probably straight sided, with rounded ends, and probably resembled in shape the well-known enamelled bronze shield from the Thames at Battersea, figured as frontispiece to the recently issued *Guide to Antiquities of the Early Iron Age* in the British Museum. At Hunmanby, however, it was obvious that the whole of the shield had not been covered with bronze, but was ornamented with thin plates, riveted on to the wood. Where the bronze had not entirely disappeared, it was seen to be ornamented with the scroll work in repoussé, so characteristic of the late Celtic period. Small pieces of this remained, and were carefully removed, whilst in other places the rivets alone indicated where the bronze covering had been.



Across one end of the shield were the remains of a flattened tube of thin bronze, of which little more than the cast remained, the metal having almost entirely disappeared. This was traced for about 6 inches, and may have been the remains of the thin end of a bronze scabbard, or of a spear—most probably the latter, as no other signs of a sword were visible. Near the edge of the shield, and a few inches above it, were two large curved pieces of iron, of doubtful use, possibly part of the chariot; as well as various other pieces of that metal. Amongst the latter were two rivet-shaped pieces of iron (*i.e.*, small bars with "heads" at the ends), with the wood still adhering to the sides, evidently used in connexion with the construction of the chariot. These, and many other evidences of the vehicle itself, having been buried, are of importance, as according to some authorities a "chariot-burial" sometimes means that only the wheels and horse-trappings were interred with the warrior.



Fragments of bones and of a horse's teeth were found, and also the iron tyre of the second

wheel. The position of the iron demonstrated that the wheel, and presumably the chariot also, had been buried in its normal standing position, and that as the wood decayed, the tyre gradually subsided under the weight of the earth above. Had the wheels alone been buried, even in a "standing" position, the soil would gradually have taken the place of the decaying wood, and the tyre would have been found complete. Between the two crushed portions of this iron rim were found the remains of the smaller ring of iron which surrounded the nave of the wheel. The burial probably dates from the second or first century B.C. When it is remembered that Canon Greenwell, Mr. Mortimer, and others have opened somewhere about 700 early British burial mounds in the East of Yorkshire, and that out of that enormous number only about half a dozen chariot burials were met with, the importance of the present discovery at Hunmanby will be appreciated. The relics have been placed in the Municipal Museum at Hull.



We are glad to hear that the ancient gatehouse of Westbury College, at Westbury-on-Trym, has been handed over to the care of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.



The country house and grounds known as "Kit's Coty Estate" are in the market for sale. The estate takes its name from the well-known cromlech known as "Kit's Coty House," which stands in one of the fields.



A terra-cotta urn containing more than 100 copper coins was unearthed on Whit-Monday by workmen engaged in preparing the Brooklands Motor Track at Weybridge. There was a scramble, and some of the coins were sold and pawned. The police recovered sixty-eight, but the urn was broken and lost. The Coroner sat on June 7, and the jury found that "the sixty-eight coins were treasure trove, to be taken and seised unto His Majesty."



In May, while one of the Sisters at Malling Abbey was at work in the garden, she came across a small metal figure, of which an enlarged photograph is reproduced opposite.

It is supposed to be one of the pilgrims' signs which were of old given to those who visited the Abbey. It probably dates from about 1300. The sign is a figure of the Virgin Mary, crowned, with a sceptre in her right hand, and the infant Saviour in the left. The lower part of the child's body is concealed by the cloak which the Virgin is wearing. At the base is the inscription in perfectly legible letters: "Ego diligentes me diligo" ("I dearly love those who love me"). The long pigtail of hair falling down the back is an aid to fixing the date as the



(From a photograph by Mr. Elwin Baldock, West Malling.)

fourteenth century. The figure is an inch in length, and weighs 3 dwts. 18 grs. (Troy weight). For the use of the block we are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the *Kent Messenger*.



The Derbyshire Pennine Club, which has recently been carrying on excavations at Rainster Rocks, in the Peak district, has made some remarkable finds. Four bronze coins which were found have been assigned by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., to the period A.D. 250-280. There was also unearthed a quantity of ironwork, including an axe-head,

a buckle, and a miniature sickle hook, while many varieties of pottery, embracing no fewer than thirty-five different designs of rims, were discovered. Some of the designs are plain and others ornamental, but all are very beautiful. Among the other finds are part of a quern, a piece of grey glazed ware, representing Roman "engine turning," bottle-neck and flat dishes, fragments of "Samian" pottery, and a most delicate piece of earthenware, which appeared to be part of a seventeenth-century drinking-cup.



The annual meetings of the Wilts Archaeological Society will be held at Swindon on July 3, 4, and 5; and of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society at Shepton Mallet on July 9, 10, and 11.



Romsey is to have its pageant in celebration of the millenary of the founding of its Abbey on July 25, 26, and 27, in Broadlands Park, the beautiful seat of Mr. Evelyn Ashley. On each day there will be a solemn service in the fine old Abbey, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has expressed the hope that he will be able to attend and preach on the opening day. The pageant is under the control of Mr. F. R. Benson, while the eleven episodes have been written by Mr. W. H. Cooke-Yarborough (brother of the Vicar), Canon Skrine, and Miss M. Anderson Morshead, the music having been composed by Mr. Louis Tours.



The Manorial Society is about to issue the first of a series of lists of such Manor Court Rolls as are in the possession of private individuals, or in the custody of the stewards of the manors to which the Rolls relate, or in that of corporate bodies, as distinguished from those Court Rolls which are preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum Library, and other public depositories of collections of MSS. and other documents of antiquarian interest. It is obvious that the success of such an undertaking will depend, to a great extent, on the loyal support and cordial co-operation of local antiquaries. Any information respecting the existence of Court Rolls, the periods which they cover, and their present custodians, will be gratefully received by the

Registrar of the Society (Mr. Charles Greenwood, F.C.I.S.), 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. The lists will be issued in parts, at intervals, as such information accumulates, and supplied gratuitously to members of the Society.

It is hardly necessary to point out the value of such lists to the cause of antiquarian research, especially as they will supplement those which are to be found in the national and other public collections above referred to.



The *Builder* had one of its always good ecclesiological articles in its issue for June 15, describing, this time, the church at West Walton, one of the five splendid churches—the Marshland Churches—which adorn the north-west corner of Norfolk. West Walton has not only great constructive beauty and dignity, but presents many points of detail of interest, to which full justice is done by the writer of the article. One noticeable feature is the fine detached bell-tower. This peculiarity is not so uncommon as is sometimes supposed, for, "all told, there are between thirty and forty cases in England where the tower stands isolated from the rest of the fabric." The last paragraph of the article, which is accompanied by several illustrations, is painful reading: "It is most distressing to note the shocking state of repair of this singularly beautiful and invaluable relic of the skill of our forefathers in the thirteenth century. For many years the fabric has been going from bad to worse. At the present time the rain streams into nave and aisles whenever there is a storm; their use has been abandoned, and the chancel has been fenced off with matchboarding for services. Its condition is a crying scandal to all concerned."



The *Tribune* Rome correspondent, under date June 14, writes: "Some very important discoveries have been made this week on the Palatine Hill, where excavations have been constantly in progress for some time past. The operations have been conducted with especial care, in order to avoid destroying the upper stratum of antiquities while searching for treasures beneath.

This patient burrowing, carried out under the direction of Professor Vaglieri and Count

Cozza, has met with a rich reward in the laying open of a burial-place enclosing the remains of a chief of an ancient tribe belonging to a period anterior to the foundation of Rome. This, however, is only one of a series of interesting discoveries at various points on this historic hill. So numerous are they, in fact, that the addition of appendices to guide books will become an immediate necessity."



During the progress of some excavations in Blue Boar Lane, Leicester, workmen have come across a well-preserved massive stone column, at a depth of about 20 feet. The discovery, which probably goes back to the Roman period, strengthens the supposition that the Forum or Market Place stood near the spot known as Holy Cross. Mrs. Fielding Johnson, in her interesting history, says: "In close proximity to the Forum would stand the Prætorium, or Governor's residence, and the Basilica, or Court of Justice; while baths, temples, and other public buildings, and the private and official dwellings of the more important citizens, would each lend their contribution to the dignity and beauty of this part of the town." It is more than probable that the latest discovery at one time formed a part of the Forum, or one of the public buildings. Steps are being taken to preserve the column, and excavations will be extended round about the spot.



In the Church of Muchelney, the Somerset village famous for its historical association with Alfred the Great, a new organ has been placed to succeed an instrument which has done service there for the past 100 years. The old instrument was of the barrel organ type, and limited the congregation to twelve tunes only. It is still in good working order, and is believed to be one of the very few remaining of its kind. The story was told at the dedication gathering how on one occasion the century-old organ, having been duly wound up and started with a tune, refused to stop when the time came for the sermon, and had to be removed bodily to the churchyard. We fancy this story has seen considerable service in relation to more than one organ of the old type.

The original warrant for the Massacre of Glencoe, which was printed in full in our March "Notes," was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on May 29. Bidding began at £50, and the hammer fell to £1,400, the purchaser being Mr. Tregaskis, the well-known bookseller of Holborn.



Among recent newspaper antiquarian articles we note "Old Tavern Signs," with illustrations, in the *City Press*, May 25; "Dr. Stein's Expedition in Central Asia," a long and interesting account, in the *Times*, May 25; the "History of Canterbury Castle," by Mr. B. F. Hopper, in the *Kentish Express*, May 18; "Notts and Lincolnshire Brasses," in the *Nottingham Guardian*, May 23; "Village Surnames around Grantham, 1327-1332," by Mr. A. Welby, in the *Grantham Journal*, June 15; and two beautifully illustrated papers in *Country Life*—one on "Old Wealden Ironwork at Warnham Court," by Mr. J. Starkie Gardner, in the issue for May 25, and the other on "Dials and Diallers," by Mr. H. A. Tipping, in the number for June 8.



Some Chelsea Street Names.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.



HELSEA, like many other of the suburbs of London, possessed a certain number of street names peculiar to itself, derived from some local custom or exceptional circumstance; and such names are gradually disappearing, either by the renaming of the roads, or by the destruction of the streets themselves to make way for modern improvements. Their extinction is always to be regretted, whether the result of ignorance or of necessity, since they alone often kept alive the memory of things or events of more or less importance with which they were associated. Of such names, very many suggest their own origin; many are known to have arisen from circumstances or conditions which have not been wholly forgotten, whilst the derivation of not a few

remains yet to be discovered. Of these last some attempts have been made, with more or less success, to solve the mystery; or the solution has been regarded in some cases as hopeless. Such was the case, for instance, with the name of "Paradise Row," the author of a work on which considers it due to no other cause than the general applicability of the description. In giving a list of these Chelsea names most worthy of notice, we will distinguish those which have disappeared from the map by *italics*, at the same time giving none which have not been more or less in vogue during the last half-century. In this list none of the personal names given to streets are quoted; not only are the common ones of Arthur, George, Smith, etc., which Chelsea shares with many other places, omitted, but also such as Sloane Street, Hans Place, and Cadogan Square, with which the history of the parish is so closely identified. The list comprises the following names: (1) *Blacklands Lane*; (2) *Bloody Bridge*; (3) *Burton's Court*; (4) *Butterfly Alley*; (5) *Bywater Street*; (6) *Crooked Usance*; (7) *Jews Row*; (8) *Justice Walk*; (9) *King's Road*; (10) *Leader Street*; (11) *Lombard Street*; (12) *Lordship Place*; (13) *Lots Road*; (14) *Paradise Row*; (15) *Pavilion Street*; (16) *Pont Street*; (17) *Queen's Elm*; (18) *Twopenny Walk*; (19) *Turks Row*; (20) *White Stiles*; (21) *World's End Passage*.

1. *Blacklands Lane*.—This commenced with a narrow and winding street starting from the King's Road nearly opposite the chapel of the Duke of York's Schools, and extending to the Fulham Road by the Admiral Keppel. Between it and the eastern boundary of the parish extended a large wood, the site of which is now intersected by Sloane Street, the whole of which was anciently known as "Blacklands." The name of the lane was altered to Marlborough Road, but the name itself survived till quite recently in the designation of a large house which stood near the south-west corner of the land, and which was for the last few years of its existence a well-known private lunatic asylum. Next to this house and in the same lane stood an older house, known as Whitelands; why so named, except for greater distinction, is unknown. Both of

these houses have been recently cleared away for improvements, but the name of the latter has been continued, for no apparently logical reason, by a successful educational establishment near by in the King's Road.

2. *Bloody Bridge*.—This was a name given to a small brick bridge—narrow and steep, like those still to be seen crossing canals in the neighbourhood of London—which spanned the stream of the Westbourne running along the eastern boundary of the parish, a bridge which was standing well within the memory of many still living. A foot or plank bridge existed here as early as the reign of Elizabeth, even then known by the same sad name. But the brick bridge was constructed mainly to carry the King's Road from St. James's to Hampton Court through Chelsea. It was chiefly used by the foot passengers coming from or going to London across the open fields, now covered by Belgravia, which stretched from Hyde Park Corner to Ranelagh and Chelsea. The distance was a good mile of very bad walking between gravel-pits and swampy ground infested with footpads, and extremely dangerous at night. The stories of their adventures which some of the last generation could tell their successors were thrilling in the extreme. It was customary for those who desired to cross the fields to Chelsea at night to wait at Hyde Park Corner until their number was sufficient for mutual protection, though even this was risky, since in the dark no one could distinguish friend from foe; and the numerous murders which took place in its vicinity during the eighteenth century caused the opprobrious epithet to cling to the bridge long after the danger had passed away.

3. *Burton's Court*.—This name was for many years given to the open ground lying to the north of the Hospital, and now separated from it by the present Queen's Road. Until nearly the middle of the last century it formed an integral part of the Hospital grounds, as only a footpath, where old ladies on entering were required to take off their clogs or pattens, lest they should injure the gravel walk, connected Jews Row with Paradise Row. The origin of the name is obscure and unconnected with any of the surrounding streets or houses, and it may only have had some forgotten personal signification.

4. *Butterfly Alley*.—This name was, perhaps, never officially recognized, and was merely intended to be a descriptive one. It is now known as the south end of Keppel Street, but was within the last few years a countrified lane closed at the King's Road end by a swing gate, with a row of cottages on one side and on the other a hedgerow, which divided it from some large nursery gardens, whence, doubtless, rather than from the cottages, came the butterflies which gave it its name.

5. *Bywater Street*.—This is a short street, which is a cul-de-sac, running northwards out of the King's Road, near the White Stiles, and was erected some fifty or sixty years ago by Mr. Charles Lahee, the then parish surveyor. The name may be an arbitrary one, or due to the association of some one of that name with the place. But a different reason for it has been suggested. There was once a stream running across Chelsea which came down from the ponds of Cromwell House across the "Flounder Field" whereon Brompton Crescent now stands, and filled the canals of the Dutch garden of the Hospital. The course of this stream may still be traced by the depressions of the ground, as in Ives Street, behind the Marlborough Road, and in Little Smith Street; and there are those living who can remember it a willow-shaded brook as it crossed the middle of Walton Street. Bywater Street backs on to this watercourse, and shows by its curve that it was adapted to one of the sinuosities of the stream, which suggests, though it does not prove, the origin of the name.

6. *Crooked Usance*.—How this singularly inappropriate name, which it now bears, and has for many years borne, came to be assigned to this street must ever remain a mystery, and can only be regarded as the outcome of purely poetic fancy, untrammelled by any regard for prosaic fact. It runs from Cale Street to Russell Street by the workhouse in as straight a line as any tie-square could make it, and, except by a stray cat or two, appears to be entirely unused. There do not appear to be any houses in it, and the London directory knows it not.

7. *Jews Row*.—The portion of Queen's Road facing the hospital burial-ground retained the name of Jews Row until its

rebuilding a very short time ago, and was an extremely unsavoury locality, gaining its name and its unenviable repute from the habits of its earlier inhabitants. In years gone by, the out-pensioners of the Hospital had to attend at Chelsea to receive their pensions, and the people of Jews Row, which stood by the Hospital gates, laid themselves out to intercept as much of the cash as they could do by fair means or foul; and their great success in this walk of life caused this familiar name to be associated with the locality.

8. *Justice Walk*.—This is now a short paved alley, a little to the north of the old church, leading from Church Street into Lawrence Street. It was once a pleasant grove of lime-trees, and a favourite walk for the villagers. No other suggestion for the origin of its name has been made except that once near it resided some nameless justice; but the fact that the old manor-house of the Lawrence family stood at the end of it wherein justice of some sort was frequently dispensed, makes it more probable that the name came from the abstract idea rather than from its personal manifestation.

9. *King's Road*.—At the present time the King's Road is the most important part of Chelsea, but until quite modern times there was no such thoroughfare, and Chelsea had become "a village of palaces" before ever the King's Road was thought of. The name was not a mere appellation, as is the case with numerous "King's" roads to be found elsewhere, but intended to distinguish it as a road made for the King's exclusive use, and this although the road occupied for its whole length, more or less, the position of earlier footways or accommodation roads. Indeed, in the reign of George I. an attempt was made to close it altogether against the parishioners. This was too much for the people of Chelsea, who had gladly consented to Charles II. making his new road to Hampton Court while they shared in the benefits of it, but objected to it being monopolized by the Hanoverian. The Duchess of Beaufort, who had stables by the roadside, energetically protested, and her stewards and servants cut down an obstructive gate which the Surveyor-General had erected, and carried away the posts, being set up, she said, on her

ground. Sir Hans Sloane, as lord of the manor, joined in the protest, with the result that the royal claim was quietly withdrawn; but reminiscences of it remained well into the last century in the gates which several of the older streets retained across them at their King's Road ends.

10. *Leader Street*.—Until the beginning of the last century the area lying between the King's Road and the Fulham Road was open land known as Chelsea Common, and the story of its gradual enclosure and the changes it underwent in the course of the nineteenth century would form an interesting, and perhaps not very edifying, chapter in local history, and remains yet to be written. Before the present church of St. Luke was built in the centre of it, this common was full of yawning gravel-pits, many of which became ponds of dangerous depth, the memory of which survives in "Pond Place," one of the modern streets now standing on the common. Thus, although intersected by several paths, one of which, running obliquely across it from the Admiral Keppel to Chelsea village, was much used, it was very dangerous to cross it on a dark night, particularly if the visit to the Admiral had been too prolonged. But a blind man who resided near by, and to whom the darkness and the light were both alike, was regularly employed as a guide to conduct the belated ones safely across the common and clear of the ponds. The line of the path by which he travelled became a right of way not to be interfered with when the common was built over; and although his name has been lost, that of his office as a leader is preserved in the street which occupies the site of the same path.

11. *Lombard Street*.—Chelsea shared alone with Lombard Street in the City the honour of preserving in London this historic name, which it perhaps assumed at as early a date. No attempt appears ever to have been made to account for the appearance of this name in Chelsea, beyond the merest suggestion made that perhaps someone of that name once resided there; but perhaps a short study of the early history of Chelsea may give a clue to the mystery. Old Lombard Street was a row of houses adjoining the old church, and formed in itself a close, having

no entrance or exit, until comparatively modern times, except by an archway at the east end, or from the river. The Manor of Chelsea, together with a large proportion of the manors of West Middlesex, belonged to the monks of Westminster, and no small part of their income was derived from the sale of the wool produced by the sheep on their pastures. Chelsea was a convenient place to which to bring the wool from these manors, as being the first piece of hard ground up the river from Westminster on which a wharf could be made. When the wool was largely exported, and before the Staple at Westminster was established, the trade was almost entirely in the hands of foreign merchants, who, although frequently Flemmings, were commonly classed, with other merchants and bankers, under the common name of Lombards; and it is easy to suppose that the permanent or temporary residence of one of their factors engaged in purchasing wool from the Middlesex manors caused the name to be identified with this, the oldest, part of Chelsea. Lombard Street, together with its later continuation, Duke Street, which got its name from the Duke of Beaufort's House, to which it gave access, were swept away when the Embankment was continued along the Chelsea front in the middle of the last century, but the name can be still read on a tablet affixed to the corner house opposite the old church.

12. *Lordship Place*.—This was a short street which led from Lawrence Street into Cheyne Row nearly opposite to Carlyle's House. It derived its name from the barns of the lords of the manor which stood beside it, the last remains of which were only cleared away to make room for the present Peabody Buildings which now stand on their site.

13. *Lots Road*. This important business thoroughfare was, but a few years ago, part of an open meadow, entered through a gate at the end of Cremorne Lane, which formed part of the Lammas Lands of Chelsea, then known by the name of "The Lots." It was enclosed on two sides by water—by the Thames on the south, and on the west by a stream, there called "Counter's Creek," which separated the parishes of Fulham and Chelsea. Although the parishioners had the right of pasture over it for six months in the

year for their geese and cattle, it lay forgotten and neglected until the West London Extension Railway began to encroach upon it, when its value became apparent to those who had previously neglected it; and, in spite of much litigation in the settlement of the ownership of it, it has now become a useful business quarter of the parish, and its memory is preserved in the name "Lots Road."

14. *Paradise Row*.—This was a portion of what is now known as Queen's Road, standing on the west side of the Hospital, and formed part of the road which led from Pimlico to Cheyne Walk. Its old houses, which were of a most picturesque character, have been destroyed within the last year or two, and were once the residences of people of importance and historical interest. There was not only this Paradise Row, but turning out of it and leading to the river was Paradise Walk, in which was an old chapel called "Paradise," which was only destroyed some time after the Thames Embankment had been built. Mr. Reginald Blunt, the author of a recent interesting work on Paradise Row and its associations, confesses himself unable to say why the name came to be attached to the locality, unless it was in compliment to its charms; but the following has been offered as a solution of the difficulty :

How Paradise Row got its name we all know,

Though we don't know the name of the giver ;

The "Paradise" came from the chapel hard by,

And the "Row," of course, came from the river.

15. *Pavilion Street*.—This is the name of a small opening to the west of Sloane Street, separating the Cadogan Hotel from the house of Sir Charles Dilke, and received its designation from an adjoining mansion of that name, now destroyed. This mansion did not receive its name of "The Pavilion" from a mere freak of fancy, but because it was erected by Holland, the architect to the Prince Regent and the designer of Carlton House, to serve as a model for the pavilion which the Prince then intended to erect at Brighton. Holland, who was a very celebrated architect at the end of the eighteenth century, erected this house for his own residence, and adorned the extensive grounds not only with a lake of some dimensions, but, in the most approved fashion of his time,

with the sham ruins of a priory, which had, however, so much reality in them that their stones and ornaments had been torn from Cardinal Wolsey's Palace at Esher. The site of the Pavilion estate is now covered by Cadogan Square and the extension of Pont Street; and the old Pavilion at Brighton, of which this was the prototype, has been hidden and encased beneath the Oriental monstrosities of Nash.

16. *Pont Street*.—This was a very short street, not much longer than the structure from which it took its name, formed to connect Chesham Place and Sloane Street, but which has in late years been extended westward towards the Brompton, and is now lined with palatial houses. It was made about the time of the building of Belgrave Square, which was begun in 1825 from the designs of Basevi, whose name the curious may still see incised on several of the porches, the first works being undertaken by a French company. As the street consisted of little more than a bridge over the then open stream of the Westbourne, to connect the new quarter with Chelsea, it received its appropriate name in a French, and not in an English, form.

17. *Queen's Elm*.—This is now merely a geographical expression maintained in the sign of a public-house which stands at the corner of Church Street and the Fulham Road; but in the days when Croker made his famous walk from London to Fulham the memory of the royal tree was still fresh, and a stump in the roadway was still pointed out as the remains of it. The story is that Queen Elizabeth once, in the company of Lord Burleigh, who lived in Old Brompton, found shelter from a shower beneath its branches. The tradition, for once, seems to be well supported by evidence, as it is called the "Queen's Tree" in the parish records of Elizabeth's reign, and is continually referred to as the "Queen's Elm" in later times.

18. *Two-penny Walk*.—This was one of the names given to what is now called Park Walk, a street which ran down by the side of Chelsea Park from the Goat in Boots to the Man in the Moon. It also enjoyed the not very distinctive name of the "Lovers' Walk," for which no explanation is needed; and it is, perhaps, because lovers were both

plentiful and cheap in the neighbourhood the walk gained its less enviable name.

19. *Turks Row*.—This was a street running parallel to and behind Jews Row, and connected with it by innumerable narrow and dangerous alleys. It is not known when it first acquired its name, but the community of interest of the people in the two Rows, and the close association of Jews and Turks in the Prayer Book may have been sufficient suggestion.

20. *White Stiles*.—This is the name given to the open space lying between the King's Road on the north and Burton's Court on the south, and forms now the open square which bears the appellation of "Royal Avenue," a meaningless name, since there is nothing royal about it either in its appearance or association, and as it is an approach to nowhere, it can hardly be called an avenue. We have already seen how the King's Road, at its first formation, was intended only for the King's use, and the properties on either side of it were parted off by fences or otherwise; and when the row of houses, looking now somewhat old-fashioned and forlorn, called Hemus Terrace was built on the east side of the space, the post and pales which separated it from the road and were painted white suggested its name. These fences were standing much in their original state at the time of the lying in state of the Duke of Wellington in 1852. But the great crowds which on that occasion poured across the area did much damage to the enclosure, and shortly afterwards it was rearranged at the sacrifice of many of the trees, and assumed its present appearance, while the name White Stiles, having ceased to be descriptive, fell into desuetude.

21. *World's End Passage*.—This is a very narrow and curious alley which leads from the river-end of Milman's Row to the King's Road by the World's End public-house, the sign of which recalls the fact that to the inhabitants of Chelsea in the old days the position was literally the end of the world, since the road beyond was frequently an impassable swamp. Although the place was known by this name as early as the time of Charles II., when he made his road to Hampton Court, yet in evidence relating to the locality given before a Parliamentary

Committee as recently as 1837, it is more than once referred to as "Land's End," which was, even then, a perfectly suitable name, as the road beyond it was frequently under water. In the time of the "Merry Monarch" there were some rather notorious gardens here, as to which there is a very amusing dialogue between Mrs. Foresight and Mrs. Frail in Congreve's *Love for Love*, and it is a curious coincidence that two hundred years later Cremorne Gardens occupied nearly the same site.

* * * *

Many of the statements which appear in the foregoing notes are not to be found in the books, but are gleaned from the "tales of a grandfather" who was born and died in the parish, and was intimately acquainted, during a long life, with the affairs of Chelsea.



The Bayeux Tapestry in the Hands of "Restorers," and How it has Fared.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A.



NE cannot enter upon this matter without remembering the words of Miss Agnes Strickland in her *Lives of the Queens of England*, Ed. 1853, p. 65 n., on the subject of the authorship and antiquity of the Bayeux tapestry. She was indignant that anyone who is not learned in crewel-stitch should venture to discuss the matter. Before arguing she wishes to know whether we can sew. She wrote: "With all due deference to the judgment of the lords of creation on all subjects connected with policy and science, we venture to think that our learned friends, the archæologists and antiquaries, would do well to devote their intellectual powers to more masculine objects of inquiry, and leave the question of the Bayeux tapestry (with all other matters allied to needle-craft) to the decision of the ladies to whose province it belongs. It is a matter of doubt to us whether one, out of many gentlemen who have disputed Mathilda's claim to the work,

if called upon to execute a copy of either of the figures on canvas, would know how to put in the first stitch."

But Miss Strickland had been deceived, for little did the authoress of this early Victorian tirade imagine that, unknown to her, the masculine cobbler had already been at work, not merely upon a waste piece of canvas, such as we might suppose she would have selected for the trial, but upon the actual groundwork of the original embroidery. The restorer's hands have not merely cobbled on an occasional suit of chain-mail, a horse or two, or a border-figure, but they have actually interfered largely with and added to the inscriptions; and beyond all, in the culminating scene of the design, that of Harold's figure by the standard, they have considerably restored the figure, and have actually worked in the arrow which the hand of the King grasped, or is recorded to have grasped, when it entered his eye on that fateful day!

As to the justification for such proceedings, there can be none; but, before going into the question of how the restorers of the tapestry have acquitted themselves of their task, we will first answer shortly an inquiry as to how it came to be considered in need of restoration.

The earliest recorded mention of the existence of the tapestry occurs in the inventory of the Cathedral of Bayeux in the year 1476, and again in 1563. From that time forward we hear nothing of it down to the year 1729, the time of its discovery to the archæological world. It had long been the custom to exhibit the embroidery, on the Feast of Relics and its octaves, hung around the nave of the Cathedral of Bayeux; and at other times it was kept in a press in a chapel on the south side of the cathedral. The interest aroused by its discovery, of course, led to a more frequent and casual exhibition of it; and, as no proper method was adopted for its preservation, it no doubt suffered considerably. During the anarchy of 1729 it was suddenly requisitioned as a covering for a military cart in need of canvas, from which peril it was rescued by a Commissary of Police; but again, in 1794, it was in danger of being cut up and used as a decoration during a civic festival, from which fate

it was happily once more rescued. In 1803 it was taken by order of the First Consul Napoleon for exhibition in Paris, but returned to Bayeux the next year. When, in 1814, Mr. Hudson Gurney saw it, it was coiled round a winch (Fig. 1), or, as he described it, "A machine like that which lets down buckets into a well," and was exhibited to visitors by being drawn out over a table. Mr. Dawson Turner, writing two years later, said that the necessary rolling and unrolling was performed with so little attention that the tapestry would have been wholly ruined in the course of half a century if left under

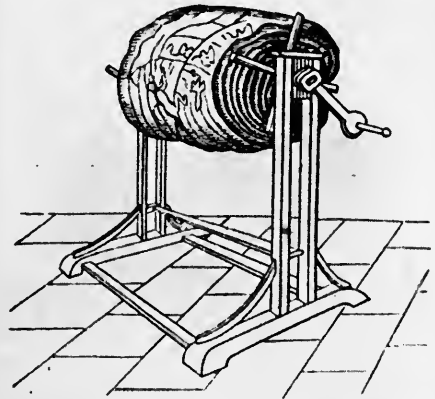


FIG. 1.—SHOWING THE FORMER MODE OF EXHIBITION BY MEANS OF A WINCH.

its then management. He describes the tapestry-roll as being injured at the beginning and very ragged towards the end, where several figures had completely disappeared, and adds that the worsted was unravelling in many intermediate parts. Later on the end is described as a mere bundle of rags (Fig. 2).

To ascertain the extent of the restoration of the tapestry since its discovery, one must necessarily have recourse to the descriptions and drawings of it which exist. The earliest known is that which was found in the cabinet of the antiquary M. Foucault (an ex-Intendant of Normandy, 1688-1704) in 1721, the exact date and origin of which is unknown. It

was this drawing which, in the hands of M. Lancelot and Father Montfaucon, led to the discovery of the original work; but the delineation only covered a small portion of the design. Father Montfaucon published an engraving of the tapestry, so far as it was then known from M. Foucault's drawing, in his *Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, Part I., 1729. The first representation of the remainder was made by Antoine Benoît upon copper, by the instruction of Father

We believe that these plates became the basis of all the subsequently published plates, down to the year 1816-17, when the celebrated antiquarian draughtsman Charles Stothard was commissioned by the Society of Antiquaries of London to make as perfect a drawing of the tapestry as its dilapidated condition would admit. This was engraved by Basire, and still remains one of the most authentic representations of the tapestry as it appeared in the time of Stothard, the later



FIG. 2.—MODERN MODE OF EXHIBITION OF THE TAPESTRY ON BOTH SIDES OF CASES IN THE UPPER TIERS IN THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AT BAYEUX.

Montfaucon, who gave him orders to reduce it to a given size, but to alter nothing. Father Montfaucon published it in a series of plates in the second volume of his *Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, Part II., 1730. These plates are by no means so inaccurate as they have been represented, and it is by studying them and the former engraving from M. Foucault's drawing with the tapestry that one can alone recognize the original work from the subsequent series of restorations.

photographic copies having taken over all the subsequent restorations which have been made.

To return to the year 1729, the tapestry had not long been discovered before the destructive hand of the "restorer" was set to work. M. Benoît had freely and legitimately indicated in his etchings, by means of dotted or broken lines, such of the missing parts of the embroidery as he believed to have formerly existed.

To commence an examination of the

actual restoration of the embroidery, let us take the first compartment of the tapestry, that of Edward the Confessor conversing with

alone sufficient to indicate. The first word of the next compartment was mutilated, and has since been restored as "Ubi." Father



FIG. 3 (a).—M. FOUCAULT'S DRAWING (circa 1721).

two of his chieftains (Fig. 3, a, b, c). Formerly the title or inscription above the Confessor's head consisted merely of the word "Rex"

Montfaucon noticed its absence, and said that the mutilated word was obviously "Edward" (or presumably a contraction of



FIG. 3 (b).—SHOWING ADDITION OF THE WORD "EDWARD" (STOTHARD, 1817).

on the left side thereof. The word "Edward," as we see it, on the right side of the head, did not then exist, as, indeed, the form of the lettering and orthography is

it), and restored the terminal mutilated letters in the plate as "RD." The tapestry soon after was considered by the Cathedral chapter to be in need of "relining," and this

operation initiated the opportunity of effecting the *first* restoration. The tapestry, which was then in two pieces, was finely drawn together into one, the word "Edward" (not *Eadwardus*) was inserted on the right side of the Confessor's head, and the mutilated letters made into "BI" instead of "RD." Again, later on in the design, where Bishop Odo is represented rallying the Norman troops, the title formerly existed as *Eps̄ Odo Baculum Tenens comfor*, and Father Montfaucon remarked that the rest of the sentence "is effaced," but that it undoubtedly was *Comfortat Francos*. Later on, however, the Bishop of Bayeux wrote to Lancelot, presumably at Benoit's suggestion,

restoration of the tapestry itself, and almost apologizes for his temerity for introducing a suggested restoration, like Benoit, by means of dotted or broken lines upon his plates (see *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi.).

Stothard dealt apparently so reverently with his subject that one is surprised to hear of pieces of the tapestry in his possession, one of which had been cut clean out of the upper border with a semi-lunar cut, as if hurriedly done with a pair of scissors. Mrs. Stothard, in 1818, then on her first honeymoon, has lately denied the not too soft impeachment levelled at her (*Times*, September 24, 1881); but it is significant that Stothard in his plate showed the missing



FIG. 3 (c).—SHOWING ADDITION OF MOUSTACHE TO THE SUPPOSED FIGURE OF HAROLD AND RESTORATION OF THE WORD "VBI."

that the words might be restored as *Comfortat Pueros*, a free translation of which would be "Odo holding a mace cheers up the lads." The tapestry was accordingly so restored, to the wonderment of posterity! But, besides the examples, a whole host of restorations were effected upon the tapestry, following, as to details, the suggestion of Benoit as indicated by means of the dotted or broken lines in his plates. The years following between the lining of the tapestry and the time of Stothard probably included the greatest period of obliteration of the already much-restored embroidery, owing to the want of method in its casual exhibition. Stothard seems to have effected no actual

portion *in situ*, and in its proper design, without any trace of mutilation, whereas the restoration effected on the tapestry depicts a variation of the original, which the British Government has courteously purchased and returned to the custodian of the tapestry. However, Stothard's work bears the stamp of conscientiousness and ability, although we must remember that his work includes the former restorations, without distinction from the original work. We only remark one slight occasion, when a more recent restorer has caught him at fault in a minor matter on the plate X.: he restores "H. stinga" as "Hastinga," whereas the later restorer has rightly put "Hestinga" (*m*). One of

Stothard's chief restorations, or suggested restorations, was that in which he identifies the mutilated word or name in the margin of the tapestry as "EUSTATIUS." Only an



FIG. 4 (a).—BENOÎT (1730).

"E" which (with the "T" he discovered) and the final "TIUS" are shown by Stothard as remaining, but the letters are in alternate colouring (green and buff), and by allotting



FIG. 4 (b).—STOTHARD'S RESTORATION (1818), ADOPTED BY RESTORER OF TAPESTRY IN 1842. STOTHARD ADDED THE LETTERS "E.T." TO THE TITLE, AND ADDED A MOUSTACHE TO THE FIGURE, AND RESTORED THE BANNER STAFF.

letters to the vacant space he supplied a solution of the four missing letters, and suggested Eustace of Boulogne as the person depicted beneath. The figure of the knight below carries a gonfalon, or a banner, in front of Duke

William, and he might well have been taken for Tostein le Blanc, the standard-bearer at the Battle of Hastings, especially as, according to some contemporary accounts, Eustace of Boulogne did not behave in that gallant manner in which the figure is depicted. But Stothard shows him wearing a moustache, a thing unique among the Norman knights of the tapestry. Now Eustace, second Count of Boulogne, nicknamed *Aux Grenons*, was, as his nickname implies, remarkable for this unusual feature; and although we are not aware whether Stothard knew this, we should feel more comfortable as to this identification, if this moustache had appeared in former drawings, which, unfortunately, it does not.

(To be concluded.)



Bury St. Edmunds: Notes and Impressions.

BY THE REV. II. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.,
LITT.D.

(Concluded from p. 216.)

ELAND, the antiquary, was here, about 1538, in search of ancient books and records, and a letter is extant, preserved in the Appendix to the fourth book of his *Itinerary*, in which we read: "And where as Master Leylande at this præsent tyme cummith to Byri to see what Bookes be lefte in the Library there, or translated thens ynto any other corner of the late monastery, I shaul desity yow right readily to forder his cause," etc. Referring to this visit, Camden quotes Leland's impressions in the following terms: "A city more neatly seated the sun never saw, so curiously doth it hang upon a gentle descent, with a little river upon the east side; nor a monastery more noble, whether one considers the endowments, largeness, or unparalleled magnificence. One might think even the monastery alone a city, so many gates it has (some whereof are brass), so many towers, and a church than which nothing can be more magnificent: as appendages to which there are three more" (now

only two) "in the same churchyard, of admirable beauty and workmanship." The library in which Leland prosecuted his search for rare and curious books was built by Abbot William Curteys (1429-45) about 1430. Its site is now unknown, but "his work is worth commemorating," says Mr. J. W. Clark in *The Care of Books* (p. 108), "as another instance of the great fifteenth-century movement in monasteries for providing special rooms for books." Many other instances, as at Winchester, Worcester, and St. Albans, are noted by that author in his admirable monograph on this subject. Having built his library, Abbot Curteys drew up careful regulations for the use of the books, which may be seen in Mr. Montague R. James's paper on Bury Abbey Library, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Mr. Clark gives the rules drawn up for the Cluniacs, Cistercians, Augustinians, and other Orders (*op. cit.*, pp. 66 *et seq.*), which are very similar the one to the other, and show the intense reverence with which books were regarded in the days when each copy had to be laboriously produced by hand, and when months, and even years, were spent in the illumination of special books, such as Gospels, service-books, etc.

Before special rooms or libraries were built for books and study, the cloister was devoted to reading and writing, as well as to converse and recreation. Usually one side was set apart for this purpose, and the space contained by each window looking out on to the central court was partitioned off and arranged for the use of a single monk. This was the case at Bury, where the south side of the cloister, that nearest the church, was fitted up in this way, the other three sides being left free for traffic. These partitions were called "carrells"; no trace of them remains at Bury, but at Gloucester they are still almost perfect, and might be used to-day. "In the south cloister at Gloucester," says Mr. Clark, "there is a splendid series of twenty stone carrells, built between 1370 and 1412. There is no trace of any woodwork, or of any bookpress having ever stood near them. The easternmost carrell, however, differs a good deal from the others, and it may have been used as a book-closet. Each carrell must have closely resembled a modern

sentry-box, with this difference that one side was formed by a light of the window looking into the cloister-garth, opposite to which was the door of entrance. The seat would be on one side of the carrell, and the desk on the other." The earliest mention of carrells is in the customary of Abbot Ware of Westminster, about 1275. At Bury the destruction of the carrells is mentioned among the other outrages in the riots of 1327 (*op. cit.*, pp. 96 *et seq.*). Before the cloister windows were glazed the studiously inclined among the monks were sometimes much hampered by cold and bad weather. Orderic closes the fourth book of his *Ecclesiastical History* with a lament that he must lay aside the work for the winter; and a monk of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, has recorded his discomforts in a Latin couplet which seems to imply that in a place so inconvenient as a cloister all seasons were equally destructive of serious work—

In vento minime pluvia nive sole sedere
Possumus in clauastro nec scribere neque studere—

which we will translate, improving on Mr. Clark:

As we sit here in wind, rain, snow, and sun,
Nor writing nor reading in cloister is done.

But things improved after glass was introduced. At Bury part of the cloister had "painted windows, representing the sun, moon, and stars, and the occupations of the months"; and when the library was once built study became no longer a hardship, but an easy and pleasant toil.

As we think over the various occupations of the monks of Bury, and see them in imagination pursuing their multifarious avocations, in the busy hours between the frequent services, some going to the farm, some to the garden, some to study and the copying of manuscripts, or, as in the case of Jocelin, to the composition of a chronicle, destined, though the modest writer knew it not, to be a monument *are perennius*, and as we watch the various officials attending to their several duties, we must not forget one very important part of the work incumbent on a monastic house—that of the schools. Here the youth of the town were trained in the humanities and in craftsmanship, and fitted to fulfil the functions of loyal and capable citizens of the State, and children of Mother Church.

Dr Jessopp, in his paper on Bury, contained in his *Studies by a Recluse*, pictures one side of the cloister as used for the purposes of a school; this would be the same side as that devoted to study, and it certainly was so at Westminster.

His words are worth quoting: "The four sides of this arcade or cloister were used for different purposes. In one of the walks the school was held, and I think it very probable that if such removal of the rubbish as I have hinted at were made, you would find here, as you may see at Westminster and at Norwich, not only the stone cupboards in which the school-books were kept, but the marks of the boys' games actually remaining on the stone benches and pavements. Yes! it is quite certain that little boys in the monastic schools played at marbles, and were in the habit of working holes into the solid wall when the monks' backs were turned."

However, at Bury we know where the school actually was, so the "little boys" probably did *not* play at marbles in the cloister! "On a small scale," says Mr. Gordon Hill in a paper contributed to the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association in 1865, on "The Antiquities of Bury," "the school of the monastery was usually held in a part of the wing of the building extending from the transept of the church." It was so here originally, and was situated between the north transept and the monks' parlour and dormitory and the infirmary, which enclosed a small cloister-garth, as may be judged from the mention of three boys of the school who saw (*circa* 1095) from a window of the infirmary (the adjoining building to the north) the Bishop of Rochester—Radulph—confirming the people on the spot where St. Andrew's Chapel afterwards stood in the monks' cemetery. Abbot Samson removed the school to a position east of St. Margaret's Gate, now destroyed, and, as Jocelin tells us, purchased stone houses in the town for the purpose. His account is confirmed by one of the registers, which also hands down to us some of the rules of the foundation. The scholars, whether rich or poor, were to be free of payment from *conductione domus*, and forty poor clerks free of all payment to the masters for their learn-

ing, in which number were first to be taken relatives of the monks, and the rest to be filled up as the master should appoint. One of the scholars of Bury was Richard de Bury, afterwards Bishop of Durham, and the author of the *Philobiblon*, or treatise on the love of books, which was completed in 1345.

The only one of the good works performed by the monks which survived the Dissolution was their educational work. No part of the confiscated abbey lands or funds was, however, devoted to the cause. As in other instances, the grammar school, which was founded by King Edward VI. in 1550, and which was the first of thirty such foundations, was endowed "with several lands of dissolved chantries" only. Bury Grammar School, situated first in Eastgate Street, and transferred to Northgate Street in 1650, celebrated its tercentenary in 1850, when a sermon was preached by Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London; and now, at the end of 357 years, it is still carrying out the pious purposes of its founder.

It has been distinguished for many noted *alumni*, among whom may be mentioned Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and afterwards a Non-juror; Kemble, the editor of *Beowulf* and historian of the Anglo-Saxons; besides two—Brundish, 1773, and Alderson, 1809—who were both Senior Wranglers and Senior Classics at Cambridge, the latter of whom was the famous Baron of the Exchequer.

It is time that we now devote a brief space to the men who form the chief glory of Bury Abbey in modern eyes—Abbot Samson and his biographer, Jocelin of Brakelonde; for if Bury was fortunate in securing the services of such an Abbot, the Abbot was still more fortunate in his biographer, and more fortunate still are we in that we not only have the gossiping monk's most human document itself, but that, when first published by the Camden Society in 1840, it should have fallen under the notice of the Sage of Chelsea, and should have been enshrined for all time in the pages of *Past and Present*, where it probably comes under the notice of most English readers for the first time. It was so with the writer, and, as he sat once more amid the ruins

many a glowing phrase of Carlyle's inimitable style recurred to his mind.

The facts of Abbot Samson's life may be summarily recalled. He was born at Tottington, near Thetford, in the first year of the reign of King Stephen, 1135, and was taken by his mother on a pilgrimage to Bury in 1144, in consequence of a dream he had had, in which he saw himself "standing before the gates of the cemetery of the church of St. Edmund, and the devil, with outspread arms, preparing to seize him, had not St. Edmund, standing by, taken him in his arms, whereupon he screamed, 'St. Edmund, save me!' and, thus calling upon him whose name he had never heard, awoke." After studying in Paris and visiting Rome, about 1160 he returned to England, and became a monk about 1166. In 1175 he was made master of the novices at Bury (Jocelin having entered the monastery in 1173), and in 1180 he wrote his work *De Miraculis Sancti Edmundi*.

In 1180 Abbot Hugh died, and in 1182 Samson was appointed Abbot, and ruled the convent with judgment and prudence till his death in 1211, "in the fourth year of the Interdict," in consequence of which he was buried at first in unconsecrated ground *in pratello*, whence in 1214 his body was removed and re-interred in the chapter-house. Thus the last years of the aged Abbot were saddened by the cessation of all public worship in his beloved abbey; the altars were stripped and the church doors closed, in view of the Interdict hurled at the recalcitrant John by Pope Innocent III., and his sun went down in darkness and gloom. But not before he had proved himself a right noble Englishman and a worthy supporter of the rights, privileges, and honours of St. Edmund. In 1150 a great fire had destroyed the conventual buildings—Abbot's palace, refectory, dormitory, the old infirmary and chapter-house—and these had soon been restored; but it remained for Samson to rebuild the abbey church and the great tower, which he did with much magnificence and a lavish expenditure of money. He was a favourite of King Richard I., whom he visited during his imprisonment by Leopold of Austria, and contrived to keep on good terms even with the rapacious John, who supported him in a

quarrel he had with his monks in 1199, and ratified a charter he had granted to St. Saviour's Hospital at Babwell. But were it not for his chronicler Abbot Samson would have sunk into the dim vistas of the past, with little more chance of immortality than the rest of his brethren who, at Bury and elsewhere, ruled the religious houses of England during the Middle Ages. In the pages of Jocelin both "chronicler" and "chronicled" are living figures, and the gossiping narrative of the Bury monk is as vital and vivid in its picture of a central figure of the twelfth century as are the pages of Boswell in their picture of the great lexicographer of the eighteenth century. The latest edition of Jocelin lies before us as we write, published in that excellent series, "The King's Classics," by Alexander Moring, and edited by Sir Ernest Clarke, M.A., F.S.A., and to its pages we would refer our readers; but we cannot refrain from a few telling quotations both from the Chronicle itself and from Carlyle's comments thereon. As regards Jocelin, we agree with his latest editor that Carlyle's appreciation of him cannot be bettered: "An ingenious and ingenuous, a cheery-hearted, innocent, yet withal shrewd, noticing, quick-witted man, and from under his monk's cowl has looked out on the narrow section of the world in a really human manner . . . of patient, peaceable, loving, ever-smiling nature, open for this or that . . . also he has a pleasant wit, and loves a timely joke, though in mild, subdued manner. A learned, grown man, yet with the heart as of a good child." And what can be better than these remarks on the Chronicle and its hero: "One of the things that strikes us most in these old monastic books, written, evidently, by pious men, is this, that there is almost no mention of 'personal religion' in them; that the whole gist of their thinking and speculation seems to be 'the privileges of our Order' . . . 'God's honour' (meaning the honour of our Saint), and so forth. . . . How is this? Jocelin and the rest have as yet nothing of 'Methodism,' no doubt or even root of doubt. Religion is not a diseased self-introspection, an agonizing inquiry. Their duties are clear to them, the way of supreme good plain, and they are travelling on it. Religion lies over

them like an all-embracing, heavenly canopy, an atmosphere which is not spoken of, which in all things is presupposed without speech." And again: "Our religion is not yet a horrible, restless doubt, still less a far horribler composed cant, but a great heaven-high unquestionability, interpenetrating the whole of life. We are here to testify that this earthly life, and its riches and possessions, and good and evil ways, are not intrinsically a reality at all, but *are* a shadow of realities eternal, infinite . . . and man's little life has duties that are great, and go up to heaven and down to hell." And as regards Samson himself when he was made Abbot: "A personable man of seven-and-forty; stout-made, stands erect as a pillar, with bushy eyebrows, the eyes of him burning into you in a really strange way; the face massive, grave, with 'a very eminent nose'; his head almost bald, its auburn remnants of hair and the copious ruddy beard getting slightly streaked with grey" . . . "a thoughtful, firm-standing man—much loved by some, not loved by all, his clear eyes flashing into you in an almost inconvenient way." And this, again, in reference to Samson's early difficulties with his monks, and the efforts he made, as soon as he found himself firmly in the saddle, to rid the convent of its debts and repair its ruined buildings: "This Samson had served a right good apprenticeship to governing—viz., the harshest slave-apprenticeship to obeying. To learn obeying is the fundamental art of governing." And: "The clear-beaming eyesight of Abbot Samson . . . penetrates gradually to all nooks, and of the chaos makes a kosmos or ordered world. He arranges everywhere, struggles unweariedly to arrange," knowing that "man is the missionary of order, the servant of God and of the universe."

Jocelin tells us how "that which I have heard and seen have I taken in hand to write, which in our days has come to pass in the church of St. Edmund, from the year when the Flemings were taken captive without the town" (*i.e.*, 1173, when the younger Henry had organized a revolt against his father, which was joined by many of the barons, including Earl Hugh Bigod of Norfolk, and Earl Robert de Beaumont of Leicester, who had landed in Suffolk at the

head of a force of Flemings, and was defeated at Fornham, near Bury, and the revolt easily suppressed, all which may be read in the interesting pages of Miss Kate Norgate's *England under the Angevin Kings*, ii., 150-156), "at which time I took upon me the religious habit; and I have mingled in my narration some evil deeds by way of warning, and some good by way of profit." So the good monk begins, and well has he carried out his promise. We see Samson, above all, in all phases of his career, the masterful, impetuous, and yet wise and generous man, nick-named the "*Norfolk barrator*" — *i.e.*, litigious person (Norfolk being celebrated for its fondness for law-suits), from his determination to uphold at all costs the rights of St. Edmund and his own, speaking always in his broad Norfolk dialect, which his humble origin made him partial to, winning his way by slow degrees, by his own unaided merit, to the highest position, and then maintaining it with justice and kind severity for nearly thirty years, and winning the esteem and, more than that, the love of his subordinates, before he is called away. We see him in his habit as he lived, riding on his palfrey at the head of his retinue to receive his royal and noble visitors, keeping his keen eye on every detail of the convent management, attending to the estates, enlarging and beautifying the church and precincts; and at every point we feel that we are in contact, not with a mere lay-figure, but with a man of living flesh and blood. So old Jocelin rambles on, caring nothing for chronological exactitude, until at length his book closes, just when Samson has been summoned across the seas to advise King John on a brief sent by the Pope as to the dispensation of certain Crusaders from their vows in 1203; and, to quote Carlyle for the last time: "Jocelin's Boswellian narrative, suddenly shorn thin by the scissors of Destiny, *ends*. There are no words more. The miraculous hand that held all this theatric machinery suddenly quits hold; impenetrable time-curtains rush down; our real phantasmagory of St. Edmundsbury plunges into the bosom of the twelve century again, and all is over. Monks, Abbot, hero-worship, government, obedience, and St. Edmund's shrine, vanish like Mirza's vision,

and there is nothing left but a mutilated black ruin amid green botanic expanses, and oxen, sheep, and dilettanti pasturing in their places."

So meditating, we prepared to go; but first we remembered to give a passing glance to the spot where, four years ago, on the site of the chapter-house, five stone coffins with skeletons were discovered in the position assigned in a Bury MS. to five of the Abbots, one of which undoubtedly contained the remains of Abbot Samson.

Little time remained to view the other beauties of Bury, including the Moyses Hall, now used as the Borough Museum, but supposed to have been a Jewish dwelling-house of the early twelfth century, and as such almost the only specimen in England. The outside has been much modernized, but the interior contains a beautiful crypt-like hall, having arches of stone springing from squat pillars, with cushion capitals supporting a groined roof.

The Jews were finally expelled from England, after long-continued oppressions and exactions, in 1290, not to return till the time of Cromwell, three and a half centuries afterwards. Moyses Hall would then be nearly 200 years old. Dr. Margoliouth, in a paper on "The Vestiges of the Historic Anglo-Hebrews in East Anglia," holds that it was not a private dwelling, but a synagogue, and says: "Moyes Hall is a fair specimen of synagogues built in East Anglia about the time of Henry I. It was known among its original possessors as 'the synagogue of Moses,' and was no doubt a Jewish place of worship. It corresponds in its architectural details with the oldest existing synagogue in Europe—that of Prague. I am of opinion that the whole side of the market-place belonged to the synagogue establishment, including a seminary, official residences, etc.—in fact, a sort of Hebrew Abbey of Bury."

But the glory of Bury is to-day, as it has ever been, the abbey. Pack-horses and chariots and coaches have given place to the railway and the motor-car. We have no time for architecture now; but these majestic remains of departed grandeur tell us what art sanctified by religion was capable of in its best period, and as we take a last lingering

look at the great gateway and the Norman tower on leaving the town, our regret is tempered by remembrance of the poet's words:

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams. . . .

Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon

* * * * *

'Gainst the hot season—
And such, too, is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read:
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

NOTE ON ST. EDMUND THE KING.

As stated in the text, Edmund is commonly said to have been murdered by the Danes at Hoxne, in Suffolk. Lord Francis Hervey, however, in his edition of Reyce's *Suffolk in the Seventeenth Century*, has devoted a long note to an exhaustive and searching analysis of the whole story, together with a critical examination of all the authorities, and he concludes that the tradition is at fault. The Saxon Chronicle, under 871, merely says: "In this year the army rode over Mercia into East Anglia, and took winter quarters at Thetford, and in that winter King Edmund fought against them, and the Danes gained the victory, and slew the King." Asser's account implies that Edmund died on the field of battle, wherever that was. Abbo's* only authority for the life and death of Edmund was Dunstan, and Dunstan had his tale a *quodam decrepito sene*, who came to Athelstan's Court about 937, sixty-seven years after the battle, and swore that he had been Edmund's armour-bearer on that fatal day. The rest of the chroniclers and Abbot Samson simply follow Abbo's tale, and the conclusion is that we do not know the circumstances of Edmund's death, or of his first sepulture. Lord Francis Hervey suggests Hailesdon, near Bromeswell, as the site of the battle, and says: "May not Halgeston (Domesday Book), Hollesley, Hailesdon, or

* Abbot of Fleury; wrote *Life of St. Edmund*, circa 985.

Hallesdene signify respectively the stow or place, the lea, or the down or dene of the Hallows or Holies—*i.e.*, of the Christian soldiers who fell with their King in battle against the heathen?"*

As regards St. Edmund's canonization, Lord Francis Hervey also says: "Mr. Carlyle, in *Past and Present*, countenances, or has originated, the view that St. Edmund was canonized by papal decree, 'till, at length, the very Pope and Cardinals at Rome were forced to hear of it, and they, summing up as correctly as they could . . . the general verdict of mankind, declared that he was gone, as they conceived, to God above, and reaping his reward there.'

"It does not, however, appear that such procedure was observed. . . . As regards Edmund of East Anglia, the 'cult' following upon the occurrence of miracles is thought to have established the attribution of sanctity without the authorization of formal proceedings such as became usual in a later age.

"To sum up. Of Edmund as fact, as historical figure, we know next to nothing. Of Edmund as ideal, we are much more certain." . . . In him "the religious ideal of meekness, devotion, and purity became mingled with the secular ideal of manly valour and martial prowess . . . mighty to save the sick, the suffering, the penitent, and the oppressed."

Possessing this double ideal, it is no longer surprising that "the great abbey drew round itself wealth and power, and brought the most proud and haughty monarchs to tremble at its shrine; drew a considerable town around it; expelled all spiritual jurisdiction that it might reign supreme; became the chief secular power in the county; filled the place with some of the finest architectural triumphs of succeeding ages — Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular; made it an object of ambition to the greatest noble to belong to the fraternity, and to be buried within its hallowed walls; and all this on

* Curiously enough, Hollinshed makes "Eglesdun" the place to which St. Edmund's body was taken, and says: "Where afterwards a faire monastery was builded by one Bishop Alwyn, and changing the name of the place, it was after called St. Edmund's-bury." But Hollinshed, like the rest of the chroniclers, was not critical.

account of its possessing the body of an obscure and petty king of East Anglia who had been slain by the Danes."*



Some Old Ulster Towns.

BY WILLIAM J. FENNEL, M.R.I.A.

IV. DONEGAL.

WHERE THE MASTERS WROTE.



THE town of Donegal, the "fort of the strangers," and the capital of ancient Tyrconnell, is seated on the river Eske, where it delivers its waters into the deep inland bay of Donegal. The modern town is small, well built, and is the centre of a flourishing market trade.

The associations which cling round it are those of a brilliant, heroic dash for freedom on the part of the Irish Princes of O'Donnell in the reign of Elizabeth, ending in a melancholy failure brought about more from treachery and jealousy within than from the soldierly merits of the English commanders.

The castle of the O'Donnells is in the town, and is a well preserved ruin of Perpendicular and Jacobin workmanship of a later date than the time of occupation by the last Irish prince. The O'Donnell estates, being confiscated, passed into the hands of English owners, and as a result, the castle as it now stands is the remnant of an English mansion of the time, and not the stronghold of a famous Irish chief.

As the home of Red Hugh O'Donnell and the scenes of his stirring history and many a daring venture, and the base from which he marched and inflicted many a crushing defeat on the English power, Donegal will be ever remembered in Ireland's history; but when the prince was dead, his people scattered and his home a ruin, there came an episode which connects Donegal inseparably again

* Address delivered before the Royal Archaeological Institute by Lord Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in whose family the site of the abbey is now vested.

with history as the home of the Four Masters.

One can readily understand that the place where the Masters wrote is inseparably welded with the History of Ireland, and this year (1900) the writer bent his steps towards it to make a record of the little that is left of that once prosperous Religious House, before that little vanishes away for ever. Picturesquely lying on a gentle bend formed by the Eask River as it winds down from its source—a lonely lake in Donegal—and meets the tidal waters of the estuary from the Atlantic, are a few hallowed stones, the sole remnants of a monastery round which should

crept in perilous times of devastation and cruelty the Four Masters—time honoured monks—to write a history that a nation might well be proud of.

When we remember the associations that must for all time linger around this old ruin it seems marvellous to us—and almost beyond conception—that the inhabitants of Donegal could rest satisfied in a sleepy apathy of thorough indifference, almost amounting to contempt, for what should be revered and cherished by them more than by all others.

A committee of the local inhabitants, by means of a small annual subscription of half-a-crown or five shillings a head, could have



DONEGAL ABBEY.

(Photograph by R. Welch, Belfast.)

cling for ever loving memories and deeply cherished reverence. There is a halo of peaceful glory and the tranquillity of age quietly spreading over the broken arches and crumbling gables as with an air of dreamy pathos the ruin seems to gaze towards the setting sun over a scene which looks like an enchanted dream—waters with verdant banks and clustering islands, rich with manifold colours, glistening in reflected rays of light—and peaceful beyond expression.

Such was once the ideal site selected by an Irish prince for the followers of St. Francis of Assisi on which to found their home, and back to those well loved, but crumbling, walls

kept these walls in preservation—yet so thoroughly dead are they to the fact of possessing at their door a great treasure that during the past year the east gable has been allowed to fall in, carrying with it the head of the east or sanctuary window, and not a hand stretched out to save it!

Had we seen, as we entered, a noble Celtic Cross richly worked in the chastely subtle beauties of our native art, erected to the memory of Michael O'Clery, and then come on a ruin cared for and preserved with the same love and protection that so distinguishes the great monastic ruins of England, we would not have been surprised. We do not

look for restorations, but we expect—we had almost said we demand—preservations, and in their stead we find neglect and desolation that is positively degrading.

It is now over two centuries and a half since the "Four Masters" completed their labours, and ever since then the site seems to have been a general burying-ground, and while we honour the desire to repose in such hallowed earth, we regret the uncontrolled scramble for every inch of it which has thrown up the soil into shapeless and unkempt masses—in some places to over four feet above the original level of the floor line.

Under this floor line, most possibly in the sanctuary, were laid to rest the remains of some of Ireland's princes and illustrious great.

First in honour was the founder, O'Donnell, who died in 1505, whom the Masters describe as "the full moon of hospitality and nobility of the north, and the most eminent for agreeable manners, feats of arms, the best man for either peace or war, and the most distinguished of the Irish in Ireland in his time for Government, laws and regulations, for throughout Tirconnell during his time no watching was kept, and the people only closed the doors to keep out the wind." He also erected the first Castle in Donegal. Here also rested Murrough O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin.

This Irish nobleman joined the English, and led the attack on Ballyshannon in 1597, and "on his horse outside the soldiers, he was in the centre and in the depth of the river, protecting them from being drowned and encouraging them past him, but fate ordained that he was directly aimed at by one of O'Donnell's men by a shot of a ball at the separation of his mail armour in the arm pit—and it passed through the other arm pit; he could not be helped until he fell from his horse in the depth of the stream and was immediately drowned." We notice here how the "Masters," in the greatness of their generous natures, could pause to praise an enemy, and they proceed to relate how much he was mourned by all.

The body was recovered after the defeat of his force by the Cistercians of Asseroe near Ballyshannon, and buried by them in their monastery, but the Franciscans of

Donegal claimed it "because it was in the monastery of St. Francis in his own country that his ancestors were buried;" finally they made good their claim, and after three months the body was exhumed and reverently placed to rest. How long these noble remains rested it is not for us to say, but with the floors rooted out and strangers burying in every available place—both inside and out—they may have mingled with those of many a humble brother owing to the constant disturbance of the place. Possibly the unburied portion of a skull, which we accidentally crushed under foot in this neglected God's acre, may have roofed "the palace of the soul" of one of the truly great. We hope that ere long the grave may again yield them that quietude which is now-a-days associated with it.

So much has this abbey suffered from contending armies and careless people that its ground plan is almost blotted out, and it is with great difficulty that portions of it can be traced with any degree of certainty. Still, we went to work to survey it, with the hope that our efforts might lead to some attempt to save what little is left, if not by local energy—if any such can be still found in Donegal—then by the Board of Works.

This monastery was founded for the Franciscans of Strict Observance in the year 1474 by Hugh Roe, "The Great O'Donnell," son of Nial Garve O'Donnell, Prince of Tirconnell, and by his wife Fíone-Ualla, daughter of Connor-na-Srona O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, and by them dedicated to God. It flourished till 1601, a period of 127 years—short for a monastic existence—but full of life and vigour, the brethren following the footsteps of St. Francis—for good works to the poor first—and all others after; and when the final storm swept over it, with fire and merciless hatred, more than one thousand victims perished miserably in its destruction (Doherty). This occurred in 1601, when it was invested by the English.

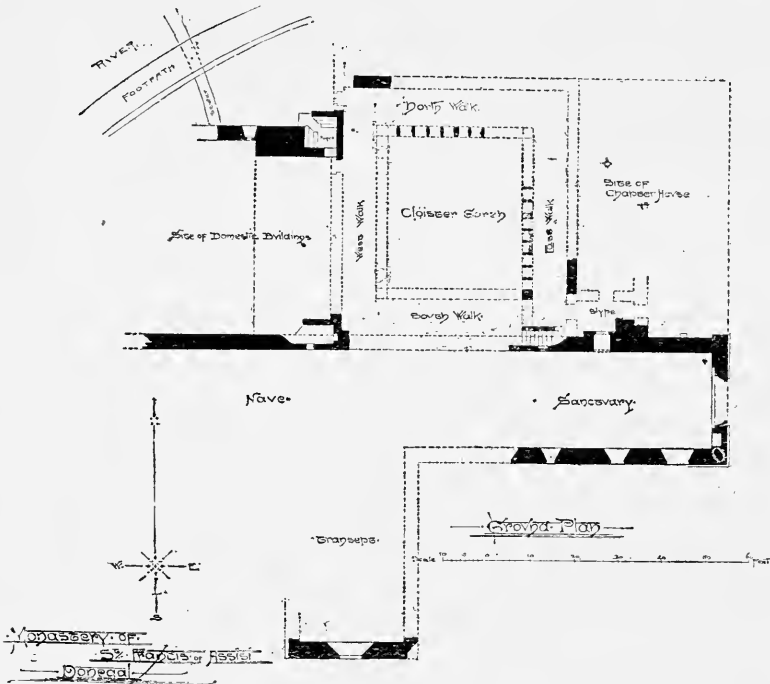
The brethren fled on the approach of the hostile forces—some to die in the wilds of Donegal—some by sea to distant lands, where Irish Colleges offered them asylums and the repose which was denied at home. The monastery was plundered of all it held sacred and converted into a garrison, only to

be destroyed by an explosion of the powder stored by the troops, which wrecked the buildings and dealt death broadcast. In this the Irish mind traced the hand of God chastising.

The Masters record that the powder ignited "so that it burned the boarded chambers and the stone and wooden buildings of the entire monastery." That part of the establishment should consist of wooden buildings is not to be wondered at. Such

monks wander back to say mass in old neglected ruins of their Order with that true love which time, adversity, and trouble have only made deeper and stronger. Can we then wonder that the Four Masters, in the evening of their lives, also turned their faces to this most perfect spot on earth in order to complete their last and greatest work?

This monastery does not seem to have been affected by the Dissolution, as its destruction was in 1602, in the reign of



DONEGAL ABBEY: GROUND PLAN.

exist even in these days, and under circumstances where stone and mortar can more readily be obtained than in 1601.

With the famous flight of the Chiefs of O'Donnell—degraded, as some said, to the rank of English Earls—came the Plantation, and this great centre of religious thought and teaching became a thing of the past; but no persecution can extinguish a monk's love for the cloister and its seclusion, and if many wandered back to linger beside it or look at its old walls who can blame them?

The writer has seen many Franciscan

Elizabeth, up to which date it was occupied by the Order.

At this time the O'Donnell Chief was in Spain seeking the assistance of Philip III. to restore his fallen fortunes. He died on September 10, 1602. The changed condition of the loved Tirconnell following upon his death is best told in the Masters' own words:

"Mournful was the condition of the men of Ireland after the death of O'Donnell, for their energy and spirit was broken down; they exchanged their courage for cowardice, their greatness for weakness of mind, and

their pride for servility ; their success, bravery, valour, chivalry, triumph, and battle sway, forsook them after his death ; they gave up all hopes of relief, so that the greater part of them were obliged to seek refuge amongst enemies and strangers, while others of them were scattered and dispersed, not only throughout Ireland, but through foreign countries, in general as poor, indigent, wretched wanderers ; and other parties of them sold their military services to foreigners, so that immense numbers of these freeborn noble sons of the men of Ireland were slain and destroyed in various distant foreign countries and strange places, and unhereditary graveyards became their burial-places in consequence of the death of that one man who departed from them—Red Hugh O'Donnell."

This prince was only twenty-nine years old when he died, and under the chancel floor of the Monastery of St. Francis, at Valladolid, he found a more peaceful grave than his ancestors did in turbulent Donegal ; even though, as the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, says, "it was far, far away from the dear old abbey by the sea at Donegal, where his fathers sleep."

It is, as we have said, difficult to make anything like a perfect ground plan of the monastery, but what we have done shows that, owing to the nature of the site, which seems to have been limited on the south for some reason, the buildings hugged the line of shore, thereby placing the cloister-garth and some of the more domestic buildings on the north and west sides.

The church proper was perfectly oriented and lighted from the east end and south side.

The east window was tall, well-proportioned, and was filled in with tracery, the two top stones of which are now thrown into the piscina, which is on the gospel side of the east wall, and it too is also half destroyed. The sill of this window has been "removed," and since the fall of the arch the ope forms a convenient "*hole in the wall*" for people who should be the custodians to walk through, a more convenient and easy mode of entrance than by going round to the old door of the cloister, or to the prior's door that leads to the sanctuary. Following the usual Franciscan rule, the church appears to have been long and narrow, over 130 feet by 22 feet 4 inches,

with a long transept of about the same width on the south side. No trace remains to indicate the existence of the usual graceful tower which generally rose from the centre of these churches, dividing the nave from the chancel. So far as we can judge, the plan in this case was forced to depart from the special rule by the limitations of the site. The north wall of the church is broken at about 45 feet from the east end, leaving a gap of 37 feet, the width of the garth, and against this gap was the south cloister, covered with a lean-to roof abutting on the church wall. At the point where the break commences in the north wall, the east cloister starts at right angles to the church, with a walk 7 feet 6 inches wide. This walk was covered by a range of buildings extending northwards and eastwards, lineable with the chancel gable. These must have comprised the Slype, Sacristy, Chapter House and Scriptorium, for it is stated that this monastery contained a fine library. The cloister continued its walk on the north and west sides and completed the rectangle. At the broken point of the church wall just referred to, the latter is thickened to contain a staircase which, starting from the south-east corner of the cloister, leads to the dormitories, etc., over the east range of buildings ; and from the Slype was the prior's door, which still remains. It is reasonable to conjecture that the church had an additional entrance for the brethren from the south cloister ; but all other evidences of doors to the church are completely lost. At the south-west angle of the cloister the wall again thickens, and holds a pair of chambers, one over the other, which may have been stores. These are sometimes referred to as the "murder holes"—a contemptible expression—and we have yet to learn that the Franciscans were an order of murderers. Another wild fancy is the existence of a subterranean passage connecting the abbey with the castle ; but this mysterious means of communication has been suggested of so many abbeys, and never having found such a passage yet, we are not inclined to believe in its existence. The wall of the cloister on the extreme north also shows evidence of a two-story range of buildings, but it is purely conjectural as to what filled up the ground on the west side

of the walk. We have, at least, a door from it, and close beside it a porch of peculiar plan, containing the commencement of two staircases, and a door, placed on the angle, leading down to some domestic building, and adjoining it is the old open sewer, still in working order, discharging under a modern walk into the Eask. The details of the architectural work are nearly all gone, and the cloister arcading is the only piece of any importance left. There is a series of well-shaped and double-chamfered pointed arches springing off semi-octagonal doubly-worked piers, whose section is carried round the arch, and whose caps and bases are skilfully moulded. Larger arches seem to have spanned the junction of the cloisters, of double orders, the inner one springing off well-worked corbels, and the cloisters are wide and well-proportioned. Such are now the dim outlines of the fast-disappearing walls, beside which, in 1632, Michael O'Clery and his companion workers built their temporary huts, in which they lived till August, 1636, while they compiled the "Annals"; and one can almost picture these venerable fathers working in the old falling cloisters for four years, and the melancholy scene of their departure from it and one another in the autumn evening when all their work was done.

It is not our intention to enter here on a description of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, or the other works of these men—those who wish can read the histories for themselves, and the originals can still be seen in the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. The Masters called their work *The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland*, but Colgan, a Donegal Franciscan father and Professor at Louvain, renamed it the *Annals of the Four Masters*, by which title the composition will be for ever known.

With the Abbey of Donegal is inseparably linked the Irish College in Louvain in Belgium, and no description of the place where the Masters wrote could be perfect without a reference to it, and no visitor to Donegal Abbey can leave those historic ruins without turning his thoughts towards this venerable and hospitable retreat of learning, as O'Clery did on that August evening in 1636.

The University of Louvain contained no less than fifty colleges, one of them being for Irish Franciscans. (This was one of the five colleges set apart for the Irish Franciscans on the continent.)

We mentioned that Hugh Roe O'Donnell went to Spain to seek military assistance, and died there. He took with him one Florence Mulconry. This Franciscan was with Hugh when he died, and to him the Irish College at Louvain owes its existence. He was appointed Archbishop of Tuam in 1608, but never visited his diocese; this, however, was not a usual procedure, but still, such cases are not entirely unknown. We have read of an Archbishop of Armagh who never saw his diocese. Mulconry died in 1629 in Spain, and his remains were transferred to Louvain and buried on the gospel side of the altar. Another great Irishman was Father Hugh Ward, a man of great research and deep learning, and who, shortly after the foundation of Louvain College, became its guardian. One day a man, well advanced in life, and knowing no Latin, knocked at the College gate and humbly requested Ward to admit him as a lay brother. This poor wanderer was no other than the high souled Michael O'Clery—the Irish "Ollamh"—one of a family of historians and poets to the great Princes of O'Donnell; but if he knew no Latin he was well versed in Irish lore and literature, and his abilities soon became apparent to the scholars of Louvain. Ward obtained permission to employ him to collect materials in Ireland for him, and this brought him back as a Franciscan to his native land, where he laboured to gather together the archives required, and one can now only with great difficulty realize his task of journeying from one end of Ireland to the other in such times and amid such dangers. While on this mission for Ward he conceived the idea of collecting and compiling the "Annals" "for the glory of God and the honour of Erin," and we have told how and where he completed this noble work. In this labour he was assisted by Fergus Mulconry, Peregrine O'Duigenan, and Peregrine O'Clery—and Conary O'Clery as Secretary.

The college lasted till the French took possession of Belgium in 1796, and the building is now an Industrial School in care

of Les Frères de la Charité de S. Joseph. Michael O'Clery, an old man when his work at Donegal was done, wandered sadly back to the peaceful college of Louvain to die, and there in 1643 he was laid to rest; but there seems to be little repose for the Irish Franciscans of that period even in the grave, for Louvain had its troublous times also, and O'Clery's grave became lost in the upheaval and confusion.

Such briefly is the place where the Masters wrote—where the great history of their country was compiled with unequalled, indomitable perseverance and under ever pressing difficulties, in hunger, poverty, and desolation; but also amidst a scene of such natural beauty that in its quietude and splendour it seemed as if it had known no trouble or evil. Before we left it we recalled the words of a great man who said, referring to another famous Irish settlement, "to abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible.

"Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present advances us in the dignity of human beings.

"Far from us and our friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery and virtue."



At the Sign of the Owl.



I HEAR of several antiquarian books of some importance which are approaching publication. It is proposed to issue as soon as possible an *Index to Wills Proved in Vice-Chancellor's Court at Cambridge, 1501-1765*. These records, which are now preserved at Peterborough Registry, throw much light on the ways of Cambridge folk during the period specified, and are a valuable source of information as

to the past history of many of the inhabitants or of those connected with the University or dependents thereon. The wills of many noteworthy persons are recorded, such as Dillingham, Mapletoft, Castel, compiler of the first Arabic Lexicon, Lowndes, the founder of the Lowndean Professorships, Wren, Bishop of Ely, and others. The work will be issued in demy octavo, and a few large paper, quarto, for subscribers only. Messrs. Phillimore and Co. will publish this month the *Gild Book of Stratford-upon-Avon*, which should be an interesting addition to the Shakespearean library. The book, which is edited by the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, contains lists of admissions to the Gild for the 130 years just before the establishment of parish registers. Another volume of interest should be a book which Mr. A. W. à Beckett has in hand, dealing with the duties of the Master of the Revels, an office dating from Plantagenet times.

A History of the Pembrokeshire Imperial Yeomanry, by Colonel F. C. Meyrick, C.B., and Lieutenant B. M. Freeman, Royal Navy, is announced for publication shortly. The work gives an account of this regiment, which is the oldest in the country, from 1794 to the present time. Among other notable incidents narrated in the work is a detailed account, with much new information, of the well-known invasion of Fishguard by the French in 1797, which we repulsed by the "Castlemartin" Yeomanry under the first Lord Cawdor. It is compiled from official papers, Record Office documents, and pay lists, and will be embellished by many interesting and hitherto unpublished illustrations, scenes and facsimiles. The volume will be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Another interesting announcement is that the Welsh Folk-Song Society, which was formed during last year's National Eisteddfod, has the first of its proposed half-yearly issues of songs almost ready for publication. The booklet will contain sixteen songs, five of them newly collected and never before published. For the Welsh words the co-operation of such authorities as Professor J. Morris Jones, the Rev. Elvet Lewis, and Llew Tegid has been secured, and many of the English

verses will be from the pen of Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, who has already rendered such valuable service to Irish folk-song. The interest and value of the book will be greatly enhanced by a critical introduction, which is expected to throw much light upon the influence of the old triple harp on the development of Welsh folk-tunes. It will suggest, among other interesting points, that the facilities which that instrument's central row of strings afforded for the playing of sharps account for the modern ring which there seems to be about some indisputably old Welsh tunes.

Many antiquaries (says the *Athenæum* of June 8) will be interested in the proposal put before the recent General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to bring Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ* up to date. This work, published in six volumes—1866-1871—gives a notice, more or less complete, of every minister who held office in the Church of Scotland from 1560 to 1839, and its value would be immensely increased by continuance up to the present time. The author, Hew Scott, finds a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography* solely on its account.

A first folio Shakespeare sold on Saturday, June 1, fetched £2,400. Although this was not a "record" price—for only three months ago Mr. Van Antwerp's copy realized £3,600—yet the appreciation in its selling value has been remarkable. Purchased in 1660 by Colonel John Lane, of Bentley Hall, Staffordshire, it descended to Colonel John Lane, of King's Bromley, and at the sale of the Lane library in 1856 it was bought for 157 guineas by Lord Gosforth. In 1884 it was sold to Mr. Toovey, the Piccadilly bookseller, for £470. Having changed hands once more, it was purchased by Mr. Abel Buckley, who was present at the sale on Saturday, when it fell to Mr. Quaritch at £2,400. It is in a red morocco binding, and measures 13 inches by 8½ inches.

I note with pleasure that Mr. F. J. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, has been elected to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in place of the late Professor Pelham. Professor Haverfield's

services to archæology, especially to that phase of it relating to the Roman occupation of this island, have been many and great.

A note in the *Periodical* for May chronicles a quaint bibliographical fact—viz., that the final copy of a book published by the Oxford University Press in 1716 at 12s. 6d., and continuously on sale at this price ever since, has been sold. The volume, which has enjoyed 191 years of uninterrupted if somewhat slow circulation, and has never undergone the indignity of being "remaindered," is Wilkins's *New Testament* in Coptic. The title-page runs: Hoc est | Novum Testamentum | Ægyptium vulgo Copticum | Ex MSS Bodlejanis descripsit | Cum Uaticanis et Parifiensibus contulit, | et in Latinum fermone convexit | David Wilkins | Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter | Oxonii | E Theatro Sheldoniano Typis et Sumptibus Academiæ, 1716.

At a recent meeting of the British Academy the Dean of Westminster read a paper on "An Unrecognised Westminster Chronicler"—i.e., the author of a chronicle which has been printed as a part of John Malvern's continuation of Higden's *Polychronicon* in vol. ix. of the Rolls Series edition. It relates to the reign of Richard II., and covers the period 1381 to 1394. The Dean pointed out that the writer shows an intimate knowledge of Westminster Abbey, and gives much information concerning it which has not yet been utilized. His story of the loss of one of the Coronation shoes, when the little King Richard was carried back to the palace in the arms of Sir Simon Burley, has recently been confirmed by a newly discovered document describing defects in the regalia—part of a batch of documents which had been mislaid since Queen Victoria's coronation seventy years ago.

Dr. J. S. Milne's long monograph on *Surgical Instruments in Greek and Roman Times* will be issued immediately from the Oxford University Press. No clear conception of a surgical operation, ancient or modern, can be formed from a written description without some previous knowledge of the instruments,

and the author points out that many interesting operations described in detail in the clinical authors are rendered obscure or quite unintelligible from lack of such knowledge. No systematic attempt to reconstruct the different instruments used by the ancients has hitherto been made, this department of archæology having received scant attention. The volume, which embodies investigations extending over several years, is illustrated.

The autograph manuscript of Gilbert White's *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, which has been in the possession of Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, M.P., since 1895, when it was put up for sale by White's descendants, will be sold at Sotheby's on July 1.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS sold yesterday old English silver, the property of the late Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, of Down Street, Piccadilly, and from other sources, the chief lots including the *Booke of Common Prayer*, London, 1635, in silver cover, chased with portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, pierced and engraved with arabesques and emblematic figures, seventeenth century, £180 (Heigham); a Charles I. plain goblet, with nearly cylindrical bowl, 8½ inches high, 11 ounces 4 dwt., 1625, at 210s. per ounce, £117 12s. (Crichton); and a Charles II. porringer, with shaped sides, embossed with a wreath of large flowers and foliage, 3¼ inches diameter, 1671, 6½ ounces, at 170s. per ounce, £55 5s. (Crichton).—*Times*, June 6.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold on May 31 and following day the under-mentioned important books and MSS.: Original Drawings of Humorous Subjects by J. F. Herring, 1831, £69; Oscar Wilde's *Duchess of Padua*, 1883, £41; Thirty-four Autograph Letters of the Earl of Beaconsfield, addressed chiefly to his Sister Sarah, 1874-80, £101; FitzGerald's *Omar Khayyám*, 1859, £41; Military Uniforms, 1771 (70), £55; Blagdon's *Memoirs of G. Morland*, 1806, £30; *Caxton's Golden Legend*, 1483 (imperfect), £480; *Benedictionale*, illuminated MS. on vellum, *Sæc. XV.*, £92; *Preces Pie*, illuminated MS. on vellum, *Sæc. XV.*, £90; *Henry VIII., Litteræ contra Lutherum*, Pynson, 1526, royal binding by John Keynes, £96; *Liturgie de l'Église*

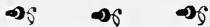
Anglicane, fine English binding, 1678, £120; Goldsmith's *Haunch of Venison*, uncut, 1776, £43; Byron's *Fugitive Pieces*, original corrected proofs for the "Hours of Idleness," Newark, Ridge, 1806, £182; Burns, *Original Letter to "Clarinda,"* and of "Clarinda" to Burns, £60 10s.; Sir W. Scott's *Original MS. of the History of Scotland* for the "Cabinet Cyclopaedia," £510; *La Fontaine, Fables Choïsies*, with arms of the Comte d'Artois, 1755-9, £140; *Bibliothèque Historiale*, fine binding by Clovis Eve, 1588, £115; *Shakespeare: First Folio*, 1623, £2,400; *Second Folio*, 1632, £140; *Third Folio*, special copy, 1663-4, £1,550; *Third Folio*, 1664, £205; *Fourth Folio*, 1685, £80; the *First Part of the Contention*, 1594, £1,910; *King Richard III.*, 1629, £80; *Merchant of Venice*, 1600, £510; *Merry Wives*, 1619, £100; *King Lear*, 1608, £250; *Hamlet*, J. Smethwicke, n.d., £180; *Othello*, 1630, £101; *Arden of Feversham*, 1592, £1,210; *London Prodigall*, 1605, £51; *A Yorkshire Tragedie*, 1619, £46. *The Andria of Terence in English*, 1588, £40; *Appius and Virginia, Comedie*, 1575, £72; *Bale's The Promises of God unto Man*, 1538, £170; *Three Lawes*, by the same, 1562, £101; *Johan Evangelist*, J. Waley, n.d., £51; *Common Conditions*, 1576, £255; *Everie Woman in her Humour*, 1609, £103; *Like will to Like*, quoth the Devil to the Collier, by Ulysian Fulwell, 1587, £101; *Gascoigne's Glasse of Government*, 1575, £97; *George à Greene the Pinner of Wakefield*, 1599, £109; *Heywood's Four P's*, n.d., £151; *John Phillip's Commedie of Patient and Meeke Giussell*, T. Colwell, n.d., £250; *Thersytes, Interlude*, J. Tysdale [15—], £130; *Warning for Faire Women*, 1509, £105; *Welth and Helth*, an enterlude [15—], £105.—*Athenæum*, June 8.

The sale of a collection of interesting old staves and maces at the Argyll Galleries, W., by Messrs. Glendining and Co., attracted a full attendance late yesterday afternoon. Bidding throughout was good, a warrant officer's pocket mace, temp. Geo. III., realizing £1 12s.; mace of office of the chief constable of Iver, 1843, £2 2s.; the hand mace of the police office, Hatton Garden, temp. Geo. II., £2 2s.; another of the public office, Bow Street, headquarters of the famous Bow Street runners, £3 10s.; the companion mace for use by the City warrant officer, £2; old warrant officer's mace, temp. William IV., £1 17s.; mace and staff of City of London on watch, temp. Geo. III., £4 2s. 6d.; staff of the old Marlborough Street court, £1 11s.; the staff of office of the head constable of Brighton, temp. Geo. III., £2 16s.; a Queen Victoria silver and ebony presentation baton, £4 10s.; and the mace of the Royal Dockyard Battalion, Portsmouth, £3.—*Globe*, June 15.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The new volume of *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*—Vol. XL. (Fourth Series, Vol. IV.)—contains a varied selection of papers. The most important is that which comes last—viz.,

the very careful and detailed report by Dr. George Macdonald and Mr. A. Park on "The Roman Forts on the Bar Hill, Dumbartonshire"—remains to which attention had been often directed during the last 200 years, but of which the thorough and systematic excavation—generously undertaken at his own expense by Mr. A. Whitelaw, of Gartshore—began only in 1902. The report, which is illustrated by four plates and many excellent figures, deserves careful study. Mr. F. R. Coles continues his "Report on Stone Circles surveyed in the North-East of Scotland"; Mr. L. McLellan Mann describes the "Exploration of the Floor of a Prehistoric Hut in Tiree," and the discovery of "A Cairn containing Sixteen Cinerary Urns" in Ayrshire. A paper rather out of the usual line is by Mr. F. C. Inglis on "A Wax Medallion, and Relative Autograph Letter of Paul Jones," which was presented to the Society in 1860. Several papers deal with discoveries in various parts of Scotland of stone cists, inscribed slabs, stone moulds, urns, and other antiquities. Bibliography is represented by a "Note on a Copy of the First Folio Shakespeare" in the Society's library. The volume, besides the usual reports, lists, and business details, contains no less than twenty-four papers, accompanied, as is the wont of this Society, by a great abundance of excellent and most useful illustrations.



From the Friends' Historical Society comes the new part of their *Journal* (Vol. IV., No. 2), containing, *inter alia*, the first instalment of "The Quaker Allusions in Samuel Pepys's *Diary*," and "Episodes in the Life of May Drummond," a remarkable Scottish lady, a fluent and popular preacher among the Friends, to whom Pope alluded in the lines:

"A simple Quaker or a Quaker's Wife
Outdo Landaff in doctrine, yea in life."

The Society has also completed, in *Journal Supplement* No. 5, the publication of *The First Publishers of Truth*, a very valuable contribution from original sources to the early history of the Quakers. This concluding part contains a very full index and some good facsimiles of documents. No. 6 of the *Journal Supplement* is an illustrated account of "John Ap John," an early Welsh Quaker propagandist, and of "Early Records of Friends in Wales," compiled by Mr. W. G. Norris.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May 16.*—Sir Edward Brabrook, Vice-President, in the chair.—The treasurer called attention to a proposal to pull down the church of St. Alphege, London Wall, which, although for the most part a comparatively recent building of no architectural value, possessed a mediæval tower of more than usual interest, as well as a fine Elizabethan monument of a former Lord Mayor of London. He accordingly moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. R. S. Mylne, and carried unanimously: "That the attention of the parishioners of St. Alphege, London Wall, be drawn to the great

artistic and historical interest of the tower of their church, and that they be asked not to agree to any scheme of union of St. Alphege with St. Mary, Aldermanbury, which does not provide for the preservation and maintenance of their tower."—Dr. Edwin Freshfield read a paper on a ruined monastery in the Kara Dag mountains of Lycaonia, illustrated by lantern-slides (taken by himself) of the curious early churches and other buildings upon the site.

May 30.—Sir Edward Brabrook, V. P., in the chair.—Mr. A. Tice Martin presented the report, which had been drawn up by Mr. Ashby, on the excavations carried on at Caerwent (Venta Silurum) during 1906. The work mainly consisted of the excavation of a large house of the courtyard type in the land lately bought by Lord Tredegar. As usual, this house showed evidence of rebuilding at two or more periods, and Mr. Martin, by means of lantern-slides, tried to show what had probably been the plan of the house at each stage. One feature of interest in this house was the indication of date by its encroachment on a street which had been obliterated by the "amphitheatre" further to the north. The finds—many of which were exhibited—were of an interesting nature, some of the bronze objects showing greater artistic merit than usual. One find consisted of a large jar carefully covered by an inverted mortarium, and containing a series of three smaller vessels of red ware and two of black, besides fragments of pewter vessels. In one of the black pots were the remains of a fabric. Mr. Clement Reid, Mr. Lyell, and Mr. Newton, contributed valuable notes on the seeds and bones found during the season; and Mr. Gowland supplied an analysis of the pewter, showing that the composition was much the same as at the present time. The work for this season, which has already begun, promises to be even more extensive and interesting than that of last year.—A memorandum was read from Mr. Somers Clarke, local secretary for Egypt, on the proposed submersion of part of the Nile Valley by the raising of the Assuan Dam, and the measures to be taken by the Egyptian Government to minimize the evil. On the recommendation of the council, it was resolved that a copy of Mr. Clarke's memorandum be sent with a covering letter to the *Times*.—Sir J. C. Robinson exhibited two portraits, believed to represent King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, on the wings of a devotional triptych.—*Athenæum*, June 8.



The last monthly meeting of the session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on May 13, Dr. D. Christison, Vice-President, in the chair.—In the first paper, Dr. Christison gave a description, with plan and photographs, of the scanty remains of Duke Murdoch's Castle, situated on a small island on Loch Ard. Nothing authentic seems to be known of the origin of the name of this ruin.—In the second paper Mr. A. J. S. Brook discussed the subject of Scottish communion tokens used in churches generally from the Reformation down to a recent period.—In the third paper Mr. J. S. Richardson described some prehistoric kitchen midden deposits disclosed in the section of the soil above the quarry near the base of North Berwick Law, from which were obtained a number of bone implements, including a deerhorn handle with socket, a bone pin, three fork-like imple-

ments of bone with two prongs each, fragments of rude pottery hand-made, and two flint implements of neolithic types. At the east end of the Rhodes Golf Links, under the face of a rock, were traces of habitation. Some mediæval remains recently found were also described. Mr. Richardson also showed drawings of a hog-backed monument in the churchyard of Edrom, Berwickshire, and of an undescribed sculptured stone of early Christian type discovered in the island of Raasay.—In the fourth paper Dr. Joseph Anderson described a collection of bronze ornaments from Colonsay, presented to the National Museum by Lord Strathcona. These included articles found in a low tumulus near the beach on the east side of Cronsay, which had been heaped over a boat burial of the Viking time. Another boat burial at Kiloran Bay, dated by the presence of Anglo-Saxon coins struck between A.D. 808 and 854, and three prehistoric cists at Uragai were also described from notes by the late Mr. W. Galloway.—In the last paper Mr. A. O. Curle, secretary, described the results of some excavations at Ruberslaw, Roxburghshire, undertaken with the view of ascertaining whether there were any traces of Roman occupation, which might explain the presence of Roman dressed stones on the summit and on the plateau on the south side. An elevated area at the east end of the summit proved to be a rampart of native construction, but the result as regards Roman occupation was entirely negative.—Mr. C. E. White-law exhibited two brooches, with talismanic inscriptions, and a finger ring of bronze; Mr. James Caldwell exhibited three small vessels of mediæval pottery, dug up in Paisley, and Mr. D. McNaught exhibited a polished stone axe and a barbed arrow-head from the neighbourhood of Troon.



At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, held on June 12, the paper read was "Hittite Inscriptions: a Résumé with Proofs and Verifications," by Professor A. H. Sayce.

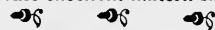


BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 29.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Rev. Dr. Cox read a paper styled "An Elizabethan Coiner," which detailed the remarkable criminal actions of Sir John Brockett, Commandant of the fort of Duncannon, guarding Waterford Harbour in 1601-1602, who occupied his leisure in forging counterfeit coins, cleverly imitating the debased silver coinage of Ireland, and more especially that of Spain. To obtain metal for the purpose, he broke a piece of brass ordnance which helped to guard the fort. During his absence in England an accomplice betrayed him, and he was arrested and imprisoned in the Gatehouse, London. There are numerous depositions referring to this case among the Irish State Papers and the Carew Papers at Lambeth. Sir John pleaded that he was justified in counterfeiting Spanish coin, as that country was at enmity with his Queen.—A treatise on "Leather Money" was read by Mr. William Charlton, in which he demonstrated that at one time or another in its history nearly every nation had had recourse to this expedient when suffering from depletion of bullion. There was some evidence that in mediæval times leather money had

occasionally been current in Britain. In England and Ireland various tradesmen adapted it to their token coinage during the last three centuries. In 1808 the Birmingham overseers issued crown and half-crown notes in leather and cardboard "for the convenience of paying the poor"; and the firm of Malcolmson Brothers, flax 'spinnars, near Waterford, used a leather and card currency in the mid-Victorian period, which continued in circulation until as late as 1876.—Mr. Charlton, Mr. R. Donald Bain, and Mr. W. J. Davis exhibited a series of leather and card currency in illustration of the latter paper. Other exhibitions included an ancient British stater found at Balsdean, Sussex, by Mr. J. H. Daniels; a silver penny of Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, reading VVLFREDI ARCHIEPISCOPI, a half-groat of Canterbury of Henry VIII.'s first issue, with mint-mark bys and initials of Archbishop Wareham, and a silver penny of London of the same King, mint-mark sun and cloud, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; a silver penny of William II. (Hawkins, 246) reading IEGLIER : ON : STEFN, for the mint lately proved by Mr. Carlyon-Britton to be Launceston, by Mr. Reginald Huth; four varieties of the *royal d'or* of Edward the Black Prince, by Mr. Bernard Roth; an early leaden token of the City of Bristol, dated 1511, by Mr. F. E. Macfayden; a contemporary forgery of the coinage of Henry III., by Mr. A. H. Baldwin; and a half-crown and a shilling of the Aberystwith mint of Charles II., for which the punches of the Shrewsbury mint seem to have been used for the obverse, and a proof of the penny for 1860, struck on a copper piece of George III., by Dr. E. C. Carter.

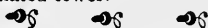


Mr. W. M. Fawcett presided at a meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 13. Mrs. Wherry read a paper on "The Dancing Towers of Italy." These towers are slender hollow structures of wax, wood, and paper, decorated and painted very beautifully, and usually about 40 or 60 feet high. In some towns in Italy on certain festivals these towers are drawn or carried through the streets in procession, and are swayed about in eccentric evolutions. These processions were held in Italy as far back as 1492. It is believed that they began centuries earlier. In India and Japan similar ceremonies take place. Mr. Mark Sykes read an interesting paper on "A Journey in the Plains of Mesopotamia, the Forests of Pontus, and the Highlands of Kurdistan." Both papers were well illustrated by lantern-slides.—The annual meeting of the Society was held on May 27, when the officers were elected for the ensuing year. Thereafter, Mr. H. B. Walters, of the British Museum, gave an interesting explanation of the Arretine Vase, which was found in a fragmentary condition at Foxton in 1852, and is now in the Archæological Museum; and Dr. A. C. Haddon gave a paper on the "Morning Star Ceremony of the Pawnee," describing some of the religious observances of the American Indians. Both communications were illustrated by some excellent lantern-slides.



A party of the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY proceeded on

May 29 to Heatley, and from thence to Warburton, first visiting the Steps of Mold, Market Cross, and the Stocks, one of the posts of which showed evidences of it having been used as a whipping-post. The party then visited Warburton Old Church, a charming old black and white building, with a brick tower partly covered with ivy. The interior, with its rough-hewn timbers which support the single roof that spans the nave and arches, is most interesting, as are also the old font, the carved pulpit, the hour-glass holder, and the hat-pegs made of bucks' horns nailed to the pillars. In one of the pews is an ancient stone coffin, with lid complete, found in the churchyard, where, according to the old sexton's account, several others are still waiting to be unearthed. A visit to the Rectory gardens completed a very interesting meeting. On June 1 another party visited Ince Blundell, the Lancashire seat of Mr. C. J. Weld Blundell. The object of the visit was the inspection of the collection of ancient marbles gathered together by the late Mr. Henry Blundell (who died in 1810) deposited in the room specially built for them, and known as the Pantheon, a large hall with a cupola and circular skylight. Here are brought together a great number of antique statues and other works of art which Mr. Blundell acquired from 1777 onwards, and was fortunate in being able to increase by purchases *en bloc* in 1800, 1801, and 1802, owing to auction sales following the plunder by the French of the Pope's apartments. On leaving Ince Blundell, the party drove to Sefton, where the parish church was inspected; and through Maghull to Lydiat Abbey, an ancient building, now in ruins, consisting of a nave and castellated tower.



The first country meeting of the year of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 24. During the day Prudhoe Castle, the Grange at High Prudhoe, Ovingham Church, Bywell Castle, and the contiguous churches of Bywell St. Andrew and Bywell St. Peter were visited, short descriptions of each being given by Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., of Newcastle. Prudhoe Castle is romantically situated on an isolated mound about 500 yards from the River Tyne, and occupies what would in the mediæval days be considered an ideal site for strength and invulnerability. The castle is the property of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and the modern dwelling within it is now occupied by Mr. T. D. Milburne, by whose permission the members were allowed to go over it. The castle was approached by the barbican and inner gateway, between which was the drawbridge over the moat before the latter was filled up. This gateway, as Mr. Knowles explained, is the earliest part of the castle, and is Norman. The castle was occupied by one of the Umfravilles, who came over with the Conqueror, and received as his reward lands in the Redesdale district, these being subsequently augmented by the estate at Prudhoe. The chapel above the old gatehouse is about a century later, probably of Edward I.'s time. It has a beautiful little oriel bay forming the chancel, lighted by two lancets, and forms a very choice little bit of early English domestic work. The party then passed through the outer bailey, and in the wall examined the entrance of what

is supposed to be a subterranean passage leading down to the river. The great tower or keep, partially dilapidated, was inspected. It is about the same date as the keep at Newcastle, which was built between 1170 and 1180. Leaving the castle by way of the picturesque gardens, the party climbed the hill to Prudhoe to see the Grange, now a modernized residence, but which contains a doorway with early English mouldings and walls of great thickness, probably forming part of the chantry chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr. The doorway is a very interesting specimen, and was generally voted to be well worth the climb up the steep bank to view it.

Returning, the company crossed the river and inspected Ovingham Church, being welcomed there by the Vicar, the Rev. C. F. Thorp. Mr. Knowles described the church, and later the party took train to Stocksfield. A pleasant walk brought the company to Bywell Castle. At Bywell, as at Dunstanborough, Bothal, and Tynemouth, the gatehouse was the keep, and there they got the entrance into the castle proper. Bywell is first mentioned in connection with Guy of Baliol, one of the followers of the Conqueror, and in Edward I.'s reign it was occupied by one of the Nevilles. The machicolations above the gateway from which to throw molten substances upon an attacking foe claimed attention, as did the aperture over the straight stairway leading to the first floor, used for a similar purpose. The place is full of nice architectural detail in the way of window embrasures and fireplaces and turrets, and the grooves for the portcullis, together with the original iron grill at the foot of the staircase and the oaken gate at the entrance, all attracted the attention of the visitors. The date of the present building is fifteenth century. The Church of St. Andrew was then inspected, Mr. Knowles stating that it was another of the early pre-Conquest Churches similar to those at Warden, Billingham, and Lincoln, and was the smallest of the lot. The wall on the east side of the tower denotes the width and position of the nave that was contemporary with it. One reason why it was supposed to be merely pre-Conquest and not of the early part of the Saxon period, was the fact that early stones, similar to those of Saxon crosses, were built into the tower.



On May 30 the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES had an excursion to Aycliffe, Heighington, and the district, ending with an inspection of St. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington. The weather was dismally unfavourable. At Aycliffe Mr. E. Wooler described the church. There are two Saxon crosses standing in the churchyard, and in the church are numerous fragments of others discovered during the restoration in 1881. The two crosses were formerly employed as the inner and outer lintels of a doorway. The other Saxon remains are in the Cambridge Museum. The smaller but more complete cross is almost entirely covered with reptile pattern (lizard), some of the interlacing being formed of the bodies and tails of serpent-like creatures. On the lower part of one side is a panel containing a representation of a nondescript animal. The larger cross presents on the lowest panel of one side a representation of the Crucifixion: two soldiers with a spear, and the other with

a sponge fixed to a rod. In the upper corners are two heads, representing sun and moon. Over this subject is a panel filled with knot-work. The next panel contains three figures, each holding a book. The highest panel is partly broken away, but contains interlacing nonde-crypts. The lowest panel on the other side is filled with knot-work. Above this is a panel containing three more figures, each holding a book. The next panel contains two figures, but what they hold it is impossible to determine. The upper panel also contains two figures, one apparently holding a crozier and the other a sceptre. One of the edges has two panels, both filled with interlacing designs. The other is divided into three panels, the uppermost filled with a pattern of knot-work; the lowest is with interlacing nondescript. The middle one bears a singular representation of the crucifixion of St. Peter head downwards—the only instance of a legendary scene on Saxon monument. Heighington Church was well described by the Vicar, the Rev. H. D. Jackson.

At the monthly meeting of the Society on May 29 Mr. W. H. Knowles presented a plan of a portion of the town wall which was discovered by some workmen ten days before. The workmen were excavating on the quayside for the purpose of laying a water-pipe, when they disclosed part of the wall. Its position does not agree precisely with the position shown on the Ordnance Map, being about 31 feet south of the present Post-office, and about 41 feet east of King Street. The top of the masonry is about 2 feet 6 inches below the present road-level, and on the outer of the south face are two splayed offsets. The direction of the wall seemed to incline to the north, but as further excavations are contemplated, this point may be ascertained with greater certainty. The whole of the wall, Mr. Knowles said, between Sandhill and Sandgate was taken down in the year 1762, when the Corporation petitioned the Crown for leave to remove it and to use the stones in the rebuilding of St. Ann's Chapel, that building having become ruinous.

On June 1 the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to Ripon Cathedral and Fountains Abbey, and although the weather was not so fine as was desirable, everything passed off well, and the party much enjoyed their visit. At the Cathedral the Dean of Ripon, the Ven. W. H. Freemantle, D.D., gave them a sketch of the history of the church, pointing out many objects of interest, and the vergier took them round the choir, the chapter-house, and Wilfred's crypt. At Fountains Abbey Mr. J. A. Clapham, from the western front, told how the puritans of St. Mary's Abbey became dissatisfied with the rule of the monks, which they considered sadly too lax, escaped from the city, and settled in huts by the side of the Skell, three miles from Ripon. Here they suffered great privations, even having to eat from the leaves of the trees at the banks of the river. When they were in their last extremity Hugh, Dean of York, came to their rescue with a rich inheritance, and many others helped them, so that they built in twenty-five years the solid nave, with its substantial Norman pillars and transitional architecture. The

fine Huby Tower, the chapter-house, the guest-houses, the Chapel of Nine Altars, the monks and lay brothers' quarters, the two infirmaries, the cemetery at the east end, were pointed out and much admired.

Other meetings and excursions which we have not space to record in detail have been the annual meeting of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 30, when several churches were visited and good papers read; the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY's ramble on May 25 in and about Camberwell; the spring meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on May 28 at the old-world town of Northleach in the Cotswolds and its delightful neighbourhood; the meeting of the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 17, when the Rev. T. A. Brode gave an account of the old parish account books belonging to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, York; the annual meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Buxton on May 31; and the quarterly excursion of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Prittlewell, Wakering, Barling and other churches on June 6.



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.]

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF NEALES OF BERKELEY YATE, AND CORSHAM. By J. Alexander Neale, D.C.L. Warrington: Mackie and Co., Ltd., 1907. Small folio, pp. 263. Price, stiff paper covers, 21s.; half-bound vellum, 26s. 6d.

This is no ordinary volume of pedigree and family genealogy. All such books, if carefully and conscientiously done, throw some light on social and local history outside the mere family record. But in this particular instance, almost the whole of these 250 small folio pages, which are admirably printed, are of distinct importance in a variety of ways quite apart from dry family descent. The first object of the book is to give printed lists of the Neales of Berkeley and of Yate, Gloucestershire, and of Corsham, Wiltshire, to serve as a key to the abstracts of a large and important series of private charters and other records. The record part of the book is divided into three heads—the first dealing with the Neales prior to their settlement at Yate, covering a period extending from 1100 to 1500, and for particulars of whom recourse has been chiefly had to the muniments of Berkeley Castle; the second contains Neales of Yate, from 1500 to the present day, during which time they have continuously held lands in that parish; and the third, which treats of the Neales of Corsham and Shaw, Wilts, covering a period of about two centuries, from 1700 to the present time.

To the mere lists of names and deed abstracts Dr. Neale prefixes a vividly written introduction, from which we can readily glean the important life led from time to time by members of this family, as well as their alliance or connection with not a few persons of distinction and merit about whom it is pleasant to learn anything new. What makes the book far more readable than many of its kind is that the author indulges in no vain-glorious balderdash as to his ancestors. The most distinguished of the early Neales of Berkeley was Friar John Neell, the celebrated master of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon (St. Thomas à Becket of Acre); he obtained an Act for the incorporation of the hospital in 1444, and he was one of the founders of the new Grammar Schools in London in 1447. Another celebrity was Thomas Neall, who entered Winchester College at the age of twelve in 1531, and was elected a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1540. During Mary's reign he was chaplain to Bishop Bonner, but on Elizabeth's accession he returned to Oxford, and from 1559 to 1569 held the Hebrew professorship at Christ Church. It seems probable that this great scholar and divine was the father of Richard Neale, Archbishop of York.

The Shaw House estate and other property came to Mrs. Elizabeth Neale, wife of Robert Neale of Corsham, on the death of her brother, without issue, in 1757. Thomas Smith, the father of Elizabeth, left behind him a diary of the last two years of his life, 1721-23. This delightful diary, given in full in an appendix, forms the chief attraction of this volume. The honest squire sets forth, through his brief entries, all unconsciously, a vivid picture of the early seventeenth-century life of the best type of country gentleman of his day. He attends regularly with his household in the family pew at Meltsham for Sunday service, and enters the texts of the Vicar's sermons; he discusses with the surrounding gentry the fitness of candidates for Parliament, and journeys to Salisbury to select and support them. He gives constant attention to a somewhat exacting mother, and ever manifests his love for home and his affection for his children; he travels to Oxford to enter his son John at Oriel, and dines at the Provost's house. He is devoted to his dogs and simple sports of shooting and coursing, telling us of Dido, Tiptoe, Hero, Topsy, and others; he is fond, too, of horses, and is constantly in the saddle, hunting or taking short excursions, or longer journeys to Oxford or London. He tells of his brief sojourn in town, how on Sunday he worshipped at St. Clement's in the morning, attending the afternoon service at St. Paul's, or how he finished up a week-day with a visit to the playhouse; and we learn much of his neighbours and his friends through a constant round of visits.

The little domestic incidents read quaintly from their very brevity. Space can perhaps be found for two entries in May, 1722:

"*Wednesday, 23rd.*—Farmer Briant was wth me in y^e Morning, and Watty went to Bath again to see his Grandmother, and we heard that my Bro. Selfe's Washouse was plunder'd of all the Clothes of their Wash this last Night, the same being wet and left there as usual after washing; 'twas privately done and without any disturbance or knowledge of the Family, 'till perceiv'd in y^e morning."

"*Thursday, 29th.*—The Coach went with Peggy to Mr. Bisses at Coulston, and from thence to a Race which was on Warminster Downs, and Home in the Evening in bad Weather and bad Ways. Peggy, Watty, and Miss Guppy were in it; Whilst I was left at Home I discover'd one of my Maides stealing Ale, and for that and not well liking her Service in other Matters, gave her Notice of leaving at Midsummer; 'tis Mary our upper Maid."

* * *

ARMS, ARMOUR AND ALABASTER ROUND NOTTINGHAM. By George Fellows. Nottingham: *H. B. Saxton*, 1907. 4to., pp. vi, 35, and 21 plates. Price 12s. 6d.

Nottingham's "alabastermen" were as famous in mediæval times as those of Tutbury, and fine specimens of their workmanship are to be found not only in various parts of England, but in places abroad, so far removed from one another as Italy (Ferrara) and Iceland, as well as in many parts of France. In his introduction to this handsome volume, Mr. Fellows gives a few details from the borough records of Nottingham bearing on the trade, with some remarks on the quarries whence the alabaster was obtained; but the main object of the book is to describe briefly, and to illustrate, some of the more noteworthy of the local alabaster altar tombs. Mr. Fellows says very modestly: "This book does not profess to be a history of the several families mentioned in its pages, but rather consists of extended notes on the monuments in churches which I have visited on various occasions. Armour and Heraldry being highly technical subjects, and the inscriptions and shields of arms being in some cases difficult to decipher, it is possible that errors may be found in the following pages, for which I ask the reader's forbearance." We have not noticed any errors worth mentioning, but no reader can help noticing, and being grateful for, the very careful and thorough description which is given not only of each tomb and recumbent figure, but of the details of armour and costume. Moreover, although the book is not a history of the families mentioned in its pages, yet it contains not a few valuable materials for such history. Students interested, for instance, in the Clifton, Sacheverell, and Strelley families, will find it worth looking at. The chief attraction of the volume, however, is to be found in the plates, which are extremely good. It would be difficult to get better photographic plates than those of the Pierrepoint tombs (facing pp. 9 and 10), and those of Radulphus and Henry Sacheverell (facing p. 16), to name no others. They enable the reader to realize both the beauty of the material from which the tombs were carved and the perfection of the work of the "marblers" or "kervers." The book is charmingly produced, and reflects much credit upon its Nottingham publisher.

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PENN'S COUNTRY, AND OTHER BUCKINGHAMSHIRE SKETCHES. By E. S. Roscoe. With thirteen illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 115. Price 4s. 6d.

The district here called "Penn's Country," which includes the villages of Penn, Chalfont St. Giles, Chalfont St. Peter, and Jordans, the Quaker meeting-house and burial-place, and the slightly farther afield

parts of Buckinghamshire touched upon in Mr. Roscoe's other sketches, were not so very long ago among the most secluded bits of country to be found within so short a radius of London. The opening of new lines of rail, however, has done much, and will do more, to bring them to the notice of Londoners. Mr. Roscoe's little book, therefore, makes a timely appearance. About Penn and the other villages named; about Stoke Poges; Beaconsfield and Burke; Bradenham and Hughenden and the Disraelis; Dropmore and Lord Grenville; Bulstrode and the Portlands; Hampden and Great Missenden; Chenies and the Russells; Chequers Court and Frances Cromwell, the Protector's youngest daughter; Olney, Weston Underwood and Cowper, Mr. Roscoe writes pleasantly and with intimate personal knowledge.

duced on this page, is an old flint and brick building, with no special architectural features, but within are the Penn monuments and brasses. Mr. Roscoe illustrates the brasses of William Penn (1638) and his wife. The book is indexed, well printed, and prettily got up.

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ROMAN SCULPTURE. By Mrs. Arthur Strong, LL.D. With 130 photographic plates. London: Duckworth and Co., 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. xx, 408. Price 10s. 6d.

This handsome volume is a remarkable contribution to the literature of art-archæology, partly because of its full and learned treatment, and partly because the new or revived interest in classical Rome is now being attended by industrious efforts on the part of



PENN CHURCH.

He has fresh information, too, to give us. In the chapter treating of Frances Cromwell's life at Chequers Court, a picturesque Elizabethan house somewhat altered by Georgian additions, lying in a gap of the Chilterns, he has been able to make good use of the contemporary letters and other papers preserved at the Court. Frances Cromwell married first Robert Rich, the grandson of Lord Warwick, who died three months after the marriage, and five years later, Sir John Russell, of Chippenham. Mr. Roscoe gives some interesting extracts from her homely and affectionate letters. The illustrations include good reproductions from photographs of Hughenden Manor, Milton's cottage at Chalfont, and Penn Church; portraits of the Penns, Burke, Hampden, and Frances Cromwell; and one or two facsimiles. Penn Church, the view of which is repro-

duced on this page, is an old flint and brick building, with no special architectural features, but within are the Penn monuments and brasses. Mr. Roscoe illustrates the brasses of William Penn (1638) and his wife. The book is indexed, well printed, and prettily got up.

Italian excavators like Signor Boni and by the British School at Rome. In writing as she does of the development of Roman sculpture from Augustus to Constantine, Mrs. Strong admits that she deals with "a period forgotten and neglected." The admission is at once her excuse and her justification. For however much we may feel that she has an uphill task in setting the claims of the Roman school against the Greek, and however much we may miss, in the sculptures which she has here so lavishly illustrated, the sublime ideality of the Elgin marbles, she proves abundantly the serious claim of the makers of Roman sculpture upon the regard and the admiration of all lovers of art. No one can deny this who follows, for instance, in her pages her account of the "Ara Pacis," of Trojan's column, or of the portraiture of which so many delightful examples are given at the

end of this volume, especially the children in plates 107, 108, 111, 117, and 118.

The illustrations themselves form a gallery which will do great service in calling up an image of Roman sculpture and habituating the minds of cultured readers to this decoration of Roman imperial life. Mrs. Strong bases her exhaustive survey of the subject mainly on Petersen and Wickhoff, but not so slavishly as to deprive us of the pleasure of a narrative of fresh and independent exposition, with an abundance of criticism on small points of either technical or historical value. One notes, for instance, her telling comments on the Greek dislike of death-images, or, again, the pithy contrast of Augustan and Flavian art on page 56. Her observations on "individual portraiture," on page 351, make a wholesome protest against a fashionable supposition. Occasionally her zeal for her theme seems to warp her appreciation of Greek sculpture, as when she fails to find any dramatic central situation in the frieze of the Parthenon.

The book, as a whole, is so valuable that one begs to look forward to a companion volume on "Græco-Roman Art" from Mrs. Strong's pen.

For succeeding editions, which the Universities and schools will surely require, one notes a few trifling printer's errors on pages 43, 55, 150, and 153.

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LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. Vol. IV. Illustrated. Printed at the Chiswick Press for the *London Topographical Society*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 160.

This fourth volume of the *Record* contains, besides the seventh annual report of the Society, and an account of the proceedings at the annual meeting, several items worthy of note. Mr. Hilton Price continues his notes on "Signs of Old London," dealing this time with those in Cheapside and the adjacent streets, and giving names of shopkeepers with dates. The illustrations, which are numerous and very well produced, are taken from old bill-heads in the Banks Collection of the British Museum, or in Mr. Price's own collection. It is a pity that Mr. Price does not add the references to his many quotations. Two other well-illustrated papers are Mr. Philip Norman's address on the Roman wall of London, delivered at the annual meeting of the Society; and, under the title of "Recent Demolitions in Blackheath," an account of Vanbrugh House and Vanbrugh Castle, by Mr. G. H. Lovegrove. The volume also includes the catalogue of the remarkable collection of maps, plans and views of London, which was exhibited at the Society's *conversazione*, held at Drapers' Hall in March, 1905.

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ENGLISH PROVERBS AND PROVERBIAL PHRASES. By W. Carew Hazlitt. New edition. London: *Reeves and Turner*, 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. xxxii, 580. Price 7s. 6d.

The ideal dictionary of proverbs has yet to be compiled. It is badly wanted, but it is hardly likely to be achieved without co-operative effort. What is wanted is a dictionary of proverbs on lines similar to those followed in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and in other works of reference which have sprung from that great original—that is to say, on historical lines, in which the history and development of each

proverb or proverbial phrase in our own literature should be traced as far as possible by a series of quotations and references arranged in chronological order, with an indication of the classic or other origin where known. Failing the production of such a dictionary, the student must in the meantime be grateful to Mr. Hazlitt for his labours in the proverbial field. The present issue of his book is said on the title-page to be "with much matter not previously published"; and in any case it is easily the best collection so far made. Mr. Hazlitt gives early references for a great many proverbs, and his book would be an admirable basis for the larger dictionary on the lines indicated. We only wish he had commented more freely and given more references than he has done, but perhaps this is hardly reasonable in view of considerations of space and size. We thank him sincerely for an enlarged and improved edition of a very useful and comprehensive handbook.

* * *

THE LAWS OF HAMMURABI AND MOSES. Translated from the German of H. Grimme by the Rev. W. T. Piltner. London: *Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge*, 1907. Small 8vo., pp. 149. Price 2s.

This neat little book contains a good deal more than is indicated in the title here abbreviated. Besides a translation of Grimme's tractate—which is written from the standpoint of a conservative critic—and a version from the Babylonian of such parts of the Hammurabi Code as are discussed in detail therein, Mr. Piltner supplies several chapters which, he suggests, "may serve as a succinct, practical introduction to the archæology of the Pentateuch from the period of Abraham." The discovery of the Hammurabi *stela* was an event of great importance in the history of Babylonian discovery, and of still greater importance in its bearing upon Old Testament history and law. There are very many people who take but a languid interest in the early history of Babylonia *per se*, but who are keenly alive to all that bears upon latter-day theories about, and criticism of, the Old Testament. To such folk this little book should especially appeal. It is, within its limits, a handy and useful manual, nicely got up and well indexed.

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A cheap re-issue of *Literary Celebrities of the English Lake District*, by Mr. Frederick Sessions, is published by Mr. Elliot Stock (price 2s. 6d.). It appears at an opportune season. The tourist need not expect to find in it a guide-book of the usual kind, but he will certainly find it a pleasant pocket travelling companion. Mr. Sessions chats brightly about the greater names associated with the Lake District, and has also much of interest to say regarding a number of less well-known folk. Among the latter we may name Richard Braithwaite ("Drunken Barnaby"), Dr. Craig Gibson, a master of the local dialect, Elizabeth Smith, and William and Lucy Smith. The illustrations—portraits and views—are good, and adorn a very readable volume.

* * *

Several pamphlets worthy of note are on our table. In *A Hertfordshire St. George*, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the East Herts Archæological Society, Mr. W. B. Gerish tells the story, with several illus-

trations, of "O Piers Shonks and the Pelham Dragon," a curious legend here dealt with in an entertaining manner. Mr. Gerish comes to the conclusion that "dragon stories like those of Piers Shonk are simply Norse mythological traditions transplanted to English soil." Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., has issued *Outlands in Weybridge* (London: S. Bagster and Sons, Limited. Price 6d.), an account, originally written for the British Archaeological Association, and now revised and enlarged, of the famous palace at Outlands, built in its first form by Henry VIII., which has been much less often described than its Surrey companions at Non-such and Richmond. Mr. Kershaw's pamphlet, with its illustrations, usefully fills a gap. The Berwick-upon-Tweed Historic Monuments Committee has issued an *Official Guide to the Fortifications*, with explanatory diagrams, by Commander F. M. Norman, R.N. (Berwick: George C. Grieve. Price 6d.), a booklet which all visitors to the singularly interesting old town, with its unique fortifications—unique, at least, so far as these islands are concerned—should find extremely useful.

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The *Architectural Review* for June is an unusually attractive number. Besides items which are chiefly of professional interest, there are the third and last part of Mr. W. H. Godfrey's study, finely illustrated, of "The Work of George Devey"; and a further instalment of "A Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," in which Mr. A. C. Champneys discusses the increase of foreign influence on Irish building art towards the end of the twelfth century. The paper is accompanied by no less than thirty-two illustrations of doorways, windows, and other details from Kilkenny, Jerpoint, Mellifont, Cashel, Clonmacnoise, and other cathedrals and churches. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, May; *East Anglian*, March; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, June—strong in bibliography and family history; and book catalogues (miscellaneous) from Messrs. James Fawn and Son, Bristol, Herr K. T. Völcker, Frankfurt, Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester, and Mr. J. F. Meehan, Bath.



Correspondence.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

UNDER this heading in the June *Antiquary*, p. 212, the Rev. Dr. Astley writes, "Mr. W. J. Andrew in his *Numismatic History of Henry I.* spells the Saxon name of the city Beorhtric's Worthe, and says: 'Hence it probably owes its origin to Beorhtric, King of East Anglia circa 850-855.' Mr. Andrew probably refers to the King of Mercia . . . whom the Anglo-Saxon *Chronicle* calls Buhred. . . ." Having complacently assumed that though I wrote one thing I meant another, Dr. Astley proceeds to discuss the philological improbability of his own assumption. Quite so; for King Cole would have been as germane to the question as was Burgred, King of Mercia.

Dr. Astley is evidently unaware that the immediate predecessor to Edmund, A.D. 855, was Beorhtric. He is believed to have been the witness, *Berhtric filius regis*, to Berhtulf's charters of A.D. 845, and he, certainly, succeeded to the crown of East Anglia before 855, for he has left us a series of coins bearing his title as King of the Angles, namely, BEORHTRIC REX A.

W. J. ANDREW.

Cadster,
Whaley Bridge.

GYPSEY WORDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

WITH reference to the article in your May number by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, LL.D., I send you some notes on the same subject made by my great-grandfather in 1796. If you think them worth printing in your next issue please do so.

WILLIAM A. CRAGG.

Threekingham House,
Near Folkington, Lincolnshire,
May 28, 1907.

From notes by Mr. John Cragg, of Threekingham, Lincolnshire: "July 1796: I had some conversation with the people calling themselves Egyptians, and have put down below several of their words, which I have corroborated by asking others their names for such and such things, but what sort of language it is derived from I am not able to say. These people nowadays chiefly pretend to deal in pots, etc. It is remarkable that nine out of ten have black hair—

Gri	...	...	A horse.
Grasney	...	...	A mare.
Monish	...	...	A man.
Juval	...	...	A woman.
Bocoro	...	...	A sheep.
Gall	...	...	A town.
Care	...	...	A house.
Congre	...	...	A church.
Jucal	...	...	A dog.
Sasham Halla	...	...	How do you do, my friend?
Aslo de Clessa	...	...	I wish you well."

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

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

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.

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.



AUGUST, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE almost continuous wet weather of the latter part of June and of the first half of July has served to accentuate the popularity of the historical pageants which are so marked a feature of the summer of 1907. Notwithstanding lowering clouds, varied by interludes of differing duration of downright rain, the three pageants of the first rank—namely, those of Romsey, Oxford, and Bury St. Edmunds—have each proved remarkably successful, and have contributed handsome profits to the good causes to which their respective balances were appropriated. Had the weather been normal, we can only suppose that their success would have been yet more triumphant. Our reference to the pageant at St. Albans, which promises well, must be deferred until our September issue.

To institute any exact comparison between these three pageants would not only be invidious, but obviously unfair. For a true pageant depends far more upon general spectacular effect than upon dramatic ability; in short, it is a question of the eye rather than of the ear. That being the case, the town or district which has the largest population—provided its interest can be duly aroused—has a great advantage over those of smaller numbers. The little Hampshire town of Romsey, clustering under the shadow of the splendid abbey church, has an approximate population of some 5,000; Bury St. Edmunds has about three times that number;

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whilst Oxford about triples the total of the East Anglian town. Hence Oxford found no difficulty in providing a great stage army of 3,500 performers, whilst Bury had to be content with 2,000, and Romsey and district with 1,000.



The Romsey series of spectacles, however, well repaid the care and long-sustained attention that had been expended on their production. They gave the greatest satisfaction to crowded audiences. The story of the abbey from its founding by Edward the Elder in 907 down to the time of its dissolution was vividly portrayed. The site chosen in the beautiful, well-timbered park of Broadlands was excellent for the purpose. The arena was bordered on the further side by the waters of the Test, which, though a river of modest size, was found sufficient to permit of the use of war-boats by the marauding Danes when they landed and burnt the abbey in the year 994. This was one of the most stirring episodes depicted. The most plaintive scene, acted with true pathos and dignity, was the passing of King Charles I. through Romsey on his last journey on December 11, 1648.



The Oxford pageant will ever live in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to see it; for the grandeur and colour contrasts, and harmony of the series of varied episodes, beginning with the finely-acted representation of the legend of St. Frideswide, were almost beyond praise. The vast size of the arena, used as a stage, added to the dignity and picturesqueness of many of the scenes. The wide temporary bridge across the Cherwell permitted of the use of the splendidly treed meadows on the further side, so that some of the royal processions could be watched for over a quarter of a mile as they gradually drew near. Over two hundred horsemen took part in different scenes, and the river was put to excellent use. Even the greatest successes have their drawbacks: the jarring note at Romsey was a most unfortunate and ill-timed sermon, or rather lecture, by the Bishop of Bristol on the opening day in the Abbey Church; whilst "the fly in the ointment" at Oxford was the

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vulgarity of the rendering of St. Giles Fair in the days of George III.

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Bury St. Edmunds had an absolutely ideal pageant ground, save for the absence of water, within the very precincts of the once world-famed abbey. The recollections of Romsey will, in the main, be those of a well-sustained story of the town, pleasantly and brightly rendered; Oxford will live through the dazzling success and contrasts of its immense and striking displays—the funeral of Amy Robsart being followed by the state entry of Queen Elizabeth; but Bury St. Edmunds cannot fail to stamp on the memory certain nobly-rendered incidents, such as the entry of the stately barbaric Queen Boadicea, driving a pair of coal-black, fiery steeds at full speed, erect and solitary, in her rude war-chariot; or the intensely powerful, and almost awe-inspiring, nature of the scenes in the life of the saintly Edmund, King and Martyr, so marvellously personified. The children played important, natural, and engaging parts in all three pageants, but the sudden breaking-in of great troops of delightful bell-tinkling, morris-dancing children, who filled for a time the whole of the Bury arena with their bright and rhythmic motion, can never be surpassed.

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Mr. Parker formed as good and genial a pageant master at Bury St. Edmunds as he did in previous summers at Sherborne and at Warwick, but Mr. Lascelles at Oxford, and certainly Mr. Benson at Romsey, were not one whit behind Mr. Parker in the earnestness and thoroughness with which they marshalled and instructed their respective stage armies. The accuracy of all the costumes and armour of the multiplicity of periods was most remarkable throughout with but small exceptions. An occasional inadvertent anachronism added a little wholesome zest to the performances, as when the Romsey cavaliers of 1643 energetically made use of Bryant and May's matchboxes to kindle a camp-fire, or an excited maiden in a crowd of greeting at Oxford welcomed James I. by frantically waving over her head of a twentieth-century umbrella. In each of these three towns we doubt not that a great love of local and national history has been

engendered, and we are equally certain that much neighbourly goodwill has been stirred up through a happy mingling of all classes and denominations in the gratuitous and long-sustained work of all that pertains to the preparing and acting of these stirring scenes.

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In the course of the annual report of the Wilts Archaeological Society, presented at the general meeting held at Swindon, July 3 to 5, it is stated that "As a consequence of the change of ownership on the sale of the Meux estates in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, a probability arose of the destruction on a large scale, for commercial purposes, of the sarsen stones lying in such numbers on the downs in that locality, and more especially of those adjacent to high roads, such as the well-known 'Grey Wethers' in Pickle Dean, on the Bath Road, and the very large masses in Lockeridge Dean. The committee having appointed a sub-committee to devise measures, if possible, for the preservation of these two sites, the owner, Mr. Alec Taylor, met them in a very friendly spirit, and has made a definite offer of some 20 acres on these sites for £500. Our society has obtained in this matter the cordial co-operation of the National Trust and of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, and a joint appeal is now being issued by the three societies with a first list of promises of subscriptions already received. The committee commend this effort to preserve intact at least some portions of these remarkable assemblages of sarsen stones to all who are interested in the county of Wilts. The two sites, if purchased, will be vested in the National Trust." We trust that this appeal will meet with a quick and liberal response.

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Man announces the appointment by the Transvaal Government of a Commission to report on the Bushmen paintings and stone etchings existing in the Transvaal, and to advise what steps should be taken to preserve them from decay and mutilation. Mr. Johnson, one of the members of the Commission, is author of a work on *The Stone Implements of South Africa*.

No fewer than thirteen Roman cinerary urns have been discovered in a quarry at Portland, besides a number of old ornaments and rings. The relics were unearthed under the direction of Mr. Prideaux, the curator of the Dorset County Museum. It is thought that the spot was used exclusively as the burial-place of children, as no fully developed human remains have been found.



A historical exhibition of Liverpool antiquities is being held, in connexion with the sept-centenary celebrations, in the Walker Art Gallery, from July 15 to August 10. The exhibition comprises objects of historical interest connected with the city, and includes the town charters and other documents, ship models, local views and maps, clocks and watches, pottery and porcelain, and historical relics and curios of all kinds. The collection of Liverpool pottery is believed to be the most comprehensive that has ever been got together, while under the head of historic relics are included many objects of peculiar interest and value which have not before been shown to the public.



Mr. W. A. Dutt, of 438, London Road, Kirkley, Lowestoft, writes that in May, "whilst digging in my garden at Carlton Colville, near Lowestoft, I turned up a small stone figure of an ecclesiastic. Unfortunately, the upper portion of the head had been broken off, also the top of what may have been a crozier, the lower part of which remains below the figure's hands. The photograph I enclose clearly shows a crucifix suspended from the priest's girdle on the left side; on the other side the end of the girdle hangs down, terminating with a kind of tassel. I have shown the figure to Mr. C. H. Read, of the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum, and he tells me that it appears to be of the sixteenth century, and has evidently belonged to something larger. In the base of the figure there is a round hole rather less than half an inch deep, suggesting that it was intended to receive a projection from a small pedestal. The photograph slightly exaggerates the size of the figure, which in a perfect state can have been little more than 3 inches high. It is carved out

of what seems to be a piece of soft whitish sandstone. Probably it came from some church in the neighbourhood, in which case I may be able to trace its origin; or it is possible that it may be a relic of an anchorite's cell. Such cells were frequently established on or near bridges or near fords, and the fact that there must have been a rather important ford within fifty yards of the spot



where the figure was found lends some support to the latter theory. Carlton Colville Church is quite a mile from my garden, and Pakefield Church nearly, if not quite, a mile distant."



At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries a report of the work done last year at Silchester was presented, and the objects

found were exhibited. This year there will be no public exhibition, and the finds have been deposited in the Reading Museum. Two plots were dug over, and the diggings yielded a quantity of fine pottery, a carved capital of a pillar, and a number of coins. The committee were fortunate in finding very many interesting toilet articles, some of which were of great interest from the rarity of the type. There was the usual assortment of armlets, bracelets, neck rings, pins, rings, spoons, glass beads, carved bone and horn handles for knives, and fibulæ of the safety-pin type. Two metal brooches are worth special mention. The design of one was of four conjoined circles, with a boss in the middle, and a projecting spur at each of the outer points of contact; the other was of mosaic work, composed of tiny cubes of red and blue, with a border of larger pieces of the same colour. A band of narrow metal, apparently for inlaying, was also found. The decoration was of a geometrical character, consisting of triangles and circles.

An appeal has been issued, signed by Sir R. Hensley, Sir W. B. Richmond, and Professors Mahaffy and Ernest Gardner, on behalf of a work which the British School of Archaeology in Egypt proposes to undertake in excavating the ancient Egyptian capital at Memphis. All that remains of the great city is a shapeless mass of ruins, though as late as the thirteenth century a considerable portion remained above ground. To clear the 100 acres occupied by this mass of ruins is a task which must occupy many years, and it is estimated that £3,000 annually for fifteen years would be needed to uncover the entire space, which is equal to the whole of the site of Karnak in Upper Egypt. There can be no doubt that most important material must lie under the few yards of soil which hide the ruins, and would be accessible within a season or two of work. If the work be great, the reward will certainly be great also. It is impossible to say what may not be discovered on the site of the city that was the capital of Egypt from the foundation of its monarchy, the greatest city of the most ancient culture on the Mediterranean. The splendour of its four great temples, even in their decadence, struck the Greeks with awe.

“The sites of those temples lie plainly before us amid the ruins of the city, and we can begin directly to uncover them and to trace their long history of 6,000 years without needing any preliminary research.” The appeal deserves the most favourable reception.

An exhibition of the antiquities found by Professor Flinders Petrie and students of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt at Gizeh and Rifeh during the last season was opened on July 1 at University College, Gower Street, and remained open throughout the month. At Gizeh, about a mile south of the Great Pyramid, many cemeteries have been excavated, yielding remains of the first three dynasties before the pyramid kings; while in the cemeteries of Rifeh very valuable finds were made in the shape of a series of “soul-houses” made of pottery (to be placed upon the graves for the shelter of the soul). In earlier times these were just small offerings for the wandering soul, a mat with a dish of flour set upon it sufficing. The practice developed, and Professor Petrie has so arranged his splendid find at Rifeh that the least initiated can follow the idea. The “soul-houses” are small models made of burnt pottery. At University College one found first the rudest attempts at satisfying the soul. The little houses develop, till finally a two-storied dwelling with veranda and garden roof is found. In it are a staircase and furniture, with a fireplace, and a little red-earth woman grinding corn at a bench. A page of illustrations of these “soul-houses,” from Professor Flinders Petrie’s photographs, appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of July 13.

Another most important exhibit was the great twelfth dynasty tomb group. “The tomb,” says Mr. St. Chad Boscawen, “belonged to two brothers, Nekht-Ankh and Khnum-Ankh, sons of Khumû-âi, an ‘hereditary prince,’ and was found free from plunderers. The coffin of the first is perfect, and the mummy in it. The case is beautifully painted with a diaper pattern in green and white on a red ground, and decorated with yellow rosettes. The outer case is modelled to the figure, the face painted and decorated with red chequers on a white

ground. The box containing the Canopic vases was entire, and the four jars of pottery have wooden heads of the four genii. Very interesting are the two funeral boats found in the tomb. One has the mast down and the sail packed, and is being rowed down the Nile. On the other, the sailors are hoisting the sail to sail up the Nile. The steersman and the look-out are wrapped in cloaks when going down, and seated; and standing in short kilts when going up the river. There is a cabin to each ship, in which the captain is seated. Along with these boats were found wooden statuettes of the two brothers, and female servants bearing cakes of offerings." There were many minor exhibits of great interest.

A second Egyptian exhibition was opened at King's College, Strand, on July 9. Here were shown during the remainder of the month the results of the season's work by the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir el Bahari, near Thebes. The exhibition represents the conclusion of one of the greatest works of archæological exploration ever undertaken by an English society. More than fourteen years ago the fund commenced its work of clearing the great temple on the face of the cliffs at Deir el Bahari, near Thebes. This immense edifice, built by the great Queen Hatshepsu, was one of the wonders of Egypt, differing in style from all other temples, and especially from the temples of Thebes. The work entailed not merely the exploration of the temple, but also, as far as possible, a restoration of the edifice by restoring the fallen or broken pieces to their positions, and the removal of Coptic and other buildings which had been built within the temple.

After ten years' work on the main building, a surprising find was made, in clearing away what appeared to be rubbish heaps on the south side of the enclosure, of a beautiful funeral temple of Mentuhetys, of the eleventh dynasty. Four seasons have been devoted to the exploration of this beautiful temple, and the work is now complete, having occupied about fourteen years at an average expenditure of about £1,000 a year. It is from this temple that the objects exhibited came. There were shown many objects of interest

—funeral boats, little models of groups of servants, bows, arrows, and staffs of office, which had been in many cases stripped of their gold plating. One very fine boat with double line of oars was exhibited. Among the many other striking things shown were beautiful painted sculptures, some fine blue glazed ware, and good textile work, including painted pieces of linen with figures of a whole family, and other pieces of great rarity with beads interwoven.

Yet a third Egyptian exhibition—of antiquities discovered at Abydos, Upper Egypt, by Professor Garstang and Mr. E. Harold Jones during the past winter—was opened by the Duchess of Connaught, on July 16, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. Any notice of its contents must be deferred till next month.

We have received the Report of the Colchester Corporation Museum for the year ended March 31 last. The Report chronicles much progress, particularly in the development of the coin collections. Alderman Henry Laver, F.S.A., presented the un-inscribed gold ancient British coins previously lent by him, while Sir John Evans enriched the museum by the gift of a series of Roman imperial denarii, consisting of 351 silver coins, ranging from Vitellius to Alexander Severus, all in nearly mint state. A fine example of Roman mosaic flooring found on the property of Mr. Harrington Lazell on North Hill, Colchester, was presented by him to the Museum. The Report, which contains a complete list of additions by gift and purchase, is illustrated by several plates of cinerary urns and other acquisitions.

A newspaper correspondent says that a peasant in Achaia has found an ancient gold ring of the Mycenaean period, with a gold chain attached to it, upon which fourteen figures of marvellous workmanship are engraved. The authorities have taken possession of the jewel.

In June, a Carmarthen resident, digging in his back garden, turned up a brass coin of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

The ANTIQUARY has nothing to do with current politics, but we may note that one of the new peers, created on the King's official birthday in June—Mr. Alexander Peckover—is a descendant of a very old English family. Edmund Peckover, who served under Cromwell, and whose property he now possesses, was his ancestor. Mr. Peckover, who is nearly an octogenarian, is connected with many learned societies, and is himself an antiquary of note. He has a fine collection of early Bibles and of MSS. Recently he resigned the position of Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.

The Czar has granted a charter to the Institute of Archaeology and Archæography, newly founded by private enterprise in Moscow, the first higher educational establishment in Russia which enjoys from its inception full rights as an autonomous body ranking with the universities. It will confer, says the Russian correspondent of the *Standard*, the degrees of doctor of archaeology or archæography upon satisfactory completion of a three years' course. Only graduates of the universities, Russian or foreign, will be admitted as students of the institute. The director is Professor Uspensky, the well-known archæologist, while on the staff of professors may be mentioned Dr. Fleischer, whose co-operation with English and American archæologists in excavations in Persia has brought him into prominent notice.

A number of unusually interesting newspaper articles on antiquarian subjects have appeared lately. We note the following: A long communication of surpassing interest on "Further Discoveries in the Palace of Knossos," by Dr. Arthur Evans, in the *Times*, July 15; "Bristol and Gloucestershire Brasses," in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 1; "Ford Castle, near Wooler: its History and Associations," illustrated, by Mr. R. J. Charleton, in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, June 22; "Ancient Britain: Some Excavations now in Progress"—an excellent summary—in the *Manchester Guardian*, June 25; the fourteenth paper of a series on "Monastic Sussex," dealing with "Robertsbridge," in the *Sussex Daily News*, June 20 and 27; "The Mallocks

of Cockington," by Mr. A. J. Davy, in the *Torquay Times*, June 21; a finely illustrated article on "The Priory of Binham," Norfolk, in *Country Life*, June 29; and two parts of "An Antiquarian Tour," treating of "Lincoln and its Cathedral," and "In the Fenlands," in the *Yorkshire Daily Observer*, July 10 and 11.

We fear that there is now no hope of saving Crosby Hall. On July 11 the Court of Common Council at the Guildhall adopted the report of the City Lands and Library Joint Committee to the effect that it was impossible to preserve the Hall. In submitting the committee's report, Mr. J. W. Domoney, the chairman, said: "We see no possibility of preserving Crosby Hall on its present site. And as regards the removal and re-erection of the fabric in another place, we are of opinion that an operation so costly and difficult would not be justified, seeing that the historical associations which attach to the building are in a great measure inseparable from the site itself, and could not be expected to cling to the building, however carefully re-erected elsewhere."

A letter was read from the Chartered Bank of India stating that, as all efforts to secure another site had proved unsuccessful, they were compelled to proceed with their intention of erecting new premises on the only site at their disposal. Mr. Ellis, a member of a deputation that had waited upon the bank, said that Sir Montagu Turner had told them it was not a matter of money, as the bank had been offered a profit of from £10,000 to £20,000 on their purchase.

Crosby Hall will be closed on Wednesday, July 31, and commercialism is triumphant.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing under date July 6, says: "There is nothing fresh to report at present from the Palatine Necropolis, where the work of digging and propping up the stones which seemed likely to fall has been going on steadily. The various objects found have now been classified and arranged in order in a room of the Villa Mills, and are no longer lying scattered in heaps on the floor of the former refectory. I hear from Palermo that Mr. Joseph Whitaker has had a successful

season's work at the excavations, which he is conducting in the old Phœnician settlement on the island of Motye, off Marsala. Two ancient cemeteries, of different periods, have been discovered, one on top of the other. The work will be resumed in the autumn, after Mr. Whitaker's return from England."



The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings have issued the report of a special committee appointed to consider the new work (chiefly canopies to the statues) on the west front of Exeter Cathedral. The report is an absolute and emphatic condemnation, as the following extracts will show :

"Visiting Exeter Cathedral on June 19, 1907, we found no work in progress upon the west front, but we readily distinguished the additions of new stonework made lately, since they are executed in a coarse yellow stone. . . . We could discover no reason for these renewals on the ground of their being necessary for the stability of the fabric. As to the explanation that these renewals are records of the ancient works, and desirable on that account, we cannot see that they constitute any such record. The ancient canopies were of the finest white stone, admirably sculptured, and with expressions of delicacy and finish that claim for the work the highest place in mediæval masonry. But the renewals are carved in a coarse stone, mechanically executed, and with detail ill conceived and coarsely rendered.

"On the other hand . . . the sculpture has been left in a deplorable condition ; the statues are fastened up with bits of bent copper wire, and the whole front is thickly encrusted with dirt that hangs in flakes and festoons upon it. In the first place, it ought to be washed. . . . There remain in the cloister many pieces of the ancient work that has been cut away for the new stone. We find that most of these pieces are sound at the core, and, indeed, little decayed on the surface ; they seem to have been wantonly sawn off. The ancient sculpture is still shown by them much more nearly than by the clumsy copies that have been substituted. These latter, therefore, should be removed out of the front, and the old pieces returned to it—a work perfectly easy in competent hands. . . .

"We condemn these additions to the sculpture screen as incompetent work, carried out under incompetent advice. . . . Bit by bit the ancient art of this famous English cathedral church is being obliterated."

The report is signed by W. B. Richmond, R.A., F.S.A., Frederick Duleep Singh, F.S.A., Philip Norman, F.S.A., W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Edward S. Prior, F.S.A., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Detmar Blow, F.R.I.B.A., and William Weir.



A Central News telegram from Athens, dated July 11, says: "Another interesting discovery has been made by the archæologists who are excavating what is believed to be the site of the palace of King Nestor, near Pylos. A number of prehistoric jars have been found containing figs and grains of wheat. The contents of the jars were almost petrified, but could be easily identified. The archæologists estimate that the figs and wheat have been in the jars for 5,000 years. The excavations are being carried out by the German Institute of Athens."



On July 8 a gardener, levelling some ground at a villa midway between Bangor and Donaghadee, County Down, struck his spade against what he at first imagined to be a loose flagstone. On raising the stone, he found it had been placed on four others, between which he discovered three clay urns containing human bones. Only one of these vessels, however, was intact.



The Constantinople correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date July 11, wrote: "Sir William and Lady Ramsay returned yesterday from a successful archæological expedition in the neighbourhood of Caraman, to the north of the Taurus range. Accompanied by Miss Lothian Bell, they took photographs and drew plans of sixty ruined churches illustrating the development of Byzantine architecture from the fifth to the eleventh century. Discovery was also made of a series of Hittite monuments in Madensheir, the ancient Baretta."

Professor Sir William Ramsay, of Aberdeen University, went out on his present expedition in February last, Lord Strathcona, the Chancellor of the Aberdeen University,

having generously made a grant for that purpose of £500 a year for five years. The excavation of the monuments of the Hittites was the special object of the expedition, and it would seem from the above telegram that the results have been satisfactory.



The Bayeux Tapestry in the Hands of "Restorers," and How it has Fared.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 258.)

WHAT we may term the *second* grand restoration of the tapestry took place about the year 1842, when it at last reached a settled place of residence at the town-library at Bayeux. M. E. Lambert became the custodian, and he undertook the task of relining it.

Again (as is all too usual in "relining" in general), the opportunity was once more used to effect further restorations; for, as an account states, "guided by the holes of the needles, by fragments of worsted adhering to the canvas, and by drawings executed at earlier dates, he successfully restored certain portions which had suffered from age or from friction." We have examined some of this "successfulness," which seems to have had the more or less happy design of setting at rest various controversies that had arisen regarding the story of the tapestry. Take, for instance, the shorter figure of those two chieftains to whom the Conqueror is speaking in the first compartment. Stothard depicts him without a moustache (see Fig. 3*b*), as do all the previous draughtsmen. Someone based thereon an argument that this could not be Harold, as he had a moustache, which inconvenient remark somewhat spoiled somebody's pet theory as to the story of the tapestry. However, the "restorer" has obligingly accommodated him with one, to the satisfaction of everybody since then (see Fig. 3*c*).

One might have hoped that one portion of the tapestry perhaps more sacred than any other might have escaped the "restorer"—namely, the figure which is seen standing behind "the Dragon Standard" in the act of clutching a shaft at or near its right eye (Fig. 5 *a, b, c*). This is regarded with great probability as the figure of Harold. The first restorers had already added much to the figure, for in Benoit's time one of its legs, the right hand grasping the shaft, the spear, chain-mail, the lower part of the face, and other details were missing, so that indeed Father Montfaucon did not even recognize it as the figure of Harold. The shaft was first figured by Benoit as merely a slanting line, without any further indication as to its being an arrow (Fig. 5*a*). Stothard shows it, by means of a suggested restoration, as a dotted line with the addition of the feathers (Fig. 5*b*); but the later restorer sets all doubts at rest by boldly stitching it in accordingly (Fig. 5*c*).

There are, however, other matters of restoration in the tapestry to be pointed out, which go to the root of the question of the origin of the tapestry. It has often been contended that Mathilda or any other ladies of quality would not have represented the nude figures which occasionally occur in the margin of the tapestry, and for the same reason it is improbable that such work would have been designed for exhibition in the cathedral. But it is clear, on critical examination, that certain details usually omitted by artists in ideal representations of the human body have been introduced, both as to colour and outline, since the time of Benoit and Stothard; in short, it is not too much to say that some restorer has added those pictorial details where Art leaves off and the Police come in!

It will be noticed upon careful examination that some of the later colours, especially the blacks, have run into the linen, leaving a sort of iron-mould coloured stain which is not found in connexion with the older worsted of the original work.

In considering the question of the nationality of the work, much stress has been laid on the fact that certain words in the titles bear towards Anglo-Saxon origin. Thus the word *Cæstra* is one of the words, the supporters

of the theory being ignorant that "Hestengacestra" represented a geographical name of the period.* Some will regret that the missing "H" to the word "Arold" near the end of the tapestry has been supplied since the time of Stothard, thus destroying a certain French phonetic aspect of the word, and also that the word "Adwardus" (over the Confessor's death-scene) has been altered to Eadwardus since Benoît's time; but the writer thinks that the theory of the work having been executed in England and not at Bayeux is altogether uncalled for, especially as Bayeux was the site of an early Saxon settlement, and its inhabitants spoke a Teutonic dialect so late as the tenth century,

fled (Fig. 6c). The rest appeared in Father Montfaucon's time as "a confused series of strokes, which appeared to depict the flight of certain figures on foot pursued by horsemen," one of them being, according to Benoît's restoration, a *mounted* archer! (Fig. 6a). Stothard suggested a restoration of the flight [including another horseman (Fig. 6b)] by means of dotted lines upon his plate, and this apparently the later restorer of the tapestry endeavoured to copy; but he seems to have misunderstood him in part. The last figure, which Stothard depicts as a man clutching at boughs as if struggling to escape through a forest, another draughtsman (L. d'Anisy) has "restored" into yet



FIG. 5 (a).—BENOÎT'S RESTORATIONS (1730).



FIG. 5 (b).—BENOÎT'S RESTORATIONS INCORPORATED IN TAPESTRY, AND FURTHER ONES MADE BY STOTHARD (1818).



FIG. 5 (c).—BENOÎT'S AND STOTHARD'S RESTORATIONS BOTH INCORPORATED IN TAPESTRY (1842).

the Norse element having been subsequently grafted upon that stock. We cannot here notice the very large number of minor restorations. The end of the tapestry-roll is where the restoration has been effected wholesale since Stothard's drawing (Fig. 6 a, b, c). Benoît does not show, and Father Montfaucon does not mention, any title remaining after the mutilated words *Interfectus est* (relating to the death of Harold), but someone about their time seems to have puzzled out a further title in bad Latin to the effect that the English turned and

another man on a horse. The later restorer of the tapestry itself here depicts a grotesque Renaissance sort of a figure such as one sees in the borders of the work, which, if so drawn in the original, would lead one to suppose that the design had come to a close with the scene of the English flight. This assumed termination of the design, however, has remained in considerable doubt both before and since the knowledge of another and contemporary "tapestry" has been acquired.

The nature and extent of the restorations since Benoît's and Stothard's time will be gathered in part from the accompanying plates.

Before concluding, the writer would like

* The use of the word "AT," instead of "AD," has been remarked upon, but according to Benoît's plate this is probably again due to an incorrect "restoration."

to make a few remarks respecting the origin of the tapestry. When we come to view it alongside of the description of the other contemporary tapestry (*velum*) before-mentioned, of which we have a somewhat

of the Conqueror, and here in the ducal household the story of Harold's perjury and downfall no doubt bore a special significance. Let the reader compare the following descriptive lines with the existing tapestry ;

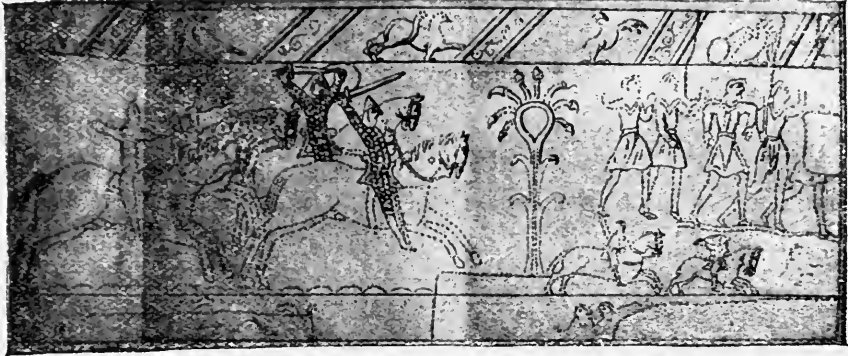


FIG. 6 (a).—(THE FLIGHT OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.) BENOÎT'S RESTORATION OF THE END OF THE TAPESTRY (1730).

fulsome account written by Baudri (or Baldric) Abbot of Bourgueil (afterwards Archbishop of Dol), it seems probable that the Bayeux tapestry was neither the gift nor the work of Mathilda. Baudri describes this

the original in Latin was written between the years 1079 and 1107.

"A wonderful tapestry goes around the lady's bed, which joins three things in material and novel skill. For the hand of



FIG. 6 (b).—(FLIGHT OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS), STOTHARD (1818). SHOWING THE STATE OF THE TAPESTRY IN HIS TIME WITH ADDITION OF A HORSE AND RIDER, HIS OTHER RESTORATIONS BEING OMITTED. NOTE THE OVERLAPPING LEG OF THE SECOND KNIGHT.

other tapestry dealing with the same subject, and bearing titles similar to that of the tapestry of Bayeux, but worked with much more magnificent materials, stating that it hung in an alcove around the bed of Adela, daughter

the craftsman hath done the work so finely that you would scarcely believe that to exist, which nevertheless you know does exist. Threads of gold come first, silver threads come next, the third set of threads were

always of silk. Skilful care had made the threads of gold and silver so fine that I believe that nothing could have been thinner. The web was as fine as that which the spider weaves, and so subtle that nothing could be more so. . . . Jewels with red marking were shining amidst the work and pearls of no small price. In fine, so great was the glitter and beauty of the tapestry (*velum*) that you might say it surpassed the rays of Phoebus. Moreover, by reading the inscriptions you might recognize upon the tapestry histories true and novel. That tapestry (*velum*), if tapestry indeed it were, bears upon it the ships and the chiefs and the names of their chiefs."

The tapestry which has descended to us

examples in illustration, taking into consideration that, in one case, the figure is drawn by the goose-quill upon vellum and in the other laboriously delineated in worsted upon coarse linen, and subsequently distorted by shrinkage of the materials. In the first instance, take a figure from the Bayeux tapestry: we will select one that has aroused some interest by the doubtful nature of the object which he is carrying, namely, the figure which we take to represent an Anglo-Saxon in the forage-scene at Hastings immediately following the landing of William (Fig. 7a): the figure carrying a round object on his shoulder through which his face is seen (Fig. 7a). Some have suggested that the object was a glass dish or a



FIG. 6(c).—(FLIGHT OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.) GENERAL RESTORATION INCORPORATING THOSE OF BENOÎT AND STOTHARD, WITH ALTERATIONS AND ADDITION OF TITLE, ETC. (1842).

probably owes its preservation to the small value of its materials, while its bourgeois origin is plainly indicated by some of its titles, though its value as an authority is probably even greater than its more splendid contemporary in the chamber of Adela.

The fact that the design of the latter was continued by the representation of further scenes may be an indication that the more humble but existing *velum* is incomplete in the form in which it is now known to us.

If we attempt to trace the origin of the models which influenced the design of the figures in the tapestry we may perhaps look to the manuscripts current at the time. We must not carry this representation too far in a preliminary notice; but we will select two

round loaf, others suggest a coil of rope with which he is about to lasso the unfortunate ox in the background. Referring to a Latin and Anglo-Saxon MS. (Cotton, Cleopatra, c. viii., folios 9 and 27), in the British Museum, we see an almost identical figure (reversed) carrying a similar object (Fig. 7b), in the same manner, and from the text we learn that the object raised to his shoulder is a burden, the whole figure being a conventional representation of Labour. In the tapestry the figures may represent the fact that the Normans at the point of the lance had made these complacent denizens of Hastings "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The burden has been represented as transparent, for the purpose of showing the face of the figure behind it.

In the same little manuscript one may draw attention to the figure in all details resembling the much-disputed figure of .Elfgva and her interview with "a certain clerk." In the above-mentioned manuscript the figure (reversed) represents Virtue (Fig. 7*c*), but in the tapestry probably the opposite sense is represented (Fig. 7*d*). The subject may be gathered from the abrupt ending of the title, inferring, as some believe, that the rest of the story was improper, and the attitude of the restored nude figure in the margin, striking an attitude in mock imitation of that of the priest's, lends colour to the suggestion that the representation relates to some old scandal current at the time. Here also some would-be restorer of the tapestry



FIG. 7 (a).—BAYEUX TAPESTRY.



FIG. 7 (b).—COTTON MSS.



F the many passions which Sir Walter Scott handles, there are few which he treats with greater skill than loyalty. In the characters of Lady Peveril, Margaret Bellen-den, and Alice Lee, he depicts that ardent attachment to the Crown which marked so many ladies of the Caroline Age; and these three heroines are among his happiest creations, for they are pages torn from the



FIG. 7 (c).—COTTON MSS.



FIG. 7 (d).—BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

has pencilled on to the original linen the features of the face of the nude figure in the border, as if intending to "restore" its pose to full-face instead of a side-face aspect like that of the priest.

But we must now close this discourse for the present, while we hope that in the main sufficient has been said to point out to the student the necessity of caution in construing the tale of the tapestry, and to impress its future reliners with the heinousness of interfering with one of our most valuable contemporary records of the English and Norman history.



book of life: history proves that the devoted loyalty ascribed to them is perfectly realistic.

Throughout the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. many ladies did service for Church and King. Some played a stirring part in the Civil War; some glorified royalty with their pens; others, having little to do with matters historical, have yet left on record their devotion to the Crown and its cause. In this last category must be included the Duchess of Newcastle, the heroine of Charles Lamb, who talks of her as "the thrice noble, chaste, and virtuous; but, again, somewhat fantastical, and original-brain'd, generous Margaret Newcastle." This is not the place to detail the qualities which mark the writings of the Duchess, but,

in treating of her as a Royalist lady, it is necessary to call attention to one merit which illumines her work—that of sincerity. Much of what she wrote consists in eulogies of her husband. For nothing does she praise him so much as for devotion to the Crown, and nowhere is she more obviously sincere than in these praises.

The Life of the Duke of Newcastle,* written by the "excellent Princess, Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, his wife," is inscribed to "His most sacred Majesty Charles II." In her dedication the authoress notes, as something of the utmost importance, the loyalty of her husband. "Give me, therefore, leave to relate here," she says, "that I have heard him (Newcastle) often say, He loves Your Royal Person so dearly that he would most willingly, upon all occasions, sacrifice his Life and Posterity for Your Majesty." This is her tone throughout. She speaks with pride of the fact that "my Noble and Loyal Lord" would "have defended (if humane power could have done it) his most gracious Sovereign from the fury of his Rebellious Subjects." And she mentions with particular pleasure that her husband, at the outbreak of the Civil War, "thought it his duty rather to hazard all, then (*sic*) to neglect the Commands of His Sovereign; and resolved to shew his Fidelity, by nobly setting all at stake. . . ." The Duchess refers to Charles I. as "of blessed memory," and speaks of "that Rebellious and unhappy Parliament, which was the cause of all the ruins and misfortunes that afterwards befell this Kingdom. . . ." That she regarded the King as sacred, and looked on his enemies as sacrilegious traitors, is proven by various passages in her autobiography. Writing of the hardships which her mother endured, "by reason she and her children were loyal to the King," she declares that the Parliamentarians "would have pulled God out of Heaven, had they had power, as they did Royalty out of his throne."

Anne, Lady Fanshawe, like Margaret Newcastle, employed her pen in eulogizing her husband; and, in so doing, threw much light on her own devotion to the royal cause.

* First published in 1667. The best modern edition is that lately edited by Mr. C. H. Firth with Messrs. Routledge's *London Library*.

In her Memoirs of her husband,* Sir Richard Fanshawe, which are addressed to her children, she mentions as Sir Richard's greatest glory that "He was ever much esteemed by his two masters, Charles I. and Charles II., both for great parts and honesty, as for his conversation, in which they took great delight, he being so free from passion, that made him beloved by all that knew him; nor did I ever see him moved but with his master's concerns, in which he would hotly pursue his interest through the greatest difficulties."

Lady Fanshawe's hatred of the Parliamentarians is intense, and she speaks of them as a "cursed crew." Talking of the King's misfortunes and execution, she says that Charles "was tormented, and afterwards shamefully murdered." And, describing her last meeting with the King, she writes what is one of the most touching things extant concerning the closing scene in the royal martyr's tragedy: "The last time I ever saw him, when I took my leave, I could not refrain weeping: when he had saluted me, I prayed to God to preserve his Majesty with long life and happy years; he stroked me on the cheek, and said, 'Child, if God pleaseth, it shall be so, but both you and I must submit to God's will, and you know in what hands I am'; then, turning to your father, he said, 'Be sure, Dick, to tell my son all that I have said, and deliver those letters to my wife; pray God bless her! I hope I shall do well'; and, taking him in his arms, said, 'Thou hast ever been an honest man, and I hope God will bless thee, and make thee a happy servant to my son, whom I have charged in my letter to continue his love and trust to you'; adding, 'I do promise you that if ever I am restored to my dignity I will bountifully reward you both for your service and sufferings.' Thus did we part from that glorious sun, that within a few months after was murdered, to the grief of all Christians that were not forsaken by God."

On the execution of Charles I., Lady Fanshawe's loyalty continued unabated. In 1651 she stayed in London for seven months, and the state of jeopardy in which Charles II.'s affairs then stood caused her

* First published in 1829.

great misery. Indeed, she affirms that "in that time I did not go abroad seven times, but spent my time in prayer to God for the deliverance of the King. . . ." When she heard of the Battle of Worcester, and of "the King being missed," she wrote: "For three days it was inexpressible what affliction I was in." Her devotion to Charles II. was only equalled by her admiration for that King; and, writing in 1660, she declares that "the glorious Majesties of the King and his two brothers were so beyond man's expectation and expression!" It is obvious that she regarded the Restoration as the work of Heaven, for, describing that event, she says: "The sea was calm, the moon shone at full, and the sun suffered not a cloud to hinder his (the King's) prospect of the best sight, by whose light, and the merciful bounty of God, he was set safely on shore at Dover in Kent. . . ."

Lady Fanshawe lived till 1680, but her life after the Restoration was comparatively uneventful, and the manuscript of her memoirs breaks off abruptly in 1670.

II.

Writing to J. H. Reynolds in 1817, Keats tells of the pleasure he has had in reading "a book of poetry by one beautiful Mrs. Philips, a friend of Jeremy Taylor's, and called *The Matchless Orinda*." He quotes ten verses by Mrs. Philips, and adds: "In other of her poems there is a most delicate fancy of the Fletcher kind.*" Orinda was considered a great poetess by her contemporaries, and her translation of Corneille's *Horace* was acted before the King on February 4, 1668.† She was not only the friend of Jeremy Taylor, but of many other notable men of letters. Dryden admired her intensely,‡ and Cowley wrote five stanzas "Upon Mrs. Philips her Poems." On her death her memory was celebrated in countless odes, almost all the Royalist poets writing in honour of the poetess.§

* Keats's *Works*, ed. Buxton Forman, iv. 81 *et seq.* (Glasgow, 1901).

† *Evelyn's Diary*, p. 335 (Chandos Classics).

‡ See his "Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew."

§ The best account of Orinda's life is that by Mr. Gosse in *Seventeenth-Century Studies*. Many of her poems are included in *Minor Poets of the Caroline Age*, ed. Professor Saintsbury.

Despite the eulogy which her works won from Keats, and the fame which they enjoyed while their authoress was alive, the poems of Orinda have been allowed to sink into comparative oblivion. Good or bad as poetry, they are of the greatest historical value as expressing the sentiments of a Royalist lady. In the folio edition of Katherine Philips' poems, which appeared posthumously in 1667, the first piece is entitled "Upon the Double Murther of K. Charles I.: in Answer to a Libellous Copy of Rhymes by Vavasor Powell." Powell was a Welsh Non-conformist, and an ardent enemy of the Church of England. His published writings do not include the "Libellous Rhymes," but these must have been couched in bitter terms against royalty, for Orinda writes:

. . . this is a cause
That will excuse the breach of Nature's laws.
Silence were now a sin; nay, passion now
Wise men themselves for merit would allow!
What noble eye could see, and careless, pass,
The dying lion kicked by every ass?
Has Charles so broke God's laws he must not have
A quiet crown, nor yet a quiet grave?
Tombs have been sanctuaries, thieves lie there
Secure from all their penalty and fear.
Great Charles his double misery was this:
Unfaithful friends, ignoble enemies.
Had any heathen been this Prince's foe,
He would have wept to see him injured so.

* * * * *
O to what height of horror are they come
Who dare pull down a crown, tear up a tomb.

Many of Orinda's poems are concerned with the royal family: in one she welcomes Henrietta Maria to England, while in another she bewails the death of the Duke of Gloucester. Her devotion to the royal martyr was not more intense than her loyalty to his son. In verses "On the numerous Access of the English to wait upon the King in Flanders," she thus addresses Charles II.:

Hasten, Great Prince, unto thy British Isles,
Or all thy subjects will become Exiles.
To thee they flock, thy Presence is their home,
As Pompey's camp, where e'er it mov'd, was Rome.
They that asserted thy Just Cause go hence
To testify their joy and reverence;
And those that did not, now, by wonder taught,
Go to confess and expiate their fault.

To Orinda, the Restoration was a soul-stirring event. In a poem entitled "On the Fair Weather just at the Coronation, it

having rained immediately before and after," the poetess says of the sun :

He therefore check'd th' invading rains we fear'd,
And in a bright Parenthesis appear'd.
So that we knew not which look'd most content,
The King, the people, or the firmament.

And in "Arion on a Dolphin, to his Majesty at his passage into England," she ardently eulogizes her Sovereign :

Whom does this stately navy bring?
O! 'tis Great Britain's glorious King.
Convey him then, ye Winds and Seas,
Swift as Desire and Calm as Peace.

She declares that

A greater now than Cæsar's here ;
Whose veins a richer purple boast
Than ever hero's yet engrost ;
Sprung from a father so august
He triumphs in his very dust.

It is obvious that she believes in the Divine right of the Stuarts, for, talking of the dangers which have menaced Charles during his exile, she says :

Then Heaven, his secret potent friend,
Did him from drugs and stabs defend.

She declares that monarchs of other countries will "envy and adore" Great Britain as ruled by her restored King, and assures her Sovereign that

England shall (rul'd and restor'd by You)
The suppliant world protect, or else subdue.

She touches on the urbanity and personal charm of Charles, whom she conjures to be merciful to his enemies :

He thinks no Slaughter-trophies good,
Nor laurel's dipt in subjects' blood ;
But with a sweet resistless art
Disarms the hand, and wins the heart ;
And like a God doth rescue those
Who did themselves and him oppose.
So, wondrous Prince, adorn that Throne
Which birth and merit make your own ;
And in your mercy brighter shine
Than in the glories of your line.

Whatever were the faults of Charles II., it is certain that he did not need Orinda's incentive to mercy, a fact clearly proven by his conduct concerning the Act of Indemnity. In July, 1660, the King went himself to the House of Lords and said : "I earnestly desire you to depart from all

particular animosities and revenge, or memory of past provocation, and to pass this Act without other exceptions than those who were immediately guilty of the murder of my father."* One day, when Charles was in Council, a question arose as to whether more prisoners should be brought to trial for offences under Cromwell. On a slip of paper, which he passed to Clarendon, the King wrote : "I must confess that I am weary of hanging, except on new offences ; let it sleep."† Bishop Burnet notes that Charles did "positively insist" on adhering to the Act of Indemnity.‡ Professor Masson has pointed out that, if the King had raised a finger against Milton, the poet must have gone to the scaffold ; and Mr. Osmund Airy declares that "it is not easy to overestimate the value of the firmness with which Charles and Clarendon stood in the path of those who sought for blood."§ Orinda's eulogies of her King are extravagant, and her prophecies concerning his rule proved false ; so it is pleasing to think that she was right in one respect, that one of the compliments she paid her Sovereign was not misplaced.

(To be concluded.)



"The Little Green Shop in Cornhill."

CHANGE succeeds change in the appearance of London streets so rapidly that it is refreshing to find here and there some little relic of an earlier day which not only survives, but is valued and preserved with care and regard. One such oasis in the desert of the modern stone and brick of the City is the house which stands at No. 15, Cornhill, and is often referred to by the title at the head of this paper, but which is popularly and briefly known as "Birch's." The house

* *England under Charles II.*, ed. W. F. Taylor, p. 25 (English History from Contemporary Writers).

† *Charles II.*, by O. Airy, p. 116 (Goupil edition).

‡ *History of His Own Time*, p. 112 (London, 1875).

§ *Charles II.*, *ut supra*, p. 116.

which is the "home of the turtle," the headquarters of Messrs. Ring and Brymer's famous catering business, is a narrow five-storied building. The low-ceilinged confectioner's shop and buffet on the ground-floor, with the "soup-rooms" on the upper floors, have been favourite haunts for generations of City men.

comparing illustration from a photograph taken after the burning-off process had been completed gives some idea of the result.

The date when this picturesque old shop was built is uncertain; but the carving suggests the Adam period—the latter half of the eighteenth century. It has been asserted that this identical carved front was



"BIRCH'S," 15, CORNHILL.

A month or two ago the quaint old shopfront underwent a process of cleaning and redecoration. Coat after coat of the paint was scraped and burnt off, with the result that the original carving was revealed in a beauty which had too long been obscured. Something like 200 successive coats of paint are said to have been removed. The ac-

in existence a century earlier, but this seems to us improbable; the Adam date is more likely. Whatever the date of the carved front may be, the shop and its business are considerably older. The firm's books go back to 1730, and others of earlier date have been destroyed. It has been said that the business was established before the Great

Fire of 1666, and also that it began in George I.'s time.

The authentic history of the shop, however, dates from the days of Queen Anne, when a certain Samuel Horton carried on the business of cook and confectioner which had been for some time in existence, and may have been founded, as sometimes alleged, before the Great Fire. Later, Horton was joined by a partner named Birch. The son of the latter took an active part in civic life, and became well known as Mr. Alderman Samuel Birch. The Alderman was born in 1757 and lived until 1841. He not only continued the Cornhill business—from the excellence of his pastry he was nicknamed "Mr. Pattypan"—but was of some note as a speaker and dramatist and writer of verse, and became Sheriff of London in 1811 and Lord Mayor in 1815. He had a pleasant custom of presenting to the Lord Mayor every year a splendid cake for the due observance of the Twelfth Night festival. Among his pieces for the stage were *The Mariners*, 1793; *The Packet Boat*, 1794; *The Adopted Child*, 1795; *The Smugglers*, 1796; *Fast Asleep*, 1797, a musical farce; and *Albert and Adelaide*, 1798, a romantic drama in three acts. Birch also published other prose and verse. *The Adopted Child*, the music for which was written by Thomas Attwood, held the stage for many years after its author had passed away. "Pattypan" Birch's activities were so numerous and so diverse that a contemporary wag wrote a skit on him in which an inquisitive Frenchman visiting this country is described as finding Monsieur Birch in every direction:

Guildhall at length in sight appears,
An orator is hailed with cheers.
"Zat orator, vat is hees name?"
"Birch, the pastry-cook—the very same."

Elsewhere he meets the ubiquitous Birch as colonel of militia, poet, dramatist, alderman, etc., until he goes home believing the wonderful Birch to be the Emperor of London!

Ever since the time of this Admirable Crichton of a pastry-cook the Cornhill house has been known distinctively as "Birch's." The business did not continue long in the hands of the Birch family. Some time in the thirties of the last century it passed into the possession of Messrs. Ring and Brymer,

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the fathers, respectively, of the senior partners of the present firm. Throughout its career the shop has preserved its old-time appearance, the green-painted, carved, old-fashioned shop-front being a unique feature of the city. It is probably the oldest shop-front in London. We are glad that the present owners appreciate its value, and are clearly determined to preserve what will yearly become more valuable as one of the rapidly lessening number of relics of the City of a bygone age.

R. M.



The Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall.

BY H. F. ABELL.

(Concluded from p. 174.)

III.—AMBOGLANNA TO THE END



WE are now at Gilsland, a favourite summer resort of the good folk of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland, whose idea of a complete change is to get away to where they are quite certain of meeting the same people they meet during the rest of the year, thus imitating in a humble way the "classy" folk who go to Brighton in November, and Monte Carlo or Egypt for the winter. It is no place for the tripper whose estimate of a place is based upon the amount and sort of intoxicating liquor he can get there, for there are only two houses in Gilsland where anything stronger than ginger ale can be had for love or money, and it abounds with lodging-houses and establishments of the "tea and watercress one shilling" order.

Gilsland is inseparably associated with Sir Walter Scott. Here, in 1797, he met Miss Charpentier, wooed her, and won her at the Popping-stone whereto sheepish-looking couples still largely resort during the tripper season. Here was Mump's Ha, where Brown and Dandie Dinmont met Meg Merrilies.

Margaret Teasdale—the "Meg o' Mump's Ha" of the story lies in Upper Denton Churchyard.

Gilsland is a convenient centre for the exploration of the very interesting country

2 P

which stretches on all sides, and excellent accommodation may be had at the Orchard House Temperance Hotel, pleasantly situated amidst woodlands and gardens on a hill a mile from the town.

But to business.

The not too conscientious Wall explorer will probably proceed direct to Birdoswald, the Roman station Amboglanna, from the hotel, descending the hill a short way, taking the first turning to the right and the first to the left; but we of sterner mould will take up the thread we left at Gilsland Vicarage. Starting from the Schoolhouse, in the yard of which a 14 feet wide Roman road has been exposed, we enter the field opposite, and follow a footpath which runs along the Fosse of the Wall in the direction of the River Irthing, the hedge line on our left probably being on the site of the Wall. Passing by Willowford Farm, built, it is said, with stones from the Wall and the bridge abutment, we reach the dark-watered, tumbling, romantic Irthing at the base of the cliffs on which stands Amboglanna. Just west of this spot there were traces of the castle which defended the river crossing.

If the line of the Wall was carried over the river by a bridge, no traces of the latter are discernible, but Mr Hodgson says that there are clamped stones in the bed of the river like those of the pier of the older bridge at Cilurnum, and Dr. Bruce was told by a man engaged in building Willowford farm house in 1836 that he had seen the east abutment of the bridge, 20 feet long.

Looking upward from where we stand, we can see our old friend the Wall jutting over the top of the opposite cliff, seven courses high. We off with boots and stockings, and, warily dodging the deep pools, get across the Irthing and scramble up the cliff. Following the Wall line, we cross a meadow, get over a wall, cross the road, and are at the east gate of Amboglanna.

N.B.—This is the straight, but not the orthodox, way of entering Amboglanna. It is now a picnickers' resort, and sixpence a head is charged for entrance, which is by the house gate on the north side.

Amboglanna was the largest station on the Wall, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, and was admirably placed, with natural protections on

three sides. Like Cilurnum, it has two gates on its east and west sides. That by which we enter, the east gate, is in excellent preservation, and here, as elsewhere, we find evidences of calamity in the blocking up of the north portal, and the raising of the level of the south. All this, however, has been cleared away, and we see the east gate as it was in its prime, with its splendid masonry, its guard chambers, and, scattered about on the ground, but apparently uninjured, the circular heads of the arches. Near this gateway the remains of three chambers have been exposed, in one of which is a hypocaust. The north gateway was destroyed when the farm-house was built. Of the two west gateways, the smaller—the single-arched one—remains. It is in good condition, the pivot-hole and the wheel grooves in the pavement being distinct. The south side of the station is in very good preservation; the rampart shows eight courses of facing stones, and is 6 feet thick. The gateway is a finer one than usual, the portals being each 11 feet wide; the west portal has been built up.

The whole of the interior of the station is a tumbled chaos of grassy mounds, lines, and depressions, which mark the sites of streets and public buildings. Notable among these are the guard-chambers of the gates, a very large buttressed building near the farm-house, and a depression in the middle which has been shown to have been the water reservoir of the station, the paved waterway leading to it being visible in Dr. Bruce's early time.

Amboglanna has given up a very large number of carved and inscribed stones, many of which used to be at the farm, but all have been removed to museums, especially to that in Tullie House, Carlisle.

On the occasion of the Pilgrimage of 1886 a fine altar, dedicated to Jove by Julius Marcellinus, of the first Cohort of Dacians, had just been unearthed, and I remember, as we were examining it *in situ*, a shepherd telling us that for years he had been accustomed to use the scrolled top which just projected from the turf as a seat. Not even the dustiest of Dryasdusts leaves Amboglanna without a few minutes enjoyment of the beautiful and extensive view to be seen from the cliff edge on the south of the station. The Great Wall "adapts itself" to the north

rampart of the station, and follows the south side of the high road, the field side facing stones being very perfect.

We proceed along the fields westward, keeping on the vallum. At about a mile west of Amboglanna we come upon that extra length of earthwork which has of late years so puzzled antiquaries. It was reserved for the Pilgrims of 1906 to prove by spade-work that this is none other than the famous Turf Wall—or, more correctly, Wall of Turves—which old writers and antiquaries always declared had preceded the Wall of Stone, but against the very existence of which recent authorities have cast their veto. Traces of the ditch of the Turf Wall had already been marked leading to the east gate of Amboglanna, and here it reappears, of the same dimensions as the vallum ditch of the stone wall. The Wall Vallum crosses northward until, at about a mile west of Amboglanna, it unites with the Turf Wall ditch. At a convenient break of the Turf Wall by a farm road just east of the woods in which are the Combe Crag, spades were procured, and, to the satisfaction of many sceptics present, the displaying of thirteen layers of turves conclusively pointed to the reality of the Turf Wall.

Some of us poor know-nothings wonder why such trouble should have been taken to build up layers of turves into a rampart if the same defensive object could be attained by throwing up a mound of earth. It was explained that, whilst a wall of turves could be built with an almost perpendicular face, a mere earthen embankment would present too low an angle to be effective.

Beyond the road and the burn we enter the woods, and turn down by a steep, charming path through the heart of the tree and thicket world to view the famous Combe Crag inscriptions. Here were Roman quarries, and the workmen of seventeen centuries ago have left *graffiti* on the sides of the excavations, the words "Faust. et Ruf. Cos" being very clear, and also "Matthrianus," but others are variously interpreted. 'Arry, of course, has left his marks also, and one bigger jackass than usual thought he would preserve the Roman lettering by painting it white. Still, it is fortunate that, so near to such a week-end-trippers' resort as Gilsland, any inscriptions are left at all. The contrast

between the soft beauty of these sylvan shades and the stern, rugged scenery amidst which so much of our time has lately been passed is sufficiently striking to induce the farthest gone of Wall lunatics to linger awhile. Aye! and we have known some of the species who have followed the descent to the bottom, where the Irthing dashes its dark stream from ledge to ledge of rock, and at a certain spot peeled and taken headers into a pool 10 feet deep of pure, cool water, and remained there till too late to pick up the Wall-bound main body.

From here it is a delightful walk by the Irthing and pleasant fields and lanes to Lanercost and Naworth. Perhaps they do not come within the scope of a Wall pilgrimage; but assuredly no Wall pilgrim I ever met failed to quit the Wall and give up a few hours to them. It is, however, reserved for a very few to have such a treat as we 1906 pilgrims enjoyed at Naworth, when a fair daughter of the House of Howard played cicerone to us from basement to leads of this fine old Border hold with a charm, a clearness, and a mastery of her subject which few of us will forget.

Limited sleeping accommodation may be had at the picturesquely situated little temperance inn at the bridge—a fact worth noting in a country where such accommodation is very scarce.

Resuming our journey from the Combe Crag, we keep to the road which follows the line of the Wall, the north ditch being very distinct on our right, and the vallum on our left, having a beautiful prospect over the densely wooded country beyond the vallum. We pass Banks Head, and the Banks Inn with the swinging-gate sign, and then, the road making a southerly bend, we keep on to the rear of some cottages until we reach Hare Hill, where we see on our right hand a splendid face of the Wall, fourteen courses or 12 feet high. Let me state that this is really a faithful reconstruction by Lord Carlisle's steward.

Now from this point onward we shall see very little of the Wall itself—here and there a fragment of the core in a bank under a hedge, rarely a course of facing-stones, and an occasional trace of a mile castle. But the north Fosse and the vallum will accom-

pany us with tolerable fidelity to Carlisle, and the task of following *per lineam Valli*, if it is not rewarded by the contemplation of so many actual relics as heretofore, is pleasant and interesting.

We keep on through the fields. From Craggle Hill, where the north Fosse is deep and clear, we get a wide and beautiful view, ranging from Bewcastle and the Scottish hills on the right to Carlisle and the Solway in front, and to the Tindal and Castle Carrock fells, Skiddaw and Blencathara on the left. At Garthside Farm there is a piece of Wall in the hedge, 5 feet high. We pass by Howgill, Low Wall, and Dovecote, and strike across a broad meadow, cross the King Water, and ascend to the village of Walton, having lost all traces of the Wall. The inn here stands upon the Wall, and the village is full of very old cottages, built of clay and straw in layers, with huge oak beams and spacious chimney-corners.

From Walton we pass by the Sandysikes farm-house, noting the deep Fosse on our right, and strike straight along the line of the vallum, the Wall line being on our right, until we reach the private domain of Castlesteads, the site of a large and important station which is called Petriana, although without any direct evidence. The gardens of Castlesteads occupy the site of the ancient station, so that there are only the remains of the Fosse in the beautifully wooded grounds through which we pass. Like all the owners of properties containing relics of the Wall and its stations, Mr. Johnson is most courteous and painstaking in allowing us to examine his large and interesting collection of relics, ranging from the altars and inscribed stones in the summer-house to the delicate gems and intaglios within-doors, and in personally conducting us by woodland paths to the picturesque spot where the Wall crossed the Cambeck, the accompanying ditch being deeply cut in the red sandstone.

Petriana, for the giving of which name to this spot the only authoritative fact is that in the *Notitia* it is marked as the next station to Amboglanna, was destroyed in 1791 to give place to the present house and grounds. I have an old early eighteenth-century Cumberland guide-book which speaks of "vast marks of a castle" being visible near

the Cambeck. It is not necessary to detail narrowly the continuation of our route from this point. Necessarily, as the Wall keeps within the line of cultivation, and consequently amidst the dwellings of men, we cannot expect to find above ground such relics as abound in such wild districts as those through which we passed in Northumberland. Hundreds of cartloads of its stones have been removed within living memory; and although the underground labours of such untiring enthusiasts as Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson have resulted in the exact *tracing* of the course of the Wall and its accessories through Cumberland, after Amboglanna there are really very few points of interest to others than deep antiquaries.

However, we will continue to the end.

After Castlesteads we take to fields and byways the Wall itself being usually in the bank of a hedge, careful watching of which will occasionally reveal some of its core, and perhaps a facing-stone or two.

At Old Wall, a miserable spot, Roman stones are largely used in the cottages, but there is nothing of note until we reach Bleatarn — pronounced "Blettern." The Wall here runs to the north of the farm and of an ancient quarry, erroneously called a tarn, which enters into the composition of the place-name, and is probably under the rough, raised cart-track which we follow. The great mound on our left is probably old quarry refuse to which modern rubbish has been added. The western boundary of the long, broad space we traverse is formed by the Baron's Dyke, dividing the barony of Gilsland from that of the Bishop of Carlisle. The names of the hamlets we pass—Wallhead, Wallby, Wallfoot—will keep alive the significance of the grand old Roman monument to all time; but, candidly, the Wall has become by this part little more than a name, and as we trudge the long narrow lane which runs along its course, gradually approaching the great main road, we find for the first time our talk drifting into other channels, as the tangible relics of the great object of our pilgrimage cease to be.

Finally, in a park across which runs a deep, broad ditch, we have to abandon our quest on this side of Carlisle, and strike into

the great road. We pass Drawdykes, a farmhouse built upon the site of an old pele-tower with Wall-stones, upon the parapet of which grin three heads, which are *not* Roman, get to the unsavoury suburb of Tarraby, and on through market-gardens to Stanwix—the “Staneshaw Bank” of the ballads—and at Hyssop Holm Well—a bank overlooking the Eden and Carlisle city—read on a couple of granite posts that at this spot the Wall and its Fosse descended to cross the river.

At Stanwix there would naturally have been a large and strong station to guard the Eden, but as its site is believed to be occupied by the church and churchyard, little is known about it—not even by what nationality it was garrisoned. It is believed to have been the Glanoventa of the Itineraries, and when the church was being restored a great many relics were unearthed, but more we know not. To the South-Countryman Carlisle is almost as disappointing a city as is the Tokyo of to-day to him who remembers it in the past. Judged by ballad-light it ought to be a quaint old collection of time-worn houses huddled about a picturesque market-place, and shadowed by a blunt, rough-and-ready castle of the true Border type. We look for a more or less appropriate setting to a series of scenes in which King Arthur and Guinevere, Sir Gawaine and Sir Kay, the bold Buccleugh and Kinmont Willie, Adam Bell and his faithful friends, Hobbie Noble, Dick o’ the Cow, Hughie Graeme, poor Jean Gordon and her idol, that poor creature the Young Pretender, and a host of picturesque rascals, pass over the stage, and we find “Merrie Carlisle” a very up-to-date city, with more than a fair allowance of slums, utterly unattractive, and not so interesting as many a place with not a tittle of its historical associations.

However, the Crown and Mitre Hotel is one of the very best in the North of England—some consolation for the stranger who, like the writer, has been condemned to spend a Sunday in Carlisle.

Between Carlisle and the site of the Wall end at Bowness on the Solway not one single stone of the Wall is visible *in situ* above ground, but between Grinsdale and Kirkandrews a mound marks its course. The

churchyard at the latter place is perhaps the site of a mile castle, as it is packed with Roman stones, and its position on the cliffs overlooking the river is a good one. At Burgh-on-the-Sands a castle has always been marked as existing on the right of the road, but the most recent excavations have revealed no traces whatever. Burgh Church, which has much Roman work in it, is a good specimen of the fortress-church of these once- ceaselessly-disturbed parts—indeed, the tower has every appearance of having been a “pele,” and is still cut off from the nave by iron gates. Away on our right, standing up from the dead level of this wide stretch of pasture-land, rises the monument which marks the spot where Edward I. died in his tent whilst waiting a favourable condition of the Solway to cross into Scotland. An old woman, says tradition, had predicted his death at Brough, and he had carefully avoided the place of this name in Westmoreland. We pass on to Drumburgh, four and a quarter miles, and just south of Watch Hill we see for the last time our faithful companion the vallum. At Drumburgh have been found the traces of a large mile castle measuring nearly an acre. The old Dacre fortified house here is a good specimen of its class; it is built of Wall-stones; its walls are very thick, and the rooms are large, with great beams and wainscotting. The view from the roof on a bright day, when the marsh is dotted with sheep, is very pleasing.

From Drumburgh we go to Port Carlisle, two miles. Port Carlisle was intended, as its name testifies, to have a great future, but it has never come, for, on account of the constant silting up of the harbour mouth, the trade expected to come here went to Silloth. It is a dead-and-alive little place, depending upon a few quiet-seeking summer visitors for its existence. Dr. Bruce saw the Wall standing here several feet high.

One mile from Port Carlisle we reach Bowness, and the end of our journey. The station was well placed on a raised promontory, but all that can be seen of it to-day is the west rampart with its fosse, which is to be wondered at when we think that it was one of the largest on the line of the Wall, and, as marking the terminus of that work and a seaport to boot, must have been a

place of great importance and much traffic, independently of its position as a guard against attack from Scotland. The Wall perhaps ran into the Solway; at any rate, large stones under water are pointed out as its foundations. My old Cumberland guide-book before referred to says: "It has a Fort, besides the Tracts of Streets and Pieces of old Walls."

Here I bring to a close a journey which is many times more interesting to make than to read about, and which possesses characteristics which render it unique among antiquarian journeyings in our country. Let it be clearly understood beforehand by the intending pilgrim that it bears no resemblance to our South-Country archæological outings; that there is no prancing in and out of nice brakes to see here a church, here a castle, here an historical mansion; that there are no tea-parties on pleasant lawns, no consumption of cakes and hot-house fruit in famous houses; but that there is a lot of good, stern, physical labour, and that, as a rule, the mid-day meal must be carried, and must be consumed where convenient, and thorough enjoyment will be the result.

As for the North-Country antiquary—well, it would be ungrateful in one who owes many of the happiest days of his life to his companionship not to say that he carries into his recreation exactly those characteristics which mark him as a citizen of the working world—keenness, thoroughness, caution, care, and, to help it all along, an irrepressible joyousness of demeanour which invests an assembly such as the Roman Wall Decennial Pilgrimage with a family gathering air.



Discovery of an Old English Psalter.

A FEW weeks ago Abbot Gasquet, the learned Benedictine whose name is familiar to all historical students, gave a representative of the *Tribune* newspaper some interesting facts, which are here reproduced, slightly condensed, concerning a valuable discovery he had made of an ancient English Psalter. He

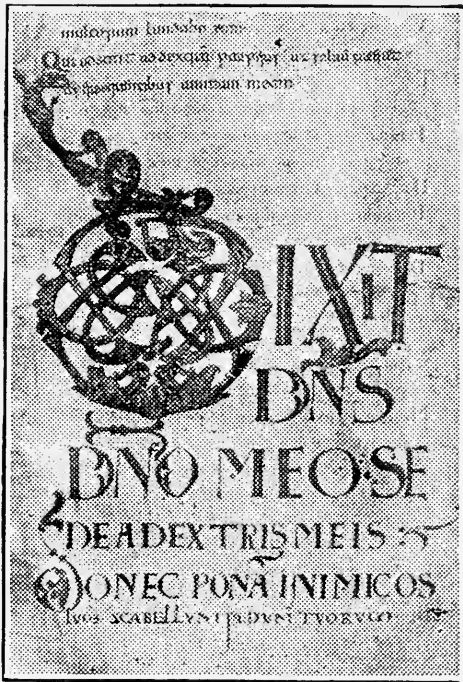
was recently on a visit to Mr. Turville Petre, of Bosworth Hall, Husbands - Bosworth, Leicestershire, where, in the library, he found the Psalter, which dates back, it is believed, to A.D. 970, and bears traces of Glastonbury authorship.

The Psalter was probably written in a religious house of the Benedictine Order. At the time of the Reformation it came into the possession of Archbishop Cranmer, as his signature on the first page of the calendar attests. This signature, "Thomas Cantuarien," at the top of the page, and also two others, "Arundel" and "Lumley," at the foot, are as clear and distinct as if they had been written three years ago, instead of at a distance of three or more centuries. "Arundel" is Henry Fitzalan, twelfth Earl of Arundel; and "Lumley," John, Lord Lumley, who died in 1609. The Earl of Arundel, who evidently acquired the Psalter with other manuscripts after Cranmer's death, bequeathed it to his son-in-law, Lord Lumley, and on the latter's death the whole collection was purchased by James I. for his son, Henry, Prince of Wales. On his decease it became part of the royal library, which eventually was presented to the nation by George III., and is now in the British Museum.

Abbot Gasquet could not conjecture how the Psalter became separated from the royal collection. It found its way into the Bosworth Hall library from the family of Fortescue, of Sladen, in Buckinghamshire. Elizabeth Fortescue was possessed of the Manor of Husbands-Bosworth in 1762, and she devised her estate to Francis Fortescue Turville, from whose descendant it has passed to the present owner, Mr. Turville Petre. But from 1609 until 1815, when a vague reference to it was made by a county historian, its travels are a mystery.

For inspection Dr. Gasquet uncovered the Psalter, which had been carefully packed away. In size it approximates to imperial quarto, and consists of 274 pages (137 folios) of thick parchment, bound in oak boards. Its back has an added strengthening of thin leather. The boards, the Abbot believes, are the original binding that was put on the splendid volume. To turn over the parchment pages is a revelation of the beautiful workmanship and the artistic taste of the

old tenth-century scribes. In the initial letters the artist did not use gold, but the subdued tints of blue and brown are almost as fresh as if they had been laid on last year.



[Photo. Bosworth.]

A DECORATED PAGE FROM THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED PSALTER.

The text may be judged by the three specimens which, by the courteous permission of the *Tribune*, we here reproduce.

The Psalter bears ample evidence of constant use. This is indicated by the thumb-marks on every page, of which a trace remains in the photograph. But beyond the fact that one or two of the sections are loose, the whole book is in perfect condition.

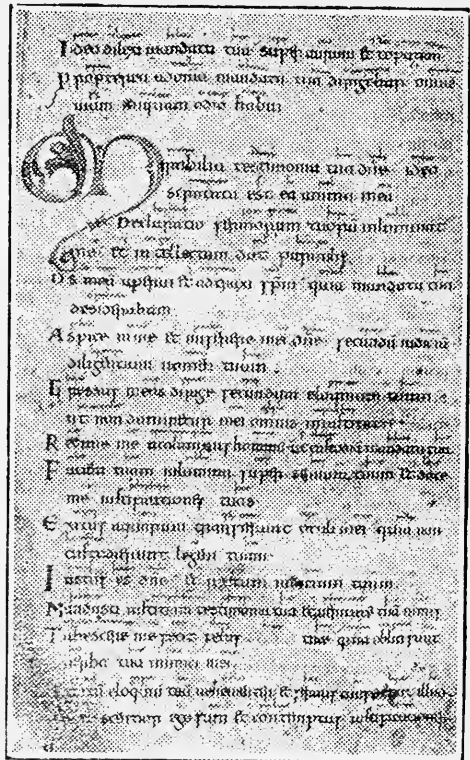
The volume opens with a calendar, written, as Abbot Gasquet considers, at a later date than the body of the book, and for which a finer quality of vellum has been used. Then follow ninety-one folios devoted to the Latin Psalter, including the extra psalm *Pusillus eram*.

Eight folios are next devoted to the Canticles used at Lauds with the psalms in the

liturgical office and the *Benedictus*, *Magnificat*, and *Nunc Dimittis*, *Te Deum*, and other prayers usually found at the end of such psalters. On folio 100 there is a short litany with prayers, written at some later date.

Twenty-four folios are occupied with a complete hymnal, comprising 101 hymns for the various canonical hours and seasons. At the close of the hymnal is a remarkable sketch of Christ in Majesty, which was never finished. Dr. Gasquet thinks that at a later date some one has gone over the drawing with a pencil.

Seven folios contain the canticles for the third nocturn of the monastic office, arranged



[Photo. Bosworth.]

A PAGE OF TEXT FROM THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED PSALTER.

in sets of three, and written in double columns. Three folios are set apart for the Preface and Canon of the Mass, and these were probably written late in the eleventh

century. Lastly, there is the Mass of the Blessed Trinity, with neums of about the same date.

For the critical description of the contents of the Psalter here reproduced, the *Tribune* contributor was indebted to Abbot Gasquet, who, having obtained the loan of the volume, set to work, in conjunction with his friend and fellow-worker, Mr. Edmund Bishop, to make a study of the manuscript. Mr. Bishop



[Photo. Bosworth.]

A DECORATED PAGE FROM THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED PSALTER.

undertook the examination of the calendar and Abbot Gasquet of the Psalter generally. As the Abbot explained, "the whole in all its parts has been examined by each, and each of us is responsible for the whole."

The Abbot further explained that the version of the Psalms is that known as the Romana, which in some places has been corrected later into the Gallicana. Both these versions are those of St. Jerome, the Romana being the first, and the Gallicana the

second, and the one now known as the Vulgate. The Vulgate gradually superseded the Romana even in Italy, but Dr. Gasquet mentioned the curious fact that the Romana version is retained to the present day in St. Peter's itself. St. Augustine, when he came to England, brought with him the Romana version, and this was maintained, except perhaps in rare instances, until the Norman Conquest. Then came a gradual change, for the conquerors insisted upon the use of the Gallicana version to which they had been accustomed. This fact is evidenced in the Bosworth Psalter, for apparently in the twelfth or thirteenth century an attempt was made to utilize the pages of the volume for the purpose of writing a glossed commentary. In order to do this it became necessary to change the old version, to the one in use, and where the commentary has been written the version has been changed.

Dr. Gasquet hoped that the British Museum would acquire the Psalter. The present owners are willing to sell, and, he said, are also willing to accept the valuation of competent authorities. We sincerely trust that the trustees of the Museum may succeed in securing the volume; otherwise it is tolerably certain to follow so many other literary and bibliographical treasures across the Atlantic.



The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 148.)

THE *Black Crow* was a sign in Goat Alley, near Old Street.* Goat Alley was in Whitecross Street.†

The *Black Dog* in Cock Alley, near Ludgate, was on the south side of Ludgate Hill, a house frequented by the dramatists and players belonging to the Blackfriars Theatre, that stood in Playhouse Yard. The immediate site of the theatre

* Bagford Bills (Harleian MSS., 5931, fol. 81, No. 231).

† Dodsley's *London and its Environs*.

was occupied or built on for the back premises of the Apothecaries' Hall.*

The *Black Dog* at Highgate.†

The *Black Dog* in King Street, Westminster.‡

The *Black Dog* in Fleet Street. "Lost from the Black Dog in Fleet Street a little spout silver tankard, a Cawdle cup, a cup with two ears, a little candlestick, a silver thimble, two money boxes, etc., with Three pounds five shillings in money and Linnen and laces, etc. Whoever gives notice that the things may be had again to the Black Dog in Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, shall have forty shillings reward."§ In 1698 J. Bradley called the sign the *Derby Ale House*.|| The house may or may not be, since it was, at all events, in the same immediate neighbourhood, identical with the notorious *Black Dog* next door to the *Devil Tavern*, the shop of Abel Roper, who printed and distributed the majority of the pamphlets and ballads that paved the way for the Revolution of 1688. Roper was the original printer of the ballad that is said to have been greatly instrumental in driving James II. out of the kingdom—*Lillibullero*.

The *Black Doll*, the sign of the marine-store dealer, appears to be quite extinct in London; but, as some shop-bills in the possession of the late Mr. H. Syer Cuming, which I inspected, testify, two instances in comparatively late years existed—one in East Street, Walworth, the corner of Bronte Place, and another at 12, Walworth Road. The yarn about the old woman who left a bundle at a rag-dealer's in Norton Folgate, in which was afterwards found a black doll with a pair of ear-rings attached, is hardly worthy of notice with respect to the origin of the sign. I think the author of *Tavern Anecdotes* was originally responsible for it. The doll was represented as black probably to signify the

trade in disused clothes and faded finery which it is even now customary to export to Africa and other barbarous countries where coasting traders and other agents barter with the natives for more valuable ivory, gold-dust, etc. Full-dress liveries like those of the Lord Mayor's footmen were the prizes of the black doll profession, not now so closely identified with the rag-dealer as with the enterprising Hebrew dealers. There are, in fact, special markets for these liveries and uniforms, especially on the west coast of Africa, "where Nature puts on her most glorious apparel, and the great ones of the land are determined to have something to match."*

The *Black Fryer* in Blackfriars, No. 174, Queen Victoria Street, City, is probably a very old tavern, although it may not occupy its exactly original site. Stow alludes to one such sign further east. "In Thames Street," he says, "on the Thames side, west from Downegate, is Greenwich Lane of old time so called, and now Frier-lane, of such a sign there set up." The Wall-Brook ran down Greenwich Lane into the Thames, so that the sign in question could hardly be that mentioned by Stow. It is identical, therefore, with the *Black Fryer* in Blackfriars, probably, of which there is a token extant whose possession is ardently desired by collectors. It is engraved in Snelling's *Copper Coinage*.† Upon it a Dominican friar is represented with cross and rosary, the insignia of his calling, with an intimation across the field that the tavern was a Mum House, not that it was a conspirator's resort where things were said *sub rosa*, but that a strong kind of beer called "Mum" was sold there, which is said to have been introduced from Brunswick. It is noteworthy that there is still a Friar Street close by at No. 67, Carter Lane, and there is every probability that the sign is co-ordinate in its origin with the extension of the city's limits from Baynard Castle, which occupied the site of the western *Arx Palatina*, to Blackfriars in 1274, an extension made so as to enclose the Blackfriars monastery, then newly removed from Holbourn, that community having been

* See *Waste Products*, by P. L. Simmons, p. 25, *et seq.*

† Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*.

* *Beaufoy Tokens*, 1855 (No. 354).

† See Tomlin's *Perambulation of Islington*, 1858, p. 12.

‡ *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 696.

§ *London Gazette*, March 27, 1676, quoted in Mr. F. G. Hilton Price's *Signs of Old Fleet Street at the End of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 387.

|| *Ibid.* There was a *Black Dog Alley* in East Smithfield, and a *Black Dog Yard* "near Vauxhall" and in Shoreditch (Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, 1761).

especially in the royal favour, as well as in that of the Lord Mayor.

The *Black Gown*. See the *Minister's Gown*.

The *Black Horse*. There are good horses, I believe, of every colour, but one has never heard it claimed for the black that it is generally possessed of more speed or endurance than the bay, the roan, or the brown chestnut. So that it is somewhat difficult to account for the frequency even to-day of the *Black Horse* as a London tavern-sign. The heavy breeds of the English horse, drawn from the northern parts of Europe, are very frequently black, but a full-blood black horse is very seldom met with. Youatt speaks of the heavy black of Lincolnshire and the midland counties as "a noble animal . . . almost beyond price if he could be rendered more active."* Is it this useful breed employed as a "pad" that gave rise to the sign of the *Black Horse*? It must have been a breed very extensively favoured to have become so popular on the signboard, although one of old Ray's proverbs speaks, as most proverbs do, very truly, when it says that "a good horse cannot be of a bad colour." Notes relating to no less than twenty-one instances of the sign of the *Black Horse*, in London alone, are in the writer's possession, besides the twenty-six given in the *London Directory* for 1879; but with the exception of the *Bell and Blackhorse*, it is worthy of remark that not one instance is even alluded to, apparently, in the *History of Signboards*.

The rod for their own back which the populace kept in pickle when they resented any effort on the part of a venal Government to narrow the operations of the gin scourge was exemplified on behaviour such as that of which they were guilty on a certain occasion at the *Black Horse* alehouse in Grosvenor Mews. In the afternoon of one Thursday in October, 1737, two well-dressed men entered the alehouse in question and, pretending to be the landlord's acquaintance—the latter being then from home—induced his wife to let them have a quarter of gin, which they put into a small bottle. This they were about to carry to a Justice (as was supposed) in order to inform against her,

* Youatt, *The Horse*, 1866, p. 348.

when the coachmen in the mews, being apprised of their action, seized and dragged them through the channels into Bond Street, where one of them was run over by a chariot and bruised in a desperate manner. The other was taken to the stable-yard in Hanover Street, where they ducked him several times. He was then conducted by the beadle to the end of Swallow Street, and again attacked by the mob, "who us'd him so roughly that 'tis thought his Life is in danger."*

Thomas Bowles, publisher in St. Paul's Churchyard, appears to have been the father of John Bowles at the *Black Horse* in Cornhill, one of Hogarth's earliest patrons, who is said to have bought many a plate from Hogarth by the weight of the copper. It is certain that the elder Bowles, of St. Paul's Churchyard, actually offered, "over a bottle," half-a-crown a pound for a plate just then completed.† *The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster*, in two vols., folio, by John Dart, was advertised as "Printed for Thomas Bowles, in St. Paul's Churchyard; and John Bowles at the Black Horse, in Cornhill."‡ The elder and younger Bowles also advertise "A New and Correct Map of Middlesex, Essex and Hertfordshire, with the Roads, Rivers, Sea-Coast, &c. actually surveyed by John Wharbutton, Esq: Somerset Herald, and F.R.S. . . . Price 10s. 6d. in Sheets, and 16s. on Cloth colour'd. This Map has 700 Coats of Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of those Counties, and is about six Foot long and four deep."§

Dr. James's *Medicinal Dictionary*, printed by the Society of Booksellers for Promoting Learning, is advertised by J. Crockatt at the *Black Horse*, near Fleet Bridge, in Fleet Street. James is said to have been assisted in this work by his friend Dr. Johnson, who has warmly eulogized his professional skill in his *Lives of the Poets*. Crockatt published at the *Black Horse* "JOHN DEAN'S *Narrative: or The true Account of the Loss of the Ship SUSSEX, as sent by him to the Directors of*

* *St. James's Evening Post*, October 27, 1737.

† *The Works of William Hogarth*, by Nichols and Stevens, 1808, vol. i., p. 18.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, July 8, 1742.

§ *Ibid.*, circa 1742.

the Honourable East India Company." He also advertises "*The Deplorable State of the Colony of GEORGIA in America*. Written by the unhappy Landholders there, who are retir'd to South Carolina. Dedicated to General Oglethorpe."*

The *Black Horse* tavern in Old Boswell Court, Fleet Street, was, within Diprose's memory, "one of the best frequented and most jovial houses of its kind in London before the advent of music halls,—in fact it was the concert-room of that time."† The popular belief that Johnson's Court and Boswell's Court were so called after Dr. Johnson and James Boswell is only a vulgar error.‡

The *Black Horse* in Aldersgate Street, No. 114 or 115, existed so late as 1888, and possibly still exists. A Beaufoy token (No. 92) relates to a *Horse* in Aldersgate Street, probably the same.

There was a *Black Horse* in Golden Lane.§

The *Black Horse* until lately at No. 30, Oxenden Street, Haymarket, was evidently a well-known place in 1723 :

"This is to give Notice to all Ladies and Gentlemen, Lovers of Musick, that Mr. Tabel, the famous Instrument Maker, has 3 fine Harpsichords to dispose of, which are and will be the last of his making, since he intends to leave off Business. They are to be seen till the 25th of this Month, at his House in Oxenden-street, over against the black Horse, near Piccadilly. N.B. He has also some fine Aire-wood for furnishing the inside to dispose of."||

The *Black Horse* at the corner of Jermyn Street (No. 46, Haymarket) has the same sign in Strype's map of 1720.

From the *Black Horse* in the Broadway, Westminster, was advertised as stolen or strayed from the grounds of Mr. Philip Reading, at Little Holland House, between Kensington and Hammersmith, "a bay Gelding, 14 hands 3 Inches high, Goose rump'd, Lop-ear'd, with a Star on his Forehead, one white Foot behind, and a switch Tail."¶

* *Daily Advertiser*, March 5, 1742.

† *History of the Parish of St. Clement Danes*.

‡ *Cunningham's London*.

§ *Daily Advertiser*, June 23, 1742.

|| *London Evening Post*, May 30, 1723.

¶ *Ibid.*, October 29, 1723. See also *Charing Cross and its Neighbourhood*, 1906, p. 130.

"To be SOLD,

"A Light Berlin Chariot, arch'd and well carv'd, and a Pair of Harness, extraordinary good. Enquire of Mrs. Talbut, at the 'Black Horse' Inn in New Bond Street, over-against Grosvenor Mews."*

That the *Black Horse* was generally a travellers' inn is indicated by the frequency with which horses and vehicles are advertised to be sold at such a sign: A "Black Gelding," at the *Black Horse* in Coleman Street; † a "good one-horse Chaise," at the *Black Horse*, at the bottom of the Minories; ‡ a "Very handsome light Landau," at the *Black Horse*, in Rathbone Place; § and, "Lost on the 1st of July, 1723 (supposed to be dropp'd out of the Pocket by getting on Horseback, near Hanover Square) An Account of Sawyers Work done: Whoever will bring it to Mr. Deody (? Doody), at the 'Black Horse' in Monmouth Street, shall have reasonable Satisfaction, it being of no Use but to the Owner."||

"LOST on Sunday the 27th of May,

"A large mottled Spanish POINTER, with a stern Look, his Teeth broke, one Pap larger than the rest, when lost a Leather Collar, with a plain Brass Plate, and a Brass Swivel, with the Swivel broke. Whoever will bring him to the Green Man upon Epping Forest, or to the *black Horse* in George Yard, near Whitechapel Church, shall receive a Guinea Reward."¶

The *Black Horse* was the sign of the house which is now No. 62, Lombard Street, where it was hung out in 1740 by Messrs. Bland and Barnett, who called their house the *Black Horse* after the sign under which they had been established so many years a few doors eastward.**

At the *Black Horse* in Long Acre, an inn kept by his father, and much frequented by coachmakers, Thomas Stothard, the painter, was born.††

The *Black Horse* in Bow Street, Shug Lane, Great Queen Street, Water Lane, and

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 29, 1742.

† *Ibid.*, July 13, 1742. ‡ *Ibid.*, April 28, 1742.

§ *Ibid.* ¶ *Weekly Journal*, October 5, 1723.

¶ *Craftsman*, July 14, 1733.

** F. G. H. Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.

†† *Wheatley's London*.

in Finsbury Fields. See *Notes and Queries*, 10 S., Vol. vii., p. 475.

The *Black Horse* "near the Mews," mentioned by Mr. William Norman in a list of London Coaching Houses in 1680 (*Notes and Queries*, 10 S., Vol. viii., p. 1) is perhaps identical with the tavern which was pulled down to make way for the Coliseum in St. Martin's Lane (see *Charing Cross*, 1906, p. 174).

The *Black Horse and Bell*.*

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE book sales of recent years have revealed various fresh developments and new departures in the way of book-collecting, and one of the most marked features has been the enhanced demand for everything bearing upon the early history and settlement of America. The bibliographies of the subject form a small library in themselves. There are bibliographies of the pre-Columbian discoverers of America, bibliographies of its early literature, colonial government, early history, native languages, as well as a large array of volumes dealing generally with books about the Continent. Without underrating the value of the labours of Henry HARRISSE, STEVENS, and other bibliographers, it may safely be said that the chief work of this kind—the only really comprehensive American bibliography—is Joseph SABIN'S *Dictionary of Books relating to America*.

Its deficiencies are many, no doubt. The first volume appeared in 1868, and not only have a very large number of books and pamphlets relating to America been discovered since that date, but prices have been revolutionized. It is satisfactory, therefore, to hear that a new *Bibliographer's Manual of American History*, based on Sabin, but supplementing his deficiencies, has been

* *Beaufoy Tokens*, 1855, No. 465.

undertaken by two American bibliographers—Mr. T. L. BRADFORD and Mr. S. V. HENKELS. This new work will extend to five royal octavo volumes, with an average of 1,600 titles in each volume. The last volume will include a double index—(1) short titles arranged alphabetically by States, and (2) of subjects. The prices realized for each item during the last forty years will be given.

À propos of America, I note that the two earliest items in American cartography are being offered for sale. Messrs. Henry STEVENS, SON, and STILES, of Great Russell Street, have for sale, on behalf of the owner, Prince WALDBURG-WOLFEGG-WALDSEE, a volume of maps, which contains the two unique maps of the world, engraved in 1507 and 1516, which were discovered in the library of Wolfegg Castle by Professor FISCHER six years ago. The map of 1507, long supposed to have been lost, was compiled by Martin WALDSEEMÜLLER, a geographer of St. Die in the Vosges, where was published the famous little book, of the same date as the map, which first suggested that the new-found Western continent should be called "America because Americus [Vespucius] discovered it."

The peculiar interest of this map—a large wall-chart in twelve sheets—lies in the fact that reference was made to it in this little book, and that it was the first map in which America received its present name. A thousand copies were printed; only this one has survived. The later map of 1516 is similar in size, and was compiled by the same geographer; oddly enough, it does not give the name America to the New World, though it includes various details that had been added to geographical knowledge in the nine years that had elapsed since the publication of the earlier map. The modest price asked for these two cartographical rarities is £60,000.

The Provost of University College, London, contributes to the current number of the *International Journal of Apocrypha* a paper on the Old English poem of Judith, which is contained in the MS. known as Vitellius A. XV. at the British Museum. Among other contributions, there is an interesting

article by Canon Warner on the connexion of the Book of Tobit with the legend of Achiacharus, a legend so widespread in the folk-lore of the East. The *Journal* is published at 15, Paternoster Row, price sixpence.

Mr. Warwick Wroth has a new book in hand which will supplement his *London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century*, entitled *Cremorne and the Later London Pleasure Gardens*. It will give an account of some of the more notable taverns and tea-gardens, which were so popular during the early part of the last century, in various parts of London and the suburbs. The work will contain much little-known information, derived from forgotten newspapers and stray hand-bills, and will be illustrated by many curious views, plans, scenes, and facsimiles. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

The London collector may also like to note that a volume entitled *Old London Memorials*, written and illustrated by Mr. W. J. Roberts, has been added to Mr. Werner Laurie's series of "Leather Booklets."

I note with much regret the death, on July 5, of Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., at the age of sixty. Mr. Romilly Allen had for some years been editor of *The Reliquary* and of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Originally he was an engineer by profession, and his first book, published in 1876, was on the *Design and Construction of Dock Walls*; but for many years past he has been known as a distinguished archæologist. His *Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain*, 1887, is a classic in its way. Mr. Allen's other publications included *Monumental History of the Early British Church*, 1889; *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, 1903; and *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, 1904, the last named being one of Messrs. Methuen's series of "The Antiquary's Books."

A university memorial to the late Professor Pelham, President of Trinity, is being promoted at Oxford; it is to take the form of a studentship in connexion with the British School at Rome. A strong committee has been formed; Professor Bywater is acting as treasurer, and Messrs. Tracey, of Keble, and

Tod, of Oriel, as secretaries. The Chancellor, in asking to be associated with the movement, wrote that as an undergraduate he used to attend Professor Pelham's lectures, which invested three great periods of Roman history with all the dignity of science and all the fascination of romance.

I paid a visit the other day to the shop of Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Co., in Piccadilly, to see a remarkable collection of choice and valuable books and manuscripts, which will continue on view through the month of August. It is not often that so many bibliographical rarities are to be seen in the show-cases of one shop. Many of the manuscripts are of great historical and artistic interest; but the outstanding features of the collection are the liturgical books, the Shakespeareana, the Bibles, a splendid Caxton—a perfect copy of the *Golden Legend* (1483), for which £4,000 is asked—and a fine copy of Heineken's first edition of the *Biblia Pauperum* (*ante* 1450), one of the earliest of "block-books."

The liturgical books include a most desirable collection of various editions of the Book of Common Prayer, beginning with the first and second issues, March and May, 1549, of Whitchurch's edition of Edward VI.'s first Prayer Book, and Grafton's edition, also published in March, 1549, and ending with the American Prayer Book (Philadelphia) of 1828—thirty-four rare issues in all. The Shakespeareana include not only a remarkable series of the quartos, but a very choice set of the first four folios. Space would fail me to name a tithe of the beautiful and rare books and sumptuous bindings that adorn this collection of Messrs. Sotheran. A full descriptive catalogue, entitled *Bibliotheca Pretiosa*, embellished with twenty-six fine plates of titles, specimen pages, illuminated initials, bindings, etc., can be had for a modest half-crown.

Some interesting royal manuscripts, mostly of the Tudor period, have recently been arranged in a special case in the Manuscript Room of the British Museum. Among them is a small manual of prayers written in English on vellum, and said to have been the

copy used by Lady Jane Grey on the scaffold, February 12, 1553. On the margin are a few lines addressed to Sir John Gage, who at that time was Lieutenant of the Tower, and to her father, the Duke of Suffolk. Next to this may be seen a small volume containing a calendar and a table for calculating the movable feasts, written by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. On the flyleaf are a few verses from the Scriptures, and a statement to the effect that they were written the day before his execution, January 22, 1552. There is also a very small book bound in gold covers with open-leaf tracery, and containing a metrical version of some Psalms. This little volume is said to have been given by Anne Boleyn when on the scaffold to one of her maids of honour.

The second part of the Tebtunis Papyri, edited by Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt, with the assistance of Professor E. J. Goodspeed of Chicago, was published by Mr. Henry Frowde in July. The first volume, published in 1902, dealt with the papyri obtained from the mummies of crocodiles; the new volume deals with the papyri found in the houses of Umm el Baragât (the ancient Tebtunis), most of the documents belonging to the first three centuries of the Christian era. An important literary fragment is that of the lost Greek original of Dictys Cretensis, who is referred to more than once in Chaucer. The present work, it may be recalled, is the result of excavations undertaken for the University of California, with funds provided by Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst.

Now that the holiday season is upon us I may mention that the same publisher, Mr. Henry Frowde, whose publications range from the most imposing and erudite of folios and quartos to attractive miniature editions of prose and verse, sends me three of the latest issues in his series of "The World's Classics." These are Leigh Hunt's *The Town*, Richard Cobbold's *Margaret Catchpole*, and R. H. Horne's *The New Spirit of the Age*, with brief introductions by Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. C. K. Shorter, and Mr. W. Jerrold respectively. Series of reprints are so apt to run in grooves that it is refreshing to see a somewhat new line being taken. Leigh

Hunt's book is too well known to call for comment; but in this cheap and handy form—the volumes cost but a shilling a-piece—its pleasant and gossipy chapters are sure to attract a host of new readers. Cobbold's story of the Suffolk tragedy, which closely follows the real events that once stirred the whole country, and Horne's revival of the idea which first inspired Hazlitt—a series of sketches of literary contemporaries—will both be new to the present generation, and the publisher has done a useful service in making them accessible in so convenient a form.

With such books in his pocket, the holiday-maker may go forth with the old English song on his lips—supposing the delayed summer to have at last arrived, *bien entendu*—

Oh for a booke and a shadie nooke,
Eyther in doore or out!
With the greene leaves whispering overhead,
Or the streete cryes all about.
Where I maie reade all at my ease,
Both of the newe and old;
For a jollie goode booke whereon to looke
Is better to me than golde.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALES.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON'S two days' sale of books and manuscripts, concluded yesterday, comprised some interesting specimens of Horn Books, with the alphabet, words of two letters, and the Lord's Prayer, and ranging in date from 1750 to 1810, all exhibited by Mr. K. R. H. Mackenzie, in illustration of a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1863. Mr. Quaritch purchased the series for £23. The sale also included a fine autograph letter on one page folio from George Washington, dated Mount Vernon, July 5, 1763, and addressed to Colonel Bassett at Eltham—£26 (Sabin); and an interesting MS. document on three pages folio, being the original warrant and schedule of stores for the celebrated voyage of discovery of Drake and Hawkins in 1595, £10 (Hiersmann).—*Times*, June 21.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold on the 8th inst. the following important books and MSS. from the library of the Dukes of Altemps, of the Piazza S. Luigi dei Francesi, Rome: Aristophanis Comediæ, *editio princeps*, Venet., Aldus, 1498, £22;

Aristotelis Opera, *editio princeps*, 4 vols. (of 5), Aldus, 1495-98, £41; Berlinghieri, Geographia in Terza Rima, Firenze, 1481, with early metal maps, £81; Capodista, Itinerario de Terra Santa (Perugia, 1474), £20; Carazuolo di Neapoli, Dialogo de Palimaco et de Piliarcho (Napoli, Rissinger, c. 1472), £16 10s.; Cavalcha da Vico, De Fructi della Lingua e Specchio di Croce, Firenze, c. 1493, £21; Cereemoniæ Sacræ Ecclesiæ Romænæ, 1560, fine binding for Pope Sixtus V., £26; Etymologicon Magnum Græcæ, large paper, Venet., Z. Calliergon, 1499, £21; Florus et Sextus Ruffus, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., fine Italian decorations, £106; Eustathii Commentaria in Homerum Græcæ, *editio princeps*, printed upon vellum, 4 vols., Romæ, A. Bladus, 1542-51, £245; Isocrates, Orationes Græcæ, *editio princeps*, Mediol., 1493, £32 10s.; Libellus de Natura Animalium perpulchre Moralizatus, 1524, £90; Lefevre, Le Recueil des Histoires de Troyes, Lyon, M. Topie, etc., 1490, £176; Maximilianus, Epistola de Hispanorum in Orientem Navigatione, Romæ, 1523, £30; Miechow, Chronica Polonorum, Cracoviæ, 1521, £18; Politiani Miscellanea Centuriæ Primæ, Florent., 1489, printed upon vellum, £100; Pronosticatio in Latino (39 ll.), Venet., c. 1510, £21; Pronosticatione o Vero Iudicio Vulgare, Venet., 1511, £30; Ptolemæi Geographia, Argent., 1513, £74; Legenda Sanctorum Trium Regum, Mutinæ, 1480, £19; Sextus Aurelius Victor, Romæ, c. 1471, £24; Fr. Silvester, Apologia de Conventientia Institutorum Rom. Ecclesiæ, fine Medicean binding (Pope Clement VII.), 1525, £32; Suetonii Vitæ, *editio princeps*, Roma, P. de Lignamine, 1470, £62.—*Athenæum*, July 13.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The most important paper in the new volume (Vol. XX.) of the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* is "Stoke D'Abernion Church," by Mr. P. M. Johnston—a very full and careful account of a charmingly situated ancient church, which underwent a terrible mauling in a "restoration" which took place some forty years ago. The drastic maltreatment of that date destroyed many ancient features of a very interesting building. Mr. Johnston, after stating the various changes then made, and lamenting the destruction wrought, describes very effectively the history of the church, and, by the help of various paintings, engravings, etc., still in existence, its condition and appearance prior to the destructive "restoration" and enlargement of 1866 and subsequent years. There are several appendixes to the paper, including one of special importance. This is a long note on "Thirteenth-Century Church Chests," including a general descriptive list of such relics in alphabetical order of counties. This note and the paper which precedes it are very freely illustrated by good photographic plates and figures in the text from Mr. Johnston's own admirable drawings. The volume also includes "A Rental of the Manor of Merstham in the year 1522," a date when the manor was still monastic property, communicated by Lord Hylton; a brief description of "The Earthwork at

Lagham," near Godstone, by Mr. H. E. Malden, who also writes on "Villénage in the Weald of Surrey"; and illustrated papers on "Remains of an Ancient Building at Rotherhithe," by Mr. P. Norman; "Recent and Former Discoveries at Hawkshill," by Mr. R. A. Smith; and "The Manor House, Byfleet," by Miss F. J. Mitchell.

In the new part of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (Vol. XVII., Part I.), Mr. W. P. Carlyon-Britton has a good paper, with illustrations, on "Cornish Numismatics," in which the writer deals with coins minted within the bounds of the county. Another interesting paper is that by Mr. Thurstan C. Peter on the beautiful story of "Tristan and Iseult," with a fine illustration of a Sicilian coverlet, dating from about A.D. 1400, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the fourteen quilted panels of which contain scenes from the early part of the story of Tristan. Mr. P. Jennings writes briefly on "The Mayoralty of Truro," and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould concludes his "Cornish Church Dedications"—a series of papers forming a most remarkable contribution to the literature of hagiography. The part also includes papers on botany, ornithology, and other aspects of science which do not come within our purview. The present issue well sustains the high reputation of the Cornish Institution's *Journal*.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*June 26.*—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. Messrs. H. R. Garbutt, George Ing, and F. H. Oates were elected members.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Morrieson read a paper on the "English Silver Coins of James I." He classified his subject into three periods—namely, first, the ENVRGAT type, so called from the commencement of its reverse legend, 1603-04; second, the QVÆ DEVS, similarly named from the familiar motto, *Quæ Deus conjunxit nemo separet*, adapted by James to commemorate the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, 1604-19; and the third, a continuation of this type under William Holle as chief engraver to the Mint, 1619, to the date of the King's death in 1625. A special feature of the monograph was Colonel Morrieson's elucidation of a difficulty which has always puzzled numismatic students. Most of the money is undated, and to determine the year of issue of a particular piece and its place in chronological order, the usual course would be to refer to the mint-mark and check it with the records of the Mint; but in this reign several of the mint-marks were used more than once, and therefore the actual date of the coins bearing them has remained uncertain. By a system of subdividing the whole coinage of the reign into a sequence of variations in the workmanship of the dies, particularly in relation to the bust, titles, and punctuation, Colonel Morrieson has been enabled to solve the problem and assign each doubtful coin to its true year. Amongst the coins exhibited were an unpublished 3Æ of Allectus, reading on the reverse FELICITAS SÆC, with the London mint-mark in the *exergue*, by the President;

a quarter-stater of Cunobeline, *Evans ix.*, 13-14, but reading CVNA, found at Keitering; a British stater reading EP above the horse, found at Tonbridge; a silver piece with EPA in a similar position, by Mr. W. C. Wells; a noble of Richard II., bearing two pellets in the first quarter of the royal shield, and other variations, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; and a variety of the Edinburgh groat of James III., by Mr. H. W. Taffs. Presentations to the library were received from the President and Mr. A. H. Baldwin.

Note.—In the report of the last meeting, on May 29, (*ante*, p. 274), it should have been stated that Mr. Nathan Heywood contributed an account of some Roman brass coins found at Lincoln, which he exhibited.



The Connaught meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Athlone from July 2 to 6. The places visited included the castle of Athlone; the old Celtic cross at Twyford, containing a remarkable panel representing a stag hunted by a hound; the islands of Lough Ree; the famous ruins at Clonmacnoise, including the ruins of the "Seven churches," two round towers, three crosses, the nuns' chapel, the castle, and many inscribed slabs and fragments; and the old town of Roscommon, with its ruins of abbey and castle.



At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on July 3, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "Excavations at Wigmore Abbey, Herefordshire, in 1906."



Members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY and the THORESBY SOCIETY made a joint excursion to Seamer and Scarborough on July 3. At Seamer Mr. J. Bilson, F.S.A., described St. Martin's Church. The church, he said, in its main structure, represents a reconstruction of mid-twelfth century date, and follows the type of plan universally adopted in the Wold churches of this period in having an aisleless oblong nave and square-ended chancel, with, in this case, a western tower, the lower part of which remained until it was destroyed for the erection of the present tower towards the middle of the last century. With the exception of this and the east end of the chancel the twelfth-century structure is practically complete, and therefore of considerable interest.

At Scarborough the afternoon was spent in the parish church and in the castle on the hill. The castle walls, the vallum, and keep have recently been handed over by the Woods and Forests Department on a thirty years' lease to the corporation, who have cleared out the basements of the keep and forebuilding. They have removed the débris from the well in the vallum to a depth of about 177 feet, and they have bared the fine plinth of the keep.

Mr. Thomas Boynton, F.S.A., gave the visitors an account of the pottery and relics which have been found during the clearing, and which had been thoughtfully displayed on tables for the inspection of the Society. Among the pieces of pottery were fragments of green glazed mediæval ware as early as the fourteenth century; pieces of Cistercian ware, dark brown glazed pottery, such as that found at Fountains

and Kirkstall, fragments of German stone ware, and pieces of large vessels in white glaze, probably Italian. There were stone missiles for catapults, iron cannon-balls and shells and splinters of shells; pieces of chain and plate armour, a number of clay tobacco-pipes, horses' teeth, tusks of wild-boar, and tines of red deer. Most interesting, too, was a number of unfinished farthings of Charles I., together with a large quantity of copper scrap or clippings of the metal from which they had been struck. Mr. Boynton communicated with the British Museum authorities respecting these specimens of the coiner's art, and they say that the right to issue these farthings was granted, in 1626, for a period of seventeen years to the Dowager-Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane.



The DORSET ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB had an excursion on June 20 to the valley of the Pydel and to Buckland Newton. At Little Pydel the Rev. C. W. Dicker called attention to traces of a British valley settlement. He had, he said, been in correspondence on the subject with Mr. Gould, the chairman of the Earthworks Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, who had expressed the opinion that the remains of the settlement belonged to an extremely remote age, probably Palæolithic, and that they were the enclosures in which the stock-raising people who occupied these downs kept their stock safe from the attacks of wolves and also of human enemies in time of war. They would in the course of their journey that day pass a large number of these enclosures, many of them upon the hills, and undoubtedly used as places of refuge in time of war. Pydelhinton Church was visited under the guidance of the rector, Rev. J. E. Hawksley, who briefly gave the history of the church, and described the fabric. He called attention to three brasses of interest, the oldest of the date 1445, and also to the sedilia and the little old piscina. There were five bells in the tower. On the north side of the chancel outside the church he invited admiration of the beautiful moulded doorway. Driving on to South House, the party, halted to view the ancient "Common-field Acres," which are still clearly visible in the sloping fields. At Pydeltrenthide Church the Vicar, the Rev. C. W. Dicker, pointed out the chief features of interest. In the capitals on one side of the chancel arch they had genuine Norman work of the twelfth century, and on the other side a Tudor reproduction of the same. He pointed out traces of the rood-screen, the sockets of the rood-beam, and the stairway leading to the rood-loft. The tower, the most important part of the present building, was erected in 1487, as was recorded in a very quaint inscription in bad and difficult Latin carved across the exterior. The south aisle appeared to be of the same date as the tower, but the north was a little later, probably a little after 1500. The chancel was of late fourteenth-century work, and what was now a vestry, and was formerly known as the chapel of the Holy Trinity, was built about the middle of the fourteenth century, so that the church as it now stands was a fourteenth and fifteenth century building, with a little Norman work preserved in it. The font was thirteenth-century—Early English built of a block of marble from the

Purbeck beds. The carved wooden cover of the font, probably Jacobean, was interesting and peculiar to Dorset. The excursion was continued to the secluded village of Plush, and Alton Church, and Buckland Newton. A party walked from Plush over Ball Hill and Church Hill through a "Roman Camp of Observation" (overlooking the Vale of Blackmore), rejoining the brakes at Alton Pancras. At Buckland Newton the Rev. Canon Ravenhill described and outlined the history of the church, and entertained the visitors to tea.



The eighteenth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held at Burlington House on July 3, Lord Avebury presiding. After the transaction of routine business, it was explained that, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Chalkley Gould, no formal report from the Earthworks Committee could be presented; Mr. Gould was, however, preparing a bibliography of publications on the subject during the past year. It was understood that much work had been accomplished in a subject that has become very attractive to archæologists.

Dr. Laver gave a brief account of work that had been done in exploring the Red Hills in Essex. These consisted of deposits of burnt earth, generally containing fragments of late Celtic pottery. They were found along creeks and the seashore at about 5 feet above present high-water mark, and were surrounded by a rough moat. That they were not refuges for cattle was proved by the fact that high ground often adjoined them. They were distinct, and not part of any general settlement. Dr. Laver asked that other societies whose counties bordered on the sea should look out for similar mounds and record them. It was believed that they were to be found in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and Kent, and probably in other counties.—On the motion of Mr. Alfred Nutt, it was agreed by the Congress to ask its component societies to assist the Folk-Lore Society in the collection of all printed matter relating to folk-lore in reference to counties.—A paper by Dr. Copinger was read, giving an account of his method in preparing his monumental work on *Suffolk Records*, which has brought together references to all publications of the Record Office, the MS. collections in the British Museum and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and most other sources. He strongly urged the paramount importance of the preparation of such works of reference, in order that histories of counties might be adequately treated. It was decided to print and circulate Dr. Copinger's paper, and to tender to him the thanks of the Congress.

An account was given of the replies received to a paper sent out to secretaries asking for information as to the calendars published by societies on various subjects, such as Church Bells and Plate, Feet of Fines, Inq. post Mortem, etc.—On the motion of Mr. Fry, a committee was appointed, with power to add to its number, to take steps to make, through various sub-committees, bibliographies of such calendars and archæological records, and to arrange for publishing them and keeping them up to date. A proposal to publish a third list of printed parish registers was referred to this committee.

VOL. III.

On June 20 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Berkhamstead and Bayford district. The chief places of interest seen were the churches at Little Berkhamstead, Essendon, and Bayford, and the old houses at Roxford and Bayfordbury. The chief features at Little Berkhamstead Church are an altar table (a memorial to Bishop Ken, born here in July, 1637); a pre-Reformation bell, inscribed "Ave Maria gracia plena Dominus tecum benedice tu in mulieribus"; and a memorial to Cromwell Fleetwood, the Protector's grandson, and his wife Elizabeth. At Essendon are memorial brasses, an alabaster monument, and a handsome gun-metal bowl, used at one period for baptism. Bayford Church has an Elizabethan recessed tomb, with effigy of Sir George Knighton.—Mr. H. T. Pollard read a paper on the three churches which have stood on the site. Roxford was formerly a moated manor-house of the Elizabethan period, and an account of it and its owners was given by Mr. W. F. Andrews. Bayfordbury House, which was built in 1760 by Sir William Baker, contains the celebrated portraits of the Kit Cat Club and many literary treasures. A paper thereon was read by the Rev. J. J. Baker.—On July 11 the Society had an excursion to the old town of Ware, where the Priory and some interesting old houses were visited. In the course of the afternoon the American Ambassador, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, unveiled a tablet in the Parish Church to the memory of the Rev. Charles Chauncy, who was Vicar of Ware 1627-1633, emigrated to America, and became President (1654-1671) of Harvard College.



At a meeting of the HULL SCIENTIFIC AND FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB, held on July 3, the president, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., read a paper on "The Roman, Saxon, and Dane in East Yorkshire." Mr. Sheppard's excavations and researches have extended over many years. In his address, Mr. Sheppard first dealt with the probable state of East Yorkshire before the landing of the Romans. At that early period the Brigantes and Parisii occupied the districts bordering the Humber. These people were by no means savages. They had a coinage of their own, and were also familiar with war chariots, one of which Mr. Sheppard had recently unearthed. Of the Romans and their work there are many traces in East Yorkshire. Roads, villas, and cemeteries were described, as well as dozens of "finds" of various kinds, such as vases, coins, brooches, etc. Perhaps the most important discovery in recent years relating to this period was examined by the author two years ago—viz., the Roman villa at Harpham. Of the Saxons, likewise, there are very many relics in the district. Several cemeteries have been excavated, and have yielded well-made and artistically-ornamented jewellery, weapons, etc. In the churches also there are several evidences of the Anglo-Saxon occupation. Of the Danes, strangely enough, but few relics occur. The place-names, however (the "bys," "thorps," and "thwaites"), are good proof of Danish occupation, in addition to which many interesting references from early writers were given.

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The BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion in June to Great Coxwell, Coleshill, Highworth, and Buscot. Among the many places visited not the least interesting was the Coxwell great Tithe Barn, which the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield said was one of the finest in England. It was not so large as some others, and was surpassed in size by Choley barn, now destroyed, and Tisbury barn, near Salisbury, was also a serious rival. But they would not find a better preserved barn of its kind. It belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu. Coxwell Manor was given to that Abbey by King John in 1204. The barn was evidently of fourteenth-century construction, and as they drove to Highworth they would see a very similar building of the same kind, though of smaller size. Up to the year 1835 all tithes were paid in kind—*e.g.*, a tenth part of all the crops of grain, fruit, herbs, peas, beans, hay, straw, and wool, was given to the clergy; so that all tithe-owners, abbots, rectors, vicars, and others, were obliged to have barns in which to store their produce. Hence, in mediæval times there were tithe barns in nearly every parish in England, and these picturesque old buildings played an important part in the agricultural system and mediæval life of our ancestors. Some had single or double transepts, and were divided into nave and aisles by arcades of stone or timber. They saw the immense high towering timbers that supported the roof of a building 152 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 51 feet high, and walls 4 feet thick. This was not so much a tithe barn as a grain barn. Beaulieu Abbey owned the manor, and farmed it, having a bailiff there who looked after their property. They had seen the brass of John and William Mores in the church. William Mores was described as sometime farmer at Cokyswell, and when the Abbey was dissolved he obtained the manor and farmed it for himself, as his own master. Antiquaries would be interested in the fact that from this family descended Edward Rowe Mores, who projected a history of Berks, but did not progress very far with the work. The manor was purchased from the Mores by Sir Henry Pratt of Coleshill, but the barn and manor house did not descend with the manor, and were sold by Lady George Pratt Richmond, alias Webb, in 1700, and for 100 years they remained in his family.

On June 22 a party of members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited York. From Micklegate Bar a walk along the city wall to Skeldersgate Postern, passing on the right Baile Hill, through old Skeldersgate, Ousebridge, High Ousegate, the Pavement (noting on the way the house in which Sir Thomas Herbert, Bart., was born), brought the party to Fossgate. The Merchants' Hall was next seen. When the Merchants' Company was in its prime no one could commence in business in York without its sanction. The hall, with its chapel, is one of York's most interesting possessions, recalling days gone by, when the merchants met here to manage the business affairs of the company and the city, and attended service to ask for a blessing on their home and foreign enterprises. Services are still held in it, and also the masons meet there occasionally to engage in some of their mystical functions. The motto over the gateway, "Dieu

nous donne bonne aventure," is a very suitable one. The main hall has an open timbered ceiling, and is 65 feet long and about 40 feet in width. Some old paintings are to be seen, and altogether the old hall is well worth a visit. The party afterwards visited the Minster. Afterwards, in conclusion, a few moments were given to St. William's College and St. Mary's Abbey.

On July 13 members of the same Society made an excursion to Richmond, North Yorkshire, under the guidance of Mr. Harry Speight. Visits were paid to the Castle, the tower of the Grey Friars' Convent, and the Parish Church, and a most enjoyable walk was made to Easby Abbey, the way thither being by the low road near the river Swale and the return by a high road commanding lovely views over the town and surrounding country. Assembled amid the Abbey ruins, a short address was given by Mr. Speight summarizing the history of the building.

Members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on July 6 visited the Haltwhistle Burn Camp. Rainy weather had the effect of limiting the number who took part in the excursion. The party, on arrival at Haltwhistle, proceeded to the parish church. The edifice appears to have been built about the year 1250. In the chancel is a series of very fine monuments, including a recumbent effigy of an armed knight, which is supposed to represent a member of the Blenkinsop family. There are in the same part of the church three grave-covers. The designs of the crosses upon these are of exceptional beauty. The inspection of the camp, of which Mr. J. P. Gibson of Hexham supplied important details, amply repaid those who undertook the walk. The camp lies upon the Stanegate, which has been traced from beyond Gilsland to the North Tyne, opposite Wall Railway-station. Much of it is still used as a road. It was along the Stanegate that Edward I. journeyed, by slow and painful stages, during his last illness, when marching to attack the Scotch in the year 1307.

The second summer meeting of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Wensley, Middleham, and Jervaulx on June 20, but the weather was very unpropitious. Mr. W. H. Knowles described the churches at Wensley and Middleham. The former contains a very fine brass of the fourteenth century, and said to be Flemish. At Middleham Mr. Knowles said they were at that moment in a district peculiarly wrapped up with the Neville family. He thought the greater part of the church as it was to-day was due to one of the family who did so much at Raby in the fourteenth century. As one of the Wardens of the Marshes on the Borders, he was instrumental as a messenger of peace between England and Scotland at that time. The early portion of Middleham Church was Early English. The arcade must have been of that early period. There had been a considerable number of alterations made in the rebuilding. Part of the chancel framework was no doubt of the thirteenth century. Several of the windows to be seen were the original ones. The tracery was good, better than they found in the

north of Northumberland, where the work was crudest. The latest portion of the church was the tower. There was a monument to Thornton in the tower.

Middleham Castle was next visited. Warwick, known as the "King-maker," lived here for a considerable time, and it was at Middleham Castle that Richard gained his bride. In the thirteenth century the castle came by marriage into the family of Neville. It is best known as the scene of some of the chapters in *The Last of the Barons*. The remains are extensive, the keep, flanking tower, and gateway being the most important.



In fine weather the members of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY had a most pleasurable excursion on July 11 through the Crosby and Orton districts of Westmorland. Meeting at Shap, about eighty members drove to Wicker-slack Moor, where Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., described the ancient camp and two stone circles. The drive was resumed from the fells to Maulds Meaburn. The visit to Meaburn Hall was most interesting, and Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Kendal, gave an instructive account of the history and structure of the Hall, which, though now used as a farm, retains many of its original features. Passing through the parish, attention was called to Crosby Hall, which has a noble history, going back to the time when Earl Gospatrick, after the Battle of Hastings, probably found shelter within its walls. Nearly four centuries ago it passed by marriage to the Pickering's, and thence to the Lowthers. Crosby Ravensworth Church, perhaps the finest specimen in Westmorland of an Early English ecclesiastical building, was also visited, and its chief features pointed out by the Rev. C. J. Gordon, Rector of Great Salkeld, and late Vicar of Crosby.

The tour was resumed the next day, July 12, when Mr. W. G. Collingwood acted as guide to Castle How Hill and the Roman station at Water Crook. Kendal Castle was described by Mr. J. F. Curwen, and after luncheon a visit to the British camp at Castle Steads, near Oxenholme, concluded the tour.



CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND.—The general meeting of the subscribers to the fund for excavating the Roman city of Venta Silurum was held recently at Caerwent. Lord Tredegar, who is not only by far the largest subscriber, but has also bought fresh land for excavation, was in the chair. The hon. treasurer, in presenting the accounts for last year, pointed out that, as the work of the present season promised to be exceptionally interesting, it was hoped that sufficient funds would come in to make a long season's work possible. After the meeting, Mr. A. E. Hudd conducted the subscribers over the excavations that have already been carried out this season. These have brought to light some extraordinarily massive foundations, which appear to be those of a public building of importance, the first that has been discovered in the city. The work for the rest of the season will consist in completing the exploration of this building and in the excavation of a house to the south of the one that was uncovered last year.—*Times*, July 15.

Other meetings and excursions have been the annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Shepton Mallet on July 9 to 11, when many churches and other places of interest were visited; the meeting of the WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Swindon on July 3 to 5; the geological excursion of the DORSET FIELD CLUB from Swanage to Weymouth on July 9; the excursion of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Triangle on July 6; the visit of the archeological section of the CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB to Kingston-on-Thames on June 22; and the annual excursion of the WATERFORD ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on July 9 to Lismore, where the Duke of Devonshire's beautiful castle and grounds were kindly thrown open to the visitors.



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 SCALACRONICA OF SIR THOMAS GRAY. Translated by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. With 102 heraldic shields in colour. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. xxii, 195. Price 24s. net.

Sir Herbert Maxwell has placed all students of Scottish history under a great debt of obligation by his scholarly translation of a very valuable contemporary chronicle of fourteenth-century events, which has hitherto been far from accessible. The value and importance of Sir Thomas Gray's record have long been known and recognized. In 1355 Gray was Edward III.'s warden of Norham Castle on the Tweed, and just within the English Border—a post where, naturally, "alarums and excursions" were serious and frequent. In the course of a raid in August of the year named, planned by the Earl of March, and executed by Sir William Ramsay, of Dalhousie (then written "Dalwolsay"), Sir Thomas was lured into a carefully prepared trap. His force was hopelessly outnumbered, and he with his son was taken prisoner. The ransom demanded not being forthcoming, the Grays, father and son, remained prisoners in Edinburgh Castle for two years. During his captivity he found the Castle library a great resource, and planned a history of Britain, beginning, after the fashion of old-time chroniclers, with the creation of the world. All the earlier part of Sir Thomas's work is practically copied from his various authorities, and is of little importance. The real value of the work is to be found in that part which deals with events covered by the experience of his father and himself. Here we get history at first hand, and of special value, as Sir Herbert Maxwell points out, because it was "written by a soldier, who naturally viewed affairs from a different standpoint to that of the usual clerical annalist." This contemporary narrative deals with Scottish history during

the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., and it is that portion—"when the author either was personally engaged in the scenes described, or heard of them from those who had been actors in the scene"—which Sir Herbert here presents in an excellent translation. We have no space for quotation, but for vivid war sketches the reader should turn to the account of Bannockburn, to the story of the encounter between the chronicler's father with his twenty-six men-at-arms and Walter de Bickerton's troop of 400 Scotsmen, and to other similar passages. Sir Thomas's narrative also throws much light on the political events of the time. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon the value of this remarkable record. Its name of *Scalacronica*, or *Ladder-Chronicle*, Sir Thomas tells us, was given to him in a dream by a Sibyl, but it doubtless alludes to the crest adopted by the Gray family—a scaling-ladder. An important feature of the volume is the series of 102 heraldic shields—the arms of the principal English and Scottish knights mentioned in the chronicle—in colour. The book, which is well indexed, and in every way handsomely produced, is issued in a very limited ordinary edition of 185 copies, with 95 more on hand-made paper, and bound in half-vellum, at two guineas net. The translation is of excellent quality throughout.

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DEVON. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. With thirty-two illustrations and two maps. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1907. Pott 8vo., pp. viii, 316. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This tasteful little volume is the most recent issue of Messrs. Methuen's useful and pleasant series of "Little Guides" to the English counties. The thirty-two photographs of Devonshire, which abounds in such charming and varied scenery, are aptly chosen and well executed. Tourists will find this book handy and, for the most part, helpful. Mr. Baring-Gould's name rightly carries a good deal of weight, and we had quite hoped great things of a book of this character that deals with Mr. Gould's native county; but the plain fact is becoming more and more manifest—namely, that Mr. Gould in recent years has written too much, and after a careless fashion. Several of his recent descriptive volumes have been sadly thin, and not infrequently inaccurate. This guide-book, covering the whole of a very big county, bears obvious traces of haste and carelessness. It has many quaint stories and weird legends, for which Mr. Gould has so strange a fancy, interpolated here and there, and some parts make quite interesting reading. But any experienced ecclesiologist or antiquary will soon find that it is untrustworthy. The present writer, who has known Devonshire well for over forty years, was at first inclined to welcome this attractive-looking little volume with some keenness; but the more it was studied, the greater became the disappointment. The blunders are bad and frequent. This can readily be shown to be the case in any part of Devonshire. Take, for example, some instances in North-West Devonshire. Hartland Church, a celebrated building, is by far the finest fabric of the district. There is a grand screen. Mr. Gould says "it is in very perfect condition," and that "the cornices are sumptuous." The truth is that it was

coarsely repaired to a large extent in the "forties" of last century, and the cornices are of cast-iron! The Jacobean pulpit, to which attention is drawn, was thrown aside at the same time, and only some loose panels remain. Of Torrington Church it is said that there is a "fine old stone pulpit." Should the ecclesiologist go to see it, he will find that the pulpit is of wood, *circa* 1700. By far the most interesting features of Welcombe Church are omitted. Another singular omission is that of the hour-glass carried by an arm protruding from the old pulpit of Pilton church. There used to be another one at Tawstock, but the Pilton example is now, we believe, unique. Nor is anything said of the considerable remains of old painted glass at the tiny church of Abbots Bickington. The painted and gilded box at Warkleigh church, described by Mr. Gould as "a very curious old oak pyx," was, in all probability, the case used as the "Easter Sepulchre" for the pyx. There are also a variety of slips and carelessly wrong descriptions concerning secular buildings, and we cannot conceive anyone of taste agreeing with the writer when he states of Lynton that "care has been taken here that the modern mansions, hotels, and villas shall enhance the beauty and not disfigure the scene." It is quite impossible that the writer could have known Lynton ere it became popular, or such a sentence could not have been penned. There are few romantic or picturesque places in the whole of England which have suffered so much as Lynton from modern vulgar building. The quasi Town Hall is of appalling design. Mr. Baring-Gould is very free with strong language as to modern churches that he dislikes. Two of them he calls "nasty," which we happen to know they are not, as they are exceptionally clean and well kept.

One of the worst blunders for an educated man to make is the attributing to the Domesday Survey statements that are not therein contained. Mr. Gould says that there are some "very ancient stunted oaks" at Wishman's Wood on Dartmoor, adding, "they were mentioned in Domesday." This is not the case.

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HIS GRACE THE STEWARD AND TRIAL OF PEERS.
By L. W. Vernon Harcourt. London: *Longmans, Green and Co.*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 500. Price 16s. net.

It is upon works such as this that eventually an adequate history of English law will be based. We have here a volume the perusal of which is both stimulative to the legal antiquary and interesting to the historian. Indeed, all who are interested in a knowledge of the genesis and the development of offices of State will find much that is entertaining. In the hands of a less careful writer, His Grace the Steward might have been easily presented in a fashion dull and dry, but the reader of this book will soon be freed from any possible misgivings with which he may have started. Part I. is concerned with the origin of the Stewardship of England, from the Dapifers of the eleventh century to the Lancastrian Stewards, and to the last holder of the office. At this time, says the author, "it is quite clear that the mediæval Steward of England began and ended his career somewhat ingloriously," and that "the Lord High Steward's

court has an origin which is neither ancient, nor obscure, nor creditable." Part II. deals with the subsequent history of the stewardship and its connexion with the trial of peers of the realm by their peers, together with the origin of the practice and development of this form of trial. As the author properly points out, "trial by peers of the realm and trial by jury are clearly to some extent complementary institutions, and therefore a study of the one is incomplete without a study of the other." In particular, interesting chapters appear upon the judgment of peers in relation to Magna Charta, and upon John Lackland and the peers of France. The author, ending his investigations at the reign of Henry VIII., concludes "that the Steward's court rests substantially on a fraudulent basis," and that the "court was a fraudulent device for the degradation of the nobility generally; it was intended to supersede and altogether deprive them of trial in Parliament."

The writer's method, in setting out the result of investigation into an obscure subject and a study to which little attention has been directed, is much to be commended. Authorities and copious extracts from the literature of that treasure-house of historical lore, the Public Record Office, are printed in full. Consequently many conclusions can at once be checked by reference to original sources, although it must be said that the author's conclusions and immediate aims are not always easy to discover. As incidental to the discussion of the trial of peers, light is cast upon events which in history-books are too often treated with scarcely more than passing allusion.

Although this work may not find a place in every private library, yet undoubtedly it should be within easy reach, for hardly a writer on the subject will in the future dare to present his views without previously mastering the contents of the volume before us. We hope that the author may find time to continue his investigations, and to carry down to the present day the history, which he has so well commenced, of *His Grace the Steward and Trial of Peers*.

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THE EARLY HISTORY OF BEDALE. By H. B. McCall. With seven illustrations and three pedigrees. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1907. 4to., pp. xx, 134. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Bedale is an ancient market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which figured through its lords in not a few important events in English history. The lords of Bedale had an unlucky way of espousing losing causes. Francis, Lord Lovel, known as the close companion of Richard III., lost his estate of Bedale through his attachment to the Yorkist cause. Simon Digby, Lord of Bedale, took part in the Northern Rising of 1569, and for his pains was hanged at York on Good Friday in the following year. And later, when the Civil War broke out, the then Lord of Bedale, Sir Richard Theakstone, took up arms for Charles I., and the estate was again in danger of forfeiture. Mr. McCall deals chiefly with events in the history of the town and its owners previous to the sixteenth century. This earlier period he treats with considerable fulness, basing his narrative largely on the original records, which have not before been used for the history of this corner of Yorkshire. In a series

of readable chapters Mr. McCall relates the history of the town from its origin, traces the devolution of the manor down to the sixteenth century, and, in collaboration with Mr. C. C. Hodges, architect, of Hexham, gives a capital description of the magnificent parish church. The illustrations are good, and the index full and satisfactory, while the "get up" of the book is beyond reproach. The frontispiece is an etching of the church, from a drawing specially made for the work.

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THE PARSON'S HANDBOOK. By the Rev. Percy Dearmer, M.A. Sixth edition. With additional matter and thirty-one illustrations. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. xxi, 562. Price 6s. net.

We welcome a new edition of this handbook, as its wider circulation among Anglican Church-people can do little but good. Not that we are recommending all the ritual which Mr. Dearmer considers lawful in the Church of England—far from it—but because a perusal of the book clearly shows how the modern ritual movement has, more often than not, gone along on ignorant, and therefore wrong, lines. Parsons have fought their parishioners over a cross being placed on the altar, not knowing that in the majority of cases an altar of the pre-Reformation Church of England possessed no cross. Congregations have been irritated by the introduction of coloured stoles at the choir-offices, and their irritation has proved well founded: the black scarf should be worn thereat. We might easily multiply such instances. In fact, it would hardly be too much to say that the majority of the acts and ways which people regard as the sign of "High-Churchism" are neither Anglican nor Catholic. They have come to be thought "the proper thing" by the clergy, and the clergy in too many instances have followed one another as sheep having no shepherd. If these remarks seem to any reader unduly sweeping, we recommend him to get a copy of Mr. Dearmer's handbook immediately. It is almost amusing to read the author's kindly words for mixed choirs, the organ in the gallery, pews instead of chairs, two (and not more than two) altar-lights, long surplices, the black gown in the pulpit, and the like; while, on the other hand, he makes out such a good case for the general use of the Ornaments Rubric. In his appeals to many and varied authorities throughout the book, the authorities have been accurately quoted in the cases we have tested, although too much weight must not be given to deductions from solitary instances. The fabric and fittings, and the services, of the church, with the vesture of its ministers, are fully dealt with in the eighteen chapters, which contain a wealth of useful ecclesiastical information and antiquarian lore. And it is really important that every parson, every intelligent churchman, and every antiquary should possess a copy of the book. We notice that on p. 159 the author says that "crosses were never put on the ends of a stole"; but if he were to visit a thirteenth-century abbatial grave-slab in Milton Abbey he would probably realize that "never" is too strong a word. We also observe that, on p. 10, Mr. Dearmer has settled the authorship of the Apocalypse. Perhaps it would be better not to attempt to strengthen an argument by

utilizing a point which is widely doubted even though it may not be doubtful.

HERBERT PENTIN.

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THE PROVERBS OF ALFRED. Re-edited from the manuscripts by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907. 8vo., pp. xlvi, 96. Price 2s. 6d.

In this little volume the early English poem which gives it its title is presented with the fullest possible critical and philological apparatus, in the shape of

Jesus College, Oxford. It would be superfluous to comment on the care and thoroughness of his work. This edition of the *Proverbs* is the latest addition to a long list of services of the greatest possible value rendered to students of early English language and literature by the veteran scholar.

* * *

Mr. G. A. Fothergill sends us the sixth and last part of his *Sketch Book* (Darlington: James Dodds; price 1s.). Like its predecessors, it bears witness to the cleverness and versatility of Mr. Fothergill's



Silver Communion plate - flagon [weighing 2 lbs.]
Chalice & paten [4 1/2 in. in diameter] with the
original "drums" - presented to CLEASBY
Church by JOHN ROBINSON, D.D., Bishop of
LONDON [1650, A. 1723] who was born at Cleasby, Yorks.
These were made by James Harris, Silversmith,
FRANCIS GARTHORPE (1713)

Cleasby
John Robinson
Episc: London
1714

Presented to Cleasby Vicarage, Yorks.
1810

glossarial index, notes, and an introduction in which the various texts are very fully discussed. The last edition of the curious *Proverbs* was that by Dr. Morris for the Early English Text Society in 1872. But unfortunately the principal text, that in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, was not forthcoming for Dr. Morris's use, having been lost for some years. Since then, however, the MS. turned up with a parcel of mislaid books, and Professor Skeat is therefore able to give for the first time a correct version of this text, which is considerably longer and better than that at

pencil, to which nothing seems to come amiss. The letterpress is devoted chiefly to an account of the pretty Yorkshire village of Cleasby, its school and church and lords of the manor, and especially of its chief celebrity—John Robinson, Bishop of London (1650-1723). The sketch which we are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page shows the silver communion-plate which the Bishop presented to the church of his native village. The identical "drums" which were used to hold the plate are still treasured at the vicarage. Besides sketches of Cleasby and portraits of Robinson,

there are clever drawings of Thornton Hall, co. Durham, of sporting subjects, an old-time flail, quaint windows, animal and nature sketches, old sun-dials, leaden cisterns, and water-spout heads—in fact, a miscellany of vigorous, dexterous draughtsmanship.

* * *

LELAND'S ITINERARY IN ENGLAND. Parts I. to III. Edited by L. Toulmin Smith. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1907. Foolscape 4to., pp. xlviii, 352. Two folding maps. Price 18s. net.

We recently noticed in these columns Miss Toulmin Smith's Leland's *Itinerary in Wales*. The first of the companion volumes dealing with his Itinerary in England, in or about the years 1535 to 1543, is now issued. It is prefaced by an excellent though brief introduction, which contains some useful remarks upon the method or plan adopted by Leland in his travels through England in search of information.

"As in Wales, so in England, he seems to have stayed at certain places for a time, making each a centre for excursions in the neighbourhood. York, Bishop Auckland, Doncaster and Leicester were some of the centres; in the south, Winchester, Exeter, Sherborne, Keynsham and Trowbridge, among others. This might be the case where he found opportunity for examining libraries or books; no doubt, too, a congenial host would entertain him, and open out his genealogies or private papers."

His plan seems to have been to very briefly notice facts on the spot, and then, at a later date, to write his narrative direct from them, with the occasional addition of bits from memory. At other times he made a skeleton list of names of towns in a district, intending subsequently to fill in particulars and distances, an intention which he occasionally forgot to fulfil. As the original notes, as well as the longer narrative, have both been preserved, some repetition and confusion appear in the printed narrative.

The social and economic value of Leland's notices as he passed through the realm is considerable. This side of his writings has hitherto been much neglected, but now that we have the whole in so pleasant and compendious a form, his observations in this respect will probably attract much more attention and citation. Not only did Leland note the conditions of castles, great men's houses, and market towns, with their principal buildings and churches, but he tells us much as to the agriculture of the day, recording the kind and proportions of open commons, common arable land, enclosed fields and meadows, as well as great woods and parks. The number and position of bridges are also carefully chronicled, and much of interest with regard to the main road routes of the country in the first half of the sixteenth century. Such a volume as this depends largely for its value as a work of reference on the completeness of the indexes, which are aggravatingly indifferent and erroneous in Hearne's edition of 1744. They have been tested somewhat severely in Miss Toulmin Smith's edition, and no mistake has been discovered.

The whole work is to be completed in five volumes, which will be sold separately. The three parts in this volume deal at length with the north-eastern and central portions of England, but are mainly concerned with the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Two publications of some importance to students of genealogy and family history have appeared lately. One is the *International Genealogical Directory*, 1907, issued by the compiler, Mr. C. A. Bernau, Bowes Road, Walton-on-Thames (price 10s. 6d. net). The first part contains a carefully compiled list of the names and addresses—both English and foreign, especially American—of those who have indicated that they are interested in genealogy. The second part consists of an index of Family Surnames with references to the students interested therein in Part I., and with sundry other notes and indications of value to working genealogists. Four other parts contain Queries and Memoranda, a List of Societies interesting to genealogists, an "Authors' Exchange," and a brief list of family histories, pedigrees, etc., recently printed for private circulation. The value of such a publication as this in affording opportunity for intercommunication among genealogists and for the mutual help and information of students interested in questions of family history will be very great, and Mr. Bernau is much to be thanked for the labour and trouble he must have spent on its production. The other publication is a summary *List of Genealogies in Preparation*, 1906, issued by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass., which gives the names and addresses of those engaged in the work of compilation, and is thus a useful American supplement or addition to Mr. Bernau's work.

* * *

Mr. Elliot Stock has issued in a neat cloth-bound volume (price 1s. 6d. net) a reprint of the Rev. Dr. Astley's papers entitled *Bury St. Edmunds: Notes and Impressions*, which appeared recently in the *Antiquary*. Many of those who attended the recent pageant will probably like to possess this pleasantly written little book as a souvenir of a historical occasion.

* * *

The *Scottish Historical Review*, July, completes the fourth volume, in which the high standard of its predecessors has been well maintained. In the number before us we note, among other good papers, Mr. Curle's account, with plan and illustrations, of "The Roman Fort at Newstead"; a useful contribution by Mr. E. G. Duff to the obscure subject of "Early Scottish Book-Bindings"; and an interesting historical sketch of "The Scottish College in Paris," by Mr. V. M. Montagu. The contents of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, May, include a note (with plan) on a hitherto unnoticed "Souterrain at Leitrim," by Mr. J. M. Macrory; an illustrated account of some "Rude Stone Monuments in Antrim and Down," by Misses M. and F. Hobson; and illustrated "Memoirs of the Irish Bards," by Mr. F. J. Bigger.

* * *

The freshest article in the *Reliquary*, July, is Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry's account of the chapel of "St. Michel d'Aiguilha, Puy en Velay." The chapel is perched on a lofty rock which dominates part of the ancient city of Le Puy. The description is illustrated by some good drawings. The other articles are on "Reliquaries," "Sorcery in England," and "Monastic Custodians of Ancient Books," all themes a trifle the worse for wear. The *Architectural Review*, July, contains another chapter of Mr.

Champneys's treatise on "Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," dealing with the growth of foreign influence in the thirteenth century. The paper is freely and well illustrated, as is the whole number. The *Essex Review*, July, presents a varied bill of fare. Kynochs' "Great Explosives Factory on the Essex Marshes," the "Nesting of the Raven," "Legends of Essex," "Malton Civil Courts, 1402," and "The Great Vine of Valentines, Ilford," are among the subjects discussed. The *Review* makes a strong appeal to all county interests.

* * *

We have received the weekly numbers of *Collecting* (21, Grafton Street, W.), a threepenny illustrated weekly dealing with matters interesting to connoisseurs and collectors. Among the subjects of special articles are "Punch-bowls and Ladles," "Old Fans," and "Old Worcester Ware." We have also on our table the *Quarterly Record of Additions to the Hull Museum*, No. XXI., June (Price 1d.); *Fenland Notes and Queries*, July—a good collection of notes, including one, with illustration, on the old "Sexton's (or Sacristan's) Barn at Peterborough," destroyed some sixty years ago; *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, March, a trifle belated, but well edited and well produced, with a good plate of the Fossebook brasses in Cranford St. Andrew's Church; *East Anglian*, April, with a continuation of William Coe's quaint diary; the *American Antiquarian*, May and June; and *Rivista d' Italia*, June.



Correspondence.

CROPPENBERGH OR COPPENBURGH.

TO THE EDITOR.

I SHOULD be glad of any information as to who was the husband of a Mary Croppenbergh. In her will, dated July 20, 1652 (proved 1652), she describes herself as a widow, and mentions her son-in-law, Joseph Alston, Baronet, husband of her daughter Mary; her brother, John Vermuden; her daughter Ann, wife of George Sherard (married July 31, 1651, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, London); and her grandson, William Sherard.

She also mentions Thomas Bucke of the University of Cambridge.

A Robert Bucke of London, in his will (proved 1620), mentions his wife's sister's daughter, Mary Croppenberry (*sic*), wife of Joseph Croppenberry (*sic*); and Thomas Bucke, youngest son of his cousin Thomas Bucke, of Bullington Hall, now scholar at Caius College, Cambridge.

PEIRCE GUN MAHONY,
Cork Herald.

Office of Arms,
Dublin Castle,
Dublin.

THE CRUCIFIXION OF ST. PETER.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN the July *Antiquary*, p. 275, recording the visit of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries to St. Cuthbert's

Church, Darlington, in describing the middle panel of the larger cross, the statement is so rendered: "The middle one [panel] bears a singular representation of the crucifixion of St. Peter, head downwards, the only instance of a legendary scene on a Saxon monument." It is interesting to note that carved in stone at the top right-hand corner of the chancel arch of St. Peter's Church, Rowstone, Herefordshire, are two tenth or eleventh century effigies of St. Peter, both together, and both with the head downwards, the hands grasping a cross.

There is an interesting little woodcut of these on p. 107 of *Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire*, by H. Thornhill Timmins. Possibly there may be similar carvings in other churches dedicated to St. Peter, but so far I have not come across any until I read of St. Cuthbert's.

J. B. MARTIN KENNEDY.

13, Gosta Green,
Birmingham.
July 14, 1907.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Reflecting on the curious persistence with which holly and mistletoe are appropriated exclusively to Christmas decoration, and feeling sure that this marked a religious survival, it occurred to me that the cause lay in the berries which are common to both, and are significant of the old sun-festival. The red berries of the holly typify the sun, and the white berries of the mistletoe the moon. Both plants are native in Britain, and were doubtless employed by the Druids in this sense. Moreover, since the moon-goddess (Astarte or Ashtaroth) was commonly worshipped with licentious rites, this explains the origin of kissing under the mistletoe, which must be the remnant of a formerly more extended license. The "sickle" with which the mistletoe is said to have been cut was, doubtless, itself a moon-emblem.

This suggestion may not be new, but I cannot find that it has been published.

EDWARD MEYRICK.

Thornhanger,
Marlborough,
July 14.

ERRATUM.—*Antiquary*, July, p. 258, col. 2, line 14 from bottom, for "desity" read "desier."

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

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.



SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE pageant held at St. Albans, under the general direction of Mr. Jarman, was a most striking success. Taking one thing with another, it even surpassed—contrary to general expectations—those of Romsey, Oxford, and Bury St. Edmunds, upon which we commented last month. The site was simply admirable. It was in the meadows below the present town of St. Albans, founded in Saxon days, and within the Roman city of Verulam, part of whose walls (of second century date) formed a suitable and immediate background to a portion of the arena. The wide stretch of level sward immediately in front of the great stand was fringed with a fine girth of well-grown trees, whilst beyond them the broken ground fell away in various glades and undulating tracts, well adapted for the picturesque and more distant display of approaching processions, or the military manœuvres of different epochs. Four of the episodes actually took place on the very ground where they were represented, a fact which added much to their reality.

The opening episode, half a century before the Christian era, representing the attack of Julius Cæsar on the stronghold of Cassivelaunus, interrupting a contemplated human sacrifice at the hands of the Druids, was vividly portrayed, and so, too, was the later stirring incident of the attempt of Boadicea to rally the revolting Britons. The incidents relative to the martyrdom of St. Alban in 303 did not appeal to us so much as those

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pertaining to the great East Anglian martyr at Bury St. Edmunds; but there was nothing comparable to the brilliancy, dash, and horsemanship of the second Battle of St. Albans, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in 1461, at any of the other pageants. The funeral procession of Queen Eleanor (1290) as it approached St. Albans and was met by the monks was a grand piece of ecclesiastical marshalling and impressive pageantry; it left the Oxford funeral of Amy Robsart quite in the background. The part played by the men of St. Albans in the great national upheaval of 1381, and the mean actions of both King and Abbot were staged with striking effect. In short, there was not one of the eight episodes which did not leave a glowing trail of historic memories behind it, undisturbed by unworthy buffoonery.

The weakest point, perhaps, of the St. Albans show was the Book of the Words and the accompanying lyrics. There was none of the occasional literary grace to be found that occurred in the books of its predecessors, and the words were often much altered by the performers. Nevertheless, the sentiments and general phrasing were correct, and true pageantry demands but little more. The greatest attention had been bestowed upon the costume, armour, and heraldry, and the most competent critic would have been puzzled to find aught amiss. Yet the ecclesiastical vesting lacked the great care bestowed upon it at Romsey and at Bury St. Edmunds. This was noticeable in certain details of the Eleanor procession. A rather bad blunder was the turning out of Benedictine monks, who ought to have been booted, in sandals, or barefoot, as though they were the Dominican Friars, whom they so heartily despised. The Book of the Words, in a descriptive list of the characters taking part in the Eleanor procession, particularizes: "Monks (Cistercian, Franciscan, etc.)," making the commonplace blunder of confusing friars with monks. In conclusion, however, we again repeat that the St. Albans display, on broad lines, surpassed all its fellows of 1907.

The pageant at Liverpool on August 5, which formed part of the celebrations of the grant-

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ing of the city's charter, appears upon the whole to have been very successful. Mr. Herbert Southam, F.S.A., contributed a long and interesting description to the *Border Counties Advertiser* of August 7, in which he pointed out a large number of absurdities and inaccuracies in costume, and sundry quite unnecessary anachronisms. But in concluding a very effective description, he wrote: "This pageant has been advertised as the finest. It certainly was very fine—full of effective blending of colour, and little except the curiosities of costume to mar it. Fine feathers certainly made fine birds of many, and it is to be hoped when the finery was doffed that historical facts remained for ever hard cut in the mind.

"As a very humble student and lover of historical costume, I regret that Lord Dillon, perhaps the greatest authority—at any rate, the greatest in the matter of armour—was not on the Costume Committee, together with such well-known experts as F. R. Benson, Dion Calthrop, and Henry Herbert.

"I was too far away from the choir of over 1,000 voices to hear the words of the songs, but with my small knowledge of music I am certain I am right in stating that it was far in advance of the ordinary chorus singing, even at well-known concerts. Anyone who missed seeing the Liverpool pageant has missed a treat. Warwick, to me, was far better in many ways; but, then, there was the background of river and the Castle association. Yet I shall be quite satisfied if I see another pageant elsewhere as good. The Master of the Tableaux, Mr. R. W. Lomax, has earned the lasting gratitude of his fellow-townsmen; and the whole of the officials, from the Chairman, Mr. F. J. Leslie, downwards, have evidently worked with a will to make the Liverpool pageant the unqualified success which it surely is."

In making the excavations for an electric cable in the St. Catherine's district of Lincoln, near the Kesteven (South Lincoln) Police Station, a number of human skeletons of full size were come across at no great depth from the surface. St. Catherine's Priory stood in this immediate neighbourhood, having been established in the twelfth century, and it is thought possible that the skeletons now

brought to light may have been interred in the graveyard of the foundation.

To the *Builder* of August 3, 10 and 17, Mr. Francis Bond contributed the first three articles of what will certainly be an important and useful series on "Mediæval Church-Planning in England," illustrated by a large number of small plans, all drawn to the same scale. Mr. Bond does not propose to deal with parish churches, but will collect and classify all the plans possible "of the cathedral and collegiate churches of the Secular Canons, the churches of the Benedictine, Cluniac, Cistercian, and Carthusian monks, those of the Premonstratensian, Gilbertine, and Austin canons, and those of the Dominican, Franciscan, Carmelite, and Austin friars."

The "Red-hills Exploration Committee," which was appointed jointly by the Essex Archæological Society and the Essex Field Club, at the suggestion of Mr. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A., has issued an interim report for 1906. The curious deposits of red burnt clay, intermingled with fragments of rude pottery, to which the name of "Red-hills" has been given, are found to the number of several hundreds along the coast of Essex, and vary in size from a few rods to several acres. Their origin has been long a matter of speculation. The number of theories advanced to account for their existence well shows the mystery surrounding them. By some they have been regarded as salt works; by others as cattle shelters, human habitations, potteries, or glass factories.

The Committee began work in September last in the parish of Langenhoe, Dr. Laver having secured permission to examine some characteristic Red-hills existing there. Digging was carried on for five weeks under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Reader. The Report says: "Of the three mounds which were examined systematically, the first proved the most interesting. It was, unlike most examples, quite complete, no portion of its soil having been removed for agricultural purposes. In shape it was roughly square, with a smaller square at the north-west corner. The whole was surrounded by a very distinct ditch, having a bank on its inner scarp, and

the whole of the surface within the bank was crossed by narrow stretches—a recognized sign of early cultivation. On cutting a section right across the mound from east to west, and digging holes and trenches at various other parts, the southern portion was found to consist of the usual red earth, but the northern part proved to be of ordinary marsh mud. In the red earth were found objects which seem to be common to all Red-hills—namely, many fragments of exceedingly rude red pottery, a few ‘wedges’ and ‘T-pieces’ of burnt red ware, and some portions of hard vitrified slag, together with some animal bones and a few small fragments of a dark-coloured domestic ware of early date.



“The second mound examined lay at a rather higher level—just on the line at which the marsh ceases and firm rising ground begins. The objects found in it differed somewhat from those found in the other mounds examined. In addition to the usual fragments of red pottery (described above), there were discovered in its lower strata exceptionally large quantities of slag, animal bones (including portions of red-deer antlers), and fragments of the dark domestic ware noticed above—the latter including the greater portion of a large and highly decorated bowl, which appears to be of the Late Celtic period.

“The third hill was of a slightly different type again, standing boldly above the level of the marsh, unlike the other two. Unfortunately a large portion of its soil had been removed for agricultural purposes, but the fact that it had once been surrounded by a fosse or ditch was clearly obvious. The usual objects were found in it.

“In addition to the systematic work done with pick and shovel in the examination of these three hills, other hills in their immediate vicinity were examined more cursorily. In these also numerous objects were found.”



Careful measurements, sections, and levels were taken, which will be of value by and by for comparative purposes. “Another very important department of your Committee’s work,” continues the Report, “was kindly undertaken by Mr. W. H. Dalton, F.G.S.

This was the accurate mapping of the Red-hills—a class of work in which Mr. Dalton has had much experience, owing to his former connexion with the Geological Survey and his having compiled, some years ago, in conjunction with the late Mr. Henry Stopes, a rough map of Red-hills, which was published in the *Essex Naturalist* (vol. i., p. 203). Mr. Dalton devoted some three weeks to the work of accurately mapping the sites of all the known Red-hills in the Langenhoe, Wigborough, and Mersea district. During the coming summer he hopes to deal similarly with those in the neighbourhood of Tollesbury. It is hoped that other members of your Committee will undertake other districts.

“Your Committee is also much indebted to Colonel O. E. Ruck, who has gathered at the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere, a number of old records tending to throw light on the origin of the Red-hills and other mounds of similar nature. These will undoubtedly prove of much value.”

Further funds for the continuation of the work are much needed.



The third Egyptian exhibition—that of antiquities discovered at Abydos, Upper Egypt, by Professor Garstang and Mr. E. Harold Jones during last winter, working for the Institute of Archæology of the University of Liverpool—which was opened by the Duchess of Connaught on July 16 at Burlington House, and to which we could make but the briefest reference last month, was an interesting little collection. The objects were mostly small, and included some decidedly remarkable things. Among these were a bronze axe of a very strange shape and uncertain use; a finely modelled statuette (wooden) of a woman with a child, the woman being represented as a dwarf with very short legs; and some sixty mummied hawks, which were found in large pottery jars adjacent to burials. Near the latter—perhaps with the idea of providing food in the shadow world for the hawks—were found some curious boxes containing skeletons of shrew-mice, with representations of the mice carved on the lids. The exhibition also included many memorial stelæ, with inscriptions of much

significance in the history and decline of religious feeling; and a large number of kohl pots, of stone and alabaster, and other articles of the toilet—mirrors, razors, etc. Among some beautiful pottery objects were a fine blue-glazed hippopotamus, and a hedgehog with black quills inserted.

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In a letter to the *Times* of July 20, Mr. A. Moray Williams, of Bedales School, Petersfield, describes the results of the excavation of the Roman villa at the Stroud, near that town, which, he says, has reached the limit of its possibilities for the present season, the whole of the available part of the site having now been opened up. "Here one wing," says Mr. Williams, "of what will probably prove to be a large 'courtyard' house has been laid bare, containing ten living-rooms, approached from a wide corridor, which once was paved with a patterned mosaic. Some portions of this pavement still remain, but the greater part is lost. The rooms adjoining the corridor are large, those beyond them, for the most part, small. Six of them have tessellated floors, and three were fitted with hypocausts, in one of which are six large unbroken box-tiles, three of them *in situ*. In another large room the channels of the hypocausts are very well preserved. From this block of rooms a wall flanking the courtyard and containing the well-defined sill of a small doorway has been traced for 85 feet, ending in a square mass of masonry which probably marks one side of the main entrance gateway. Further excavation next season will therefore take place from this point, and should disclose the southern wing of the house, which may reasonably be expected to prove of a more pretentious character than the northern one which has been excavated. The whole of the foundations and floors are very close to the surface of the soil, and it is therefore remarkable that on a site which has been under systematic cultivation for so many years so much remains in place. The walls are well built of the green sandstone which abounds in this locality, and are in many cases strengthened with a course of tile. They are throughout laid more regularly than the flint walls of the villa at West Meon, excavated last year.

"Several coins have turned up, all of the

late Empire, furnishing evidence that the house was occupied about A.D. 300-350. Other finds have been fairly numerous, consisting for the most part of objects in metal and potsherds. From the latter it has been possible to restore a fine vase of New Forest ware standing a foot in height. Many glass fragments, too, have been found."

It may be added that funds are urgently needed to prevent a heavy loss falling upon the excavators.

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During the latter part of July much progress was made with the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Corstopitum, near Corbridge, on the north bank of the Tyne. The defences include a large and formidable ditch, and the internal buildings can be traced with singular completeness, the walls in many places standing 6 feet high near the ditch. Traces of the great bridge over the Tyne, and of the Roman highway leading from the bridge through Corstopitum, remain to be followed up. A splendid example of a hypocaust has been disclosed, many of the pillars standing to their original height. These are mainly formed of stone, with pottery bases. Another, of a later date, is in excellent preservation, and showing cup pillars. Unfortunately, the greater portion of the pottery is irreparably broken, but near the main hypocaust a rare specimen of a jug has been unearthed intact. A drain in excellent condition has been discovered, and is of characteristic Roman work, alternately paved with stone and puddle-clay and flag-roofed. Some fine portions of plaster-faced walls are also to be seen. A trench has been dug from the brow of the hill towards the Roman bridge in order to find the original ground-level. Various pieces of glass and pottery have been unearthed, also Roman coins of the third and fourth centuries. There are many inscribed stones, one bearing the name of the Victorious Legion that occupied Corstopitum.

Facing the river, and commanding the bridge, there appears to have been a lofty tower or fort. The unearthed foundations rise to a height of 6 feet, built to the sloping level, and each tier of masonry recedes from the tower in buttress fashion, presenting a fine specimen of early workmanship.

The sculptured stones discovered include an altar base, and also one, in an excellent state of preservation, depicting a lion and a stag. The former appears to have sprung upon the weaker animal, and is shown as if about to grasp the stag's neck with its fangs, the stag having collapsed, with the tongue protruding and eyes closing. It stands to a height of over 3 feet, and presumably formed part of an ornamental fountain, with water flowing from the mouth of the lion.

A small historical loan exhibition—memorials of some notable women of Wessex—is to be held at Guildford in May, 1908. The idea is to make an interesting collection of small memorials of the noteworthy women who, from the earliest pages of our history, have been connected with that southern portion of Britain formerly comprised in the kingdom of Wessex, of which Winchester was the capital city. The Committee state that "they wish to include souvenirs of women who have been noted for their virtues, their talents, the circumstances of their lives, such as founders of abbeys, colleges, and hospitals, Queens and the ladies of their Courts, the mothers and wives of great men, writers, teachers, musicians, painters, philanthropists, etc.

"The exhibition to consist of small portraits, miniatures, seals, ornaments, autographs, manuscripts, letters, etc., that are definitely connected with the history of the notable women.

"The subject is difficult, and the organizers of the exhibition are anxious to know, as soon as possible, what measure of support they can rely on, and they will cordially welcome any assistance in hunting up dates and other precise information for the biographical notes of the catalogue and for suggestions as to the names of women who should be included in their list, and for helping to discover what authentic portraits and other suitable small memorials are in existence which might be available for exhibition.

"They will be very grateful if the possessors of such treasures will offer to lend them, mentioning the size and special point of interest of each. The Committee will take great care of all loans kindly entrusted to them, and they will be watched night and

day by responsible persons, and insured against fire and burglary."

The honorary secretary of the Committee is Miss Mary Williams, 6 Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.

Since we wrote last month that there was no hope of saving Crosby Hall, affairs have taken a fresh turn. Alderman Sir T. Vezey Strong has put forward a plan for preserving the Hall by effecting an exchange of sites with the bank which purchased Crosby Hall, closing up the existing street into Great St. Helens, and making a new and wider street a few yards distant. It seems a satisfactory and simple solution of the problem, but at the time of going to press we have not heard anything definite as to the carrying out of the plan.

Whatever is done, it is certain that a very considerable sum of money will be required. It is hoped that the City Guilds will cooperate in the work. Meanwhile all archaeologists will be grateful to the King for the letter which His Majesty has caused to be written to the Clerk of the London County Council. The letter is as follows :

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
August 6, 1907.

"DEAR MR. GOMME,

"The King has been informed that there appears to be some chance of Crosby Hall, a building of great historic interest, being pulled down. His Majesty has seen the report presented to the London County Council on the subject, and commands me to inquire whether this report has met with a favourable response, and to express his hope that means may be found to preserve such an interesting relic of old London.

"Believe me,

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) KNOLLYS."

The old foundations of a south side-chapel to the ancient parish church of Ovingdean, hidden away among the Sussex Downs, having recently been uncovered, the chapel has been rebuilt; and during the rebuilding an interesting discovery, says the *Sussex Daily News*, has been made. "The remains (a few stones only being apparent) of a low side-

window—one notable feature in this church—existed. The careful removal of some flintwork and plaster now unexpectedly reveals the almost unspoiled splayed window opening complete with all the stonework intact, even the limewash on the sides being fresh and untouched, and traces of ironwork still in position. Fragments of a rude stone piscina have also been found. It has been suggested that the relics of St. Wulfran, to whom the church is dedicated, who was Bishop of Abbeville, across the Channel, may have been kept here. This is not improbable, for there seems little doubt that this old parish church, although now ‘dreaming among the hills,’ was once of importance, and may have been a place of consequence on the way from the coast to the great priory at Lewes.”

An interesting discovery was made on August 8 on the Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of a stone and iron ring used in former years when bull-baiting was a favourite pastime. Whilst workmen were repairing the thoroughfare, they came upon the stone nearly opposite the main entrance of the Exchange. It is about 2 feet in diameter and 6 inches in depth. On the top of the stone there are three pieces of iron, to one of which is attached a ring made of the same material, very much worn. By instructions from the Corporation authorities, the stone will be carefully covered over again with earth, and probably a mark will be made on the spot to indicate in future where it lies.

It is reported in an Irish newspaper that six gold fibulæ, four perforated gold balls, and two battle-axes were recently found near Macroom, County Cork.

The Dorset Antiquarian Field Club has decided to join with the British Archæological Association, who recently visited the historic spots in South Dorset, in opening out certain sections of the Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester and at Poundbury, an ancient encampment near the town, in order to ascertain more correctly, if possible, the real nature of these interesting earthworks. A joint committee of the two bodies is to be formed to supervise the spade-work, and as

a guarantee to the public that it will be done in a scientific manner by responsible persons.

Mr. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A., local secretary for Wilts of the Society of Antiquaries, in a letter to the *Morning Post* of July 31, says :

“On July 25, 1906, a labourer digging for flint in Grovely Wood, South Wilts, unearthed a small vessel containing 300 Roman silver coins and several silver rings. The coins were in brilliant condition, and represented twelve reigns, over the period 337-408 A.D. The find is fully described by Mr. G. F. Hill in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, fourth series, vol. vi. Information was at once given, and the entire hoard—except one coin which was lost by the labourer—sent to the Treasury by the landowner, the Earl of Pembroke. As is customary, the objects were submitted to the British Museum authorities, who retained the rings and thirty-six of the rarer coins for the national collection. The actual finder was suitably rewarded.

“On February 8 last Lord Pembroke wrote to the Treasury requesting that the remainder of the coins should be returned to him for the collection at Wilton House or for the Salisbury Museum. On April 5 he was informed that the coins would not be returned, but that he would be ‘permitted’ to purchase them all or in part at a total valuation of £71. Lord Pembroke took no notice of this remarkable proposal, but to a further communication from the Coin Department of the British Museum he replied by his agent that he declined to buy what ought to be his, and deprecated the action of the Treasury. On July 4 last, by order of the Treasury, all the coins, broken up into small lots, were sold by auction in London.

“Hoards of silver coins of this particular period are rare and of extreme interest, as having scarcely been found outside the British Isles and a limited area in the West of England. This hoard, if preserved intact, except for the few pieces taken by the British Museum, either in Wilton House, the treasures of which are always accessible to the public by Lord Pembroke’s courtesy, or in the well-ordered Salisbury Museum,

would have had a permanent historical and educational value. It is now irretrievably scattered and destroyed. Those who appreciate the significance and importance of such antiquities, inasmuch as they build up the history of our country, will in future have very scrupulous consciences before they surrender their finds into the barbarous hands of His Majesty's Treasury."

There is much force in what Mr. Engleheart says. It would appear as if the law of treasure trove stands in serious need of amendment.



An ancient cup is stated to have been discovered under somewhat curious circumstances at Glastonbury, and a silly story has been going the round of the papers claiming or hinting or suggesting that this cup—which appears to be old Venetian ware—is the veritable "Holy Grail"!



Mr. Henry Carr, R.N.R., contributes to the *Portishead Parish Magazine* for August—Portishead is near Bristol—an interesting note on the home of a local working man in the eighteenth century. Among some parish papers was found the following particulars of the goods distrained in the dwelling-house of John Simonds, for the rent thereof, as follows:

"Two tables, two benches, two stools, four twigg bottom chairs, two small rush bottom chairs, one wooden cradle, pillow, bolster and case; blanket and coverlid, three Testaments, one bellows, two baskets, eight earthen plates, one ditto large, three white earthen comon basins, three brown cups, one butter dish, two tea potts, one tea dish and two sawsors, one sugar dish, one iron candlestick, one salt box, three pot crooks, one dow tub, one small iron pott, one ffrying pan, one pail, one ffrikin, one beer horse, twelve wooden trenchers, two pint glass bottles, a brass skimmer, a cloath brush, a looking glass, three earthen pans, two beddsteads, two old ffeather or fflcock beds, two sheets, one blanket, two ruggs, two bolsters, one pillow and pillow case, two straw matts and cords, two small chests and two boxes, two hatchets, one bill hook, a sithe and spade, one ironing box, one peak, another beer horse, two small tubbs, two

other ffrikins, another sithe and snead, some old staves, hooped can, ash box, a tongs and poker, with an old spread without a handle.

"John Simonds: Take notice the above mentioned goods are distrained ffor ffive and fferty shillings, being three quarters of a year's rent due my father the first day of January last for the tenement you rent of him, and if the same are not replivined, or the said rent charges paid in ffive days next ensuing the date hereof, they will be disposed of according to law.

"Witness my hand this seventh day of January, One thousand seven hundred and ffifty-three.—GEORGE POMPHREY, Junior."



"How the notice came to be among the church records," adds Mr. Carr, "can only be explained by the probability of George Pomphrey having taken it to the Rectory to have his signature witnessed; or it may have been that Simonds in his trouble took the notice to the Rector, Mr. Debat, who very likely had the matter arranged." Be this as it may, it is well that the document has been preserved, as it gives interesting evidence of how a working man's home was furnished a century and a half ago.



During the recent restoration of Doddington Church, Kent, some interesting frescoes were discovered. On the removal of the plaster from the north chancel wall, some four or five stones, which looked like quoins, were seen. "It was thought," says the *Kentish Express* of August 3, "that probably a window had been there, and it was decided to carefully remove the rubble-work. It soon became apparent that a fine thirteenth-century lancet, of which the splays and the inner plaster arch alone remained, had been partly destroyed and blocked up some hundreds of years ago. The plaster, which was profusely decorated with six-point stars and roses, was in excellent preservation. But the great feature was a noble figure of a monk, nearly 7 feet high, on the eastern splay. He stood in the act of giving the Benediction. The face, dignified and spiritual, looked down on the congregation, while both the hands, in great part defaced, were apparently uplifted. The colouring throughout was red and well preserved. Underneath

the feet were what looked like vipers, of which six were traceable. The fresco has been seen by several archæologists, and the opinion of one is that these represent the seven deadly sins which the monk is trampling under foot. Another authority believes it to be a picture of St. Francis of Assisi, and that those strange marks represent the blood flowing from the 'stigmata' in his feet. Over his head is part of the robe and wing of an angel. On the opposite splay is some fine scroll-work. The general opinion seems to be that the fresco was painted about A.D. 1280. On the splay of the further lancet traces of another fresco have been found. It apparently represents the Annunciation. The Blessed Virgin is robed in red and seated. Her eyes are turned upward, and she carries in her right hand a lily. The figure is life-size, and the arrangement of her hair that of the ladies of the thirteenth century. It is interesting to note that these frescoes were both on the eastern splays of their respective windows, where they could be seen of the congregation, while the opposite splays have the simplest decoration. During the restoration of this most interesting church every care has been taken to preserve these and other cherished memorials of the past."



In the *Times* of July 19 a correspondent writes: "The recent telegrams from New York intimating the discovery in Texas of a great buried city cannot fail to be of deep interest to all for whom the history of the American Continent does not begin in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The traditions of those civilized races who peopled the tableland of Anahuac or Mexico all point to a northern origin, and the birthplace of the Aztec tribe, Aztlan, was, according to their legends, situated many days' journey to the north of Mexico. It is unlikely, however, that the city now under excavation was the original dwelling-place of the Aztecs, who at the time of their conquest over the peoples of Mexico were a warlike tribe whose civilization was doubtful, and only sprang from intercourse with the more cultured races they supplanted in the Mexican plateau. The probability is that in this Texan Pompeii we have another illustration of the cyclopean remains of a civilization akin to, if not

identical with, that of Palenque and those other prehistoric cities, the presence of which in Yucatan and the Darien Isthmus has led archæologists to the belief that ages prior to the Aztec and Tlascalan civilizations there existed in these regions a civilization of which these were but the last remaining representatives. The discovery of such a city in Texas by no means strengthens the hypothesis held by some American archæologists of the Asiatic origin of American civilization, as the progressive remains of such immigrants might be expected to have been found further westwards. The comparative proximity of these ruins to the famous mounds or earthworks which have been the despair of American archæologists is most significant, and there can be little doubt that we are on the eve of some discovery which will partially or wholly explain the long-buried mystery of the indigenous civilization of America."



The Town Council of Edinburgh has accepted from the Earl of Rosebery, as a gift to the Corporation, the historic mansion in the Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, known as Lady Stair's House. The mansion was bought by Lord Rosebery some years ago, and he has now offered it to the city for the purposes of a municipal museum, the present museum being quite inadequate.

The offer was accepted by the Town Council with expressions of great gratification. His Lordship's letter read:

"I have always intended to offer Lady Stair's House to the City of Edinburgh, and I have so disposed of it in my will. But as I think it may be made immediately available for the purposes of your municipal museum, I am anxious to place it at once at the disposal and in the ownership of the Town Council. Should they do me the honour to accept it, the gift will be a very inadequate mark of the loyal affection and gratitude I have for Edinburgh."



Much progress has been made and many important facts revealed, says the *Glasgow Herald* of August 12, during the last six months relating to the various occupations at Newstead. Fresh light has been thrown on these matters by the exposure of the

Baths—buildings of great dimensions—where indications of different occupations are very apparent. Connected with this set of buildings is a well, which last week was explored, and the following articles found:—A Pompeian bronze vase with finely engraved ornamentation, and a chased handle with a terminal female head with eyes inset of silver; three smaller bronze vases of various shapes; one piece of playing dice of bone; two Roman swords; and a beautiful bronze mask of Greek type which had been originally gilded. Interspersed with most of these finds are the bones of horses and oxen. The foundations of the buildings are highly interesting—the floors and the different elevations of each occupation, their material and composition. The buildings are open for inspection.



At a meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, held at King's College on July 29, Professor Naville gave an address on the eleventh Dynasty Temple, recently discovered at Deir-el-Bahari. He remarked that one of the great annoyances of Egyptian explorers was to find the name of Rameses II. on many of the antiquities, some of which must have existed a thousand years before he was born. He apparently had always busied himself by having his name put on everything he possibly could, when it had no right and no business there.



Country Life of August 3 reproduces a photograph of the monument to the centurion of the XXth Legion, Marcus Favonius Facilis, now in Colchester Museum. Mr. A. G. Wright, the curator, in an accompanying note, says: "It was found on the site of the principal Roman cemetery in Colchester broken in half, the upper portion lying face downwards in front of the lower, and it is probably owing to this accident that the figure, which is in high relief, has been so well preserved. The height of the entire monument is 6 feet, and the width about 2 feet 6 inches, the figure of the centurion, which stands in a canopied niche, being 3 feet 7 inches in height. Baron Hubner, the celebrated epigraphist, considered the inscription to be of the time of Vespasian (69 to 79 A.D.). It is beautifully and boldly cut, and reads in extended form:

VOL. III.

M(arcus) . FAVON(ius) . M(arcus) . F(ilius)
POL(lia) .
FACILIS . > . LEG(io) . XX . VERECVNDVS .
ET . NOVICIVS .
LIB(erti) . POSVERVNT . H(ic) . S(itus) . E(st).

(Marcus Favonius Facilis, the son of Marcus, of the Pollian tribe, a Centurion of the XXth Legion. Verecundus and Novicius, his freedmen, erected this. He lies here.)

"Close to the foot of the monument was found a cylindrical leaden cist or ossuarium, containing cremated remains, a small glass bottle, and an earthen cup of exceedingly thin and well-turned grey ware. There can be little doubt that these are the remains of the centurion, and the accompanying vessels once contained the viaticum or food for his journey to the nether world. Clad in the uniform of his rank, and carrying the emblem of his office—the vitis or vine twig, for it was his duty to chastise all unruly soldiers—he stands looking down at us with the easy serenity of one accustomed not only to command, but to obey. In the museum at York is a beautifully sculptured stone coffin, inscribed to the memory of Julia Fortunata, the faithful wife of M. Verecundus Diogenes. One interesting feature of the monument illustrated is hidden from the public gaze, and we had almost overlooked it. On the back are cut letters 'T. V. L.,' probably the initials of the sculptor or mason."



Mr. R. W. Greensmith, writing to the *Derby Express* of August 8, with reference to a "quaintly carved crucifix" mentioned in a previous issue as being in private possession, says: "May I say there is also another quaintly carved crucifix attached to the central panel of the High Altar of St. Michael's, Derby. But as the altar is (except on Good Fridays) invariably covered with its silk frontals, the crucifix is very rarely seen; indeed, its presence there is known to very few. During the time I was chief sacristan and server—now some twenty-five years ago—a fine new oak altar was built, and a lady of the congregation offered me the old crucifix I speak of, which I accepted for affixing to its present position. This crucifix, too, is probably several hundred years old, the lady having purchased it in some village in the Peak district from an old cottager. Antiquarians and archæologists may be able to

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fix approximately its age. I feel sure my old vicar, the Rev. H. R. Rolfe, would kindly show it to any antiquary."



The Harpoon in Neolithic Times.

BY ARTHUR E. RELPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

THERE is a class of neolithic implements the use of which has always been obscure; they are usually known as "single-barbed arrowheads," and are described and figured as such by Sir John Evans in his *Stone Implements of Britain*.

I suggest that these implements are really harpoon barbs, and think the accompanying photograph illustrates their probable use.

On examining a considerable number of these implements, it struck me that although, no doubt, some did present a close resemblance in form to half a barbed arrowhead, yet the nature of the working on them was against this view.

The prehistoric hunter usually chose a flake, having one edge thicker than the other; he carefully chipped out the barb on the thicker edge, carrying the chipping along the same edge towards both extremities, forming what, if the implement were an arrowhead, would be the point and stem respectively, but which are really the extremities of the implement, which, when bound over with ligatures, retain it in the harpoon shaft.

In some specimens the chipping is entirely confined to the barb point, the extremities being left unworked. This is more usually the case when the flake used has been uniformly thin.

The thin edge of these implements is usually entirely unworked, as it was intended to be buried in the shaft, consequently any time expended on it would have been wasted.

When these barbs were inserted into the harpoon, as figured in the photograph, it is obvious that the greatest strain in use would be on the lower end, and this is the part most usually found broken, the point of the barb being rarely damaged.

The method of use is shown in the photograph; a wooden shaft pointed at the end was either hardened in the fire, or, more probably, had a flint arrowhead attached. Slots were then cut in the sides, and the thin edge of the implement inserted to a sufficient depth for the two extremities to be covered; wet



animal ligatures would then be bound round the shaft over these extremities, and when the ligatures had contracted, the barb would be so firmly fixed that any strain that could remove it was almost certain to break one, or both, of its extremities.

We know that Palæolithic man of the

Cave period used barbed harpoons made of bone, as these have been found in several cases in Britain and on the Continent; and I consider it equally certain that in these so-called "single-barbed arrowheads" we have the proof that Neolithic man used this weapon also.



Some Royalist Ladies of the Caroline Age.

BY W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH.

(Concluded from p. 295.)

III.

IF ladies who took an active part in the Civil War, few are more interesting than Katherine, Lady Aubigny. Clarendon, talking of her concern in the affairs of Charles I., says: "This lady was a woman of a very great wit, and most trusted and conversant in those intrigues which at that time could be best managed and carried on by ladies, who with less jealousy could be seen in all companies. . . ."* A daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, Katherine Howard was married in 1638 to George Stuart, ninth Seigneur d'Aubigny. Four years after their marriage Stuart, who was an ardent Royalist, was killed at Edgehill. Writing to Archbishop Laud concerning her loss, Lady Aubigny expresses her deep grief on the death of her husband, but says that she has great consolation in the thought that "my Lord died in an honourable and just action."† She soon showed further devotion to the royal cause, and in 1643 she was implicated in the plot which was designed by Edmund Waller, and of which the object was to seize London for the King. On this occasion Lady Aubigny took from Oxford to London Charles's commission of array, directed to some citizens of London who were well affected to their Sovereign. The document was hidden in the lady's curls, a

fact which prompted the Puritan divines to preach on the iniquity of such ornament, taking the story of Absalom as their Scriptural authority!* Though Lady Aubigny was imprisoned for her share in Waller's plot, her loyalty remained unshaken. On the cessation of the Civil War she was married to Lord Newburgh,† and shortly after this second marriage she made an abortive attempt to rescue her Sovereign from his enemies. In 1648 the King, who had been for some time confined at Hurst Castle, was told that he was to be removed to Windsor. Lady Newburgh sent word to Charles, telling him that on his journey he should contrive to lame the horse he was riding, and should at the same time express a wish to visit Lord Newburgh's house of Bagshot. She promised to supply him with a fresh horse, which she guaranteed would be one of the fleetest in England; and it was her design that Charles should delay his departure from Bagshot to a late hour, and then in the dusk of the evening escape on his fresh mount. Accordingly, as the royal prisoner drew near to Bagshot, he began to make complaints of the horse he was riding, and at the same time expressed a wish to visit Lady Newburgh. The request was granted; the King rode to Bagshot; and on his arrival there found that the steed in which he had trusted for salvation had met with an accident on the previous day.‡

Though Lady Aubigny failed in her efforts on behalf of Charles, there were some ladies whose services proved of real value to the King. In 1644 the house of Lydney, in Gloucestershire, belonging to Sir John Winter, was besieged by a party of Roundheads, acting under the orders of Sir Edward Massey. Winter himself was absent, but his house was successfully defended by his wife, Lady Mary. When called on to surrender she told the besiegers that, owing to her husband's "unalterable allegiance to his King and Sovereign," she was determined, "by God's assistance," to defend Lydney,

* *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*, by Eliot Warburton, ii. 199, 200 (London, 1849).

† I cannot give the exact date of Lady Aubigny's second marriage. Clarendon (vol. iv., p. 525) says that "after the war was ended she had, with the King's approbation, married the Lord Newburgh."

‡ Warburton, iii. 397.

* *History of the Rebellion*, v. 21 (Oxford, 1849).

† *Some Account of the Stuarts of Aubigny*, by Lady Cust, p. 106 (privately printed).

"all extremities notwithstanding."* Another lady who bravely held her house against the Parliament forces was Blanche, Baroness Arundell of Wardour, who, it is interesting to recall, was an aunt of Sir John Winter.† In May, 1643, during the absence of Lord Arundell at Oxford, Sir Edward Hungerford, with an army of 1,300 men, presented himself before Wardour Castle in Wiltshire, and demanded admittance that he might search for malignants. Lady Arundell was sixty years of age, yet she determined not to yield up her house. She told Hungerford that she had a command from her husband to hold Wardour Castle, which command she intended to obey. The Roundheads, bringing cannon within musket-shot of the walls, and springing two mines, besieged the house for six days. During this time the lady with her followers, amounting to about fifty servants, of whom only half were fighting men, defended their stronghold. At length, their powers of resistance being exhausted, the castle was surrendered on capitulation. The terms, however, were only observed as far as regarded the lives of the besieged, and by a breach of faith Lady Arundell was imprisoned at Shaftesbury.‡

But the most notable of those ladies who took an active part in the Civil War was the Countess of Derby, who, as Lady Peveril says of her in *Peveril of the Peak*, bore "the character of a soldier, and seemed a man when so many men proved women." A daughter of Claude, Duc de la Trémoille, she was married in 1626 to James Stanley, seventh Earl of Derby. She was related to Prince Rupert; she was a friend of his mother; and she admired the Prince himself intensely. Writing to him on his arrival in England in 1641, she says: "Il n'y a personne qui ait eu plus de joie de votre arrivée en ce pays que moi. . . ."§

In February, 1644, Lathom House, in Lancashire, the seat of the Earl of Derby, was besieged by a party of Roundheads,

* *A Compleat History of the Life and Raigne of King Charles from his Cradle to his Grave*, by W. Sanderson, p. 705 (London, folio, 1658).

† She was a daughter of Edward Somerset, fourth Earl of Worcester, and her sister Anne married Sir John Winter's father.

‡ Warburton, ii. 215, 216.

§ *Ibid.*, i. 364.

commanded by Colonels Moor and Rigby. Derby himself was with Prince Rupert at the time, but his wife determined to hold Lathom, and she succeeded in withstanding the assailants for three months. There is a contemporary account of the siege, written by Captain Halsall, who was one of the Countess of Derby's garrison, and was wounded during the assault.* The writer tells how, when the Countess was first summoned to surrender (February 28), she said that, as the matter "so nearly concerned her Sovereign," she must have a week in which to consider it; and he adds: "Not that her ladyship was unfixed in her own thoughts, but endeavoured to gain time by demurs and protractions of the business." By repeated parleys the Countess succeeded in making the Roundheads postpone their assault, and it was not till March 12 that the first shot was fired against Lathom. The besieged fought bravely, and made many sallies; but that they were hard pressed in a fortnight's time is obvious, for the Countess, writing to Prince Rupert on April 1, says: "I know not what I say; but have pity on my husband, my children, and me, who are ruined for ever, unless God and your Highness have pity on us."† Halsall relates that, in the course of an attack on April 23, "Two of the bullets entered her ladyship's chamber. . . ." The Countess, however, remained undaunted, declaring "that she would keep the house while there was a single building to cover her head." On April 25 Colonel Rigby once more summoned the besieged to surrender. The Countess tore up the summons before the eyes of the messenger, and said: "When our strength and provision is spent, we shall find a more merciful fire than Rigby's, and then, if the providence of God prevent it not, my goods and house shall burn in his sight, and myself, children, and soldiers will seal our loyalty in the same flame." This speech by the Countess was loudly applauded by her garrison, who shouted: "We will die for his Majesty and your honour. God save the King!" On May 23, the besieged

* *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, by his widow Lucy, p. 491 *et seq.* (Bohn's edition).

† *The Stanley Papers* (Chetham Society), part iii., vol. i., p. lxxxvi.

learned that Prince Rupert was in Cheshire, marching to their relief. The Prince stormed the town of Stockport on the 25th, and his success forced the Roundheads to raise the siege of Lathom and retire to Bolton. Rupert followed them there and sacked the town. Amongst other prizes, he took twenty-two standards, which he presented to the Countess of Derby in token of his admiration for her defence of Lathom House.*

Rupert was not alone in recognizing the lady's services to the royal cause. That the Roundheads realized the value of these is certain, for one of their journals observed that "three women had ruined this kingdom: Eve, the Queen, and the Countess of Derby."† Her bravery was keenly appreciated by her own party. On March 23, 1644, a letter, signed by eleven notable Royalists at Chester, was addressed to Prince Rupert: "We have," they write, "thought it worthy your Highness' knowledge and this express, to inform you, that since your Highness' departure from these parts, the house of Lathom (wherein your very heroic kinswoman, the Countess of Derby, is) hath . . . been very straitly besieged, . . . yet so defended by her admirable courage, as from the house there hath been killed divers of the assailants, some prisoners taken, and many arms." They point out that the gallant conduct of the Countess has "diverted a strong party of the Lancashire forces from joining with those who would endeavour to interrupt your Highness' march and retreat," and continue: "We are therefore all bold (with an humble representation) to become suitors to your Highness for your princely consideration of the noble lady's seasonable and speedy relief, in which (besides her particular) we conceive the infinite good of all these northern parts will be most concerned, and his Majesty's service very much advanced."‡ It is pleasing to find that King Charles himself was conscious of the worth of the Countess of Derby's services. The Earl of Bristol, some time Secretary of State, writing to Prince Rupert on March 8,

1644, mentions that Lathom is besieged, and says that "his Majesty is so sensible of the gallantry" of the Countess that he (the King) would like Rupert to go to her aid. Bristol adds: "At least, if your Highness be not able to afford her succour without prejudice to the main, which it is supposed you can hardly do at this time, unless a small party will suffice, your Highness is desired, at least, to express unto her both his Majesty's and your own sense of her bravery, and to encourage her to continue her resolute defence, upon assurance that you will take care of her relief as soon as possibly his Majesty's most important affairs can any wise permit it. . . ."*

The story of Jane Lane's devotion to her King is so well known that it were superfluous to say anything concerning it here. But, having noted that Charles I. was grateful for services done by a lady, it is well to see to what extent Charles II. followed the example set by his father. On parting with Jane Lane after his flight from Worcester, Charles presented the lady with his watch. This relic is now in the possession of Mr. Alfred S. Merry. It is of crystal, with an engraved silver face, and is contained in a leather silver-studded case. On the face roses and leaves are represented, and on the back is engraved, "Henry Granda at ye Exchange Pecit."† When it became known that the King had escaped from England, Colonel John Lane at once took his sister Jane to the Continent. Arrived in France, they set out for Paris, having sent a courier in advance to apprise Charles of their approach. Charles hastened to meet them, accompanied by Henrietta Maria and the Dukes of York and Gloucester. Kissing Jane Lane on the cheek, he called her his "life," and bade her welcome to Paris. Three letters from Charles to her, written during the interregnum, are extant. Two are subscribed "your most affectionate friend," and one "your most assured and constant friend." At the Restoration a pension of £1,000 was granted to Jane Lane, and Charles himself gave her several

* *Rupert, Prince Palatine*, by Eva Scott, p. 144 (London, 1899).

† Warburton, ii. 429.

‡ *Ibid.*, i. 363, 364.

* Warburton, ii. 384.

† For a full and interesting account of Jane Lane relics, see *After Worcester Fight*, by Allan Fea, p. xix *et seq.* (London, 1904).

presents. One of these was a portrait of himself, which the King caused to be painted expressly that he might give it to the lady to whom he owed so much. Another was a clock, of which the works are still in existence. Charles also gave Jane Lane a gold watch, which he requested might descend as an heirloom to every eldest daughter of the Lane family. This relic passed by intermarriage into the family of Lucy of Charlecote. Some years ago it was stolen by burglars, and it is supposed to have been melted down.*

One of the greatest of contemporary poets has said that

We are the puppets of a shadow-play,
We dream the plot is woven of our hearts,
Passionately we play the self-same parts
Our fathers have played passionately yesterday,
And our sons play to-morrow.

To a great extent he is right: in many respects England is the same to-day as in the Caroline Age, and men and women are actuated now by the same motives and passions as influenced them in the time of the Civil War. Yet it is certain that that blind loyalty which distinguished so many ladies in the seventeenth century is as much a thing of the past as are the lace ruffles and slashed doublets of the Cavaliers. "Somewhat fantastical." Perhaps those words which Lamb applied to his heroine form the best critique of this bygone passion. Fantastical or not, the loyalty of those ladies is good to look back upon, and its memory must always stir the hearts of all who "love everything that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."



The Tombs of Aldworth Church, Berkshire.

BY ERNEST W. DORMER.



HERE is an old-world village pitched high upon the back of the Berkshire Downs called Aldworth, and whether you go there for glorious views, for specimens of the quaint orchis, for glimpses of ancient half-timbered cottages

* *Dictionary of National Biography*, s.v. Jane Lane.

clothed in crimson weather tiling, for a sight of one of the oldest yew-trees in England, or for its ancient church and tombs—whatever you go for is immaterial—you are conscious of an all-pervading sense of satisfaction when you have completed your visit.

Within Aldworth Church are nine recumbent effigies in stone—monuments of a once mighty family in English history—the De la Beches. The tombs comprise four knights in armour; one unarmed knight and one female, which are all placed in recesses in the north and south walls under richly foliated oggee-arched canopies; one knight on a plain altar-tomb in the centre of the church; and another knight and lady upon a double tomb in the centre towards the east. There was originally another on the outside of the church, but this has disappeared, and the aperture has been built in.

The tombs had in the course of centuries become objects of veneration, and suffered considerably through the fanaticism of the people during the Civil War. Many of the effigies are hacked and smashed, and in one or two cases the heads, arms, and legs are shamefully mutilated. The peasant folk for generations regarded them as effigies of a family of giants who lived in those parts in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. As a matter of fact, only three of them exceed the stature of an ordinary well-built man. The statue which once lay under the arch on the outside of the south aisle was called "John Everafraid." It was generally believed that when he died his soul would go to the devil if ever he were buried in church or churchyard. The difficulty was overcome, and the dire penalty averted by an ingenious mode of burial. He was laid on the outside of the church wall under an arch. The story was current among the villagers in the eighteenth century, and they called three of the other statues John Long, John Strong, and John Neverafraid. John Strong, who was a carter (they are all supposed to have been farm labourers), is said on one occasion to have taken up a cart filled with hay, horses and all, and to have carried them over some obstacle in the road. One of these giants is also reputed to have thrown a huge stone—in reality it is a Roman "milliarium"—into a field in a fit of anger. The indentation of

his thumb, where he grasped the stone, used to be shown to the curious.

The earliest figure in the church is in the western recess, on the north side; and the next to this comes next in style and age. The huge knight in the north-eastern recess, and the lady in the middle recess on the south side, are, in all probability, a pair as regards period. The remaining two on the south correspond in style, one being a fully armed knight, and the other a young unarmed man. The two male effigies in the central part of the church—over which there was once a laminated canopy similar to the others—seem to represent brothers, and are doubtless the work of the same artist. All these may be assigned to a space of about thirty years (1315-1346). The effigy of the female lying by the side of the knight on the double altar-tomb westwards is of the latter part of the fourteenth century. In every instance they are characterized by great artistic skill and personal distinction, and serve well to illustrate the costume of the period when the different members of the family flourished.

There is no name, inscription, or heraldic device on any of the tombs for identification. Colonel Symonds, in his notes and records (1644), mentions that a table fairly written in parchment hung in the aisle of the church, but during a progress of Queen Elizabeth with the Earl of Leicester the Earl took down the table to show Her Majesty, and it was never replaced.

Mention of the Beche family is frequently made in the reigns of the first three Edwards in Charters, Patent and Fine Rolls, and also in Parliamentary Writs, and in the Inquisitions after death; but until comparatively recent years no direct proof existed by which the monuments could be identified as those of the De la Beches.

In 1871 a silver seal was turned up in the course of ploughing a field adjacent to the site of the ancient Beche Castle, of which Camden makes mention. The castle was in ruins in the sixteenth century, but a farm, called Beche Farm, still locates the site, while a pond for ducks and fowl is the undignified remnant of the moat, and a saw-pit on its edge shows a thick flint and stone wall of the sinister days.

The silver seal was in perfect condition, and engraved with three shields bearing armorial devices in a trefoil of the same design as the lamination of the south aisle of the church, and bore the inscription "S'Isabellæ de la Beche." The arms in one of the shields are those of Sir Nicholas de la Beche, whose effigy lies by itself in the centre of the church. The discovery of the seal placed beyond all doubts the cherished hopes of many antiquaries, and it has certainly been the means of adding to the knowledge which we possess of these ancient monuments to-day. The following description of the tombs, and some notices of the members of the family they commemorate, have been prepared with care, and record much of what is known of those members of the family who were deemed worthy of such beautiful "poems in stone."

Robert de la Beche was a Knight of Berks in the reign of Henry III., 1230. It is recorded that he conveyed a message of land at Aldworth to John de la Beche in the year 1261. He is said to have taken part in the last crusade led by Prince Edward, son and heir of Richard III. His monument is the oldest in the church, and is by the north door. The effigy is later than the recess in which it is placed, and is more imperfect than the next to it, but the stone (probably from the quarry at Stanford, in the Vale of Berks) and the workmanship and armour are alike. The right hand is on the sword-hilt, the left hand on the shield, and the legs crossed.

John de la Beche, Knight, was the son of Robert, and accompanied his father to the Holy Wars. He received a message of land from his father, as above, yielding every year at Easter one penny for all services. He paid lay subsidies with his father for lands at Aldworth and West Compton during the years 1282 to 1287. He held the advowson of Barton Church, Northants, and held lands in Wandsworth and Battersea of the Abbey of Westminster. Edward II. in 1319 granted by charter to John de la Beche the right of holding a weekly market at Yattendon and an annual fair on the festivals of St. Peter and St. Paul. The monument next to that of his father is an effigy of a tall, well-knit man in com-

plete armour, bassinet and camail, cyclas, hauberk and hacketon, gadded gauntlets, shield on the left arm, long sword and belt, greaves and sollerets, with single prick spurs, and a fine lion at the feet, which are crossed. The left hand is on the sword-hilt, the right hand on the breast.

Philip de la Beche, Knight, grandson of Sir Robert, was joint tenant with his father of lands at Aldworth and Compton in 1313-1314, and Sheriff of Berks and Oxon. He was Sheriff of Wilts 1314-1317, and also in 1321, in which year he and Sir William de Wauton returned themselves Knights of the Shire. Sir Philip was Lord Chamberlain and Valet to Edward II. in the early part of the fourteenth century. In the year 1316 the King granted him ten marks for the expenses of the custody of two prisoners at the Tower of London. The High Altar of Aldworth Church was re-dedicated at the instance of Sir Philip de la Beche and others by commission of the Bishop of Sarum to the Bishop of St. David's. Sir Philip was the father of six sons and one daughter, and, strange to say, only one of his sons had an heir. As a result the family died out in the following century. Trouble seems to have descended upon the family about this time, and on December 7, 1321, a commission was granted to arrest Philip de la Beche and four of his sons—John, Philip, Robert, and Edmond—on the charge of being adherents to the Earl of Lancaster. They were taken prisoners on July 11 in the following year at Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and the two Sir Philips committed—one to Pomfret, the other to Scarborough Castle, and John to the Tower. Of the two younger sons, Robert was released almost immediately, and Edmond was fined and released on bail. The others gained their freedom on the accession of Edward III. They received a free pardon, and all their lands, honours, and privileges were restored to them again.

The monument of Sir Philip—eastward on the north side—is a remarkable effigy. It is the figure of a herculean man in a reclining position, with legs drawn up and the body somewhat squeezed into its place. This is evidently to show either the extraordinary natural height, which is over 7 feet,

or because the father made a recess for a son of ordinary proportions. The stone appears to be from the quarries at Milton-under-Wychwood, in Oxfordshire, and the costume and armour are of the early part of the fourteenth century, elaborately wrought and graced. The feet—now broken off—were supported originally by a dwarf page sitting with his legs crossed, similar in fashion to an Oriental. Sir Philip is said to have had a dwarf page at Court more effectually to show his own magnificent proportions. The arms and legs of the figure—the latter crossed—are shielded in leathern armour, ornamented in relief with rosettes and fleurs-de-lys. There is a mantle over the cyclas and hauberk with studded belt, and falling in folds. The craftsman was full of detail in this figure.

There is a monument of a female in the costume of the early part of the fourteenth century under the central arch of the south aisle, which would seem to go with that of Sir Philip. A close wimple is drawn over the chin, and the long plaited hair depends below the cheeks. The hands are apart on the bosom. There were formerly two supporting angels at the pillow, but they are now broken off. The costume is earlier than the arch of the aisle in which it is laid, and it may have been removed from the older part of the church, though this would not seem to be feasible. The armorial bearings of the bezants on the seal of the widow of the eldest son of Sir Philip de la Beche, together with the cognizance of the Beche family and one for his father, suggest that this lady, his mother, was a De la Zouch. This family was very numerous at the time, holding lands in Surrey and Oxfordshire, and three knights of the name were taken prisoners with the De la Beches in Yorkshire.

John de la Beche, Knight, the eldest son of Sir Philip, married Isabella de Elmridge, and left at the time of his death two sons and three daughters. His wife and eldest son, Thomas, were joint tenants with him of lands at West Compton. He held eleven acres of land of Isabel, Queen of England, for which it is said that he did suit and service once in three weeks at her Court at Cookham. In the Harleian MSS. we find that Sir John was a Knight of Berkshire,

and went with Edward I. in his Scotch wars against the Bruces. He was Sheriff of Hants from the sixth to the tenth year of the reign of Edward II., and was Keeper of the Castle at Winchester, and a Knight of the Shire 1313-1317. On December 7, 1321, we have seen, his arrest was ordered for adherence to the cause of the Earl of Lancaster. He was rigorously treated in the Tower owing to his obstinacy and contempt of his judges, but was afterwards released, and appears to have died in the year of his release, 1327.

The monument of this knight is in the eastern end of the nave, on the same tomb as that of his wife. The stone is similar to that of the last two described. Under the head, which is in bassinet and camail, is a large jousting helmet for a pillow. A belt, a sword, rowelled spurs, and two small hounds under his legs and a lion at his feet are depicted with cunning accuracy. The hands are closed on the breast. The execution of the figure and the design and position are very artistic. The jupon is wrought with the last two or three holes not laced, as if the knight it is meant to memorialize were in imprisonment, or it possibly may be a touch of realism on the part of the sculptor. The tomb of Sir Nicholas, the brother of Sir John, which lies under the arcade between the nave and aisle in the centre of the church, is evidently the work of the same hand. It is also in similar style, so that the mutilated parts of the one might be repaired by matching parts of the other, which in places has been wantonly smashed. Half of the head of this figure, in fact, has been sawn off.

Isabella de la Beche is mentioned with her husband in the Feet of Fines, Berkshire, 9-10 Edward II., and in the Inquisition after death. This lady was evidently the owner of the seal which was found in the field adjacent to Aldworth Church. Almost every landowner had a seal in those days. As a rule they were destroyed on the death of the owner, so that they are exceedingly rare; and although thousands of wax impressions remain to-day, very few originals exist. The seal was required to be set to the returns of duties payable to the King, so that the date of this seal would be most likely after the inquisition of the death of Isabella's husband, in the third year of the reign of

Edward III. The use of it was required also during the minority of her sons. The south aisle and canopies agree in position and character with the latest monument, so that there is a probability that Isabella was the foundress of the south aisle between the years 1330-1340, and that she built the recesses and canopies therein, in addition to reconstructing the nave wall into arcades, so that three effigies might rest beneath it. Her monument is of a lady in the costume of the middle or later part of the reign of Edward III. The left hand is on the breast, while the right is holding the dress, which is caught up under the left arm. The sleeves have long lappets, and there is a hound at the feet (now broken). The statue is in the aisle on the same tomb with that of Sir John, her husband. The stone is from the Vale of Berkshire. At this point John, the grandson of Sir Philip, would seem to have succeeded, but for some reason unknown his uncle, Philip, came into the estate with reversion to his uncle Nicholas.

Philip de la Beche, Knight, second son of Sir Philip, is described in Boroughbridge Roll as a Knight Bachelor. He was Sheriff of Berks and Oxon in the year 1332. In the ninth year of the reign of Edward III., 1336, Philip and Nicholas de la Beche were licensed to empark lands at De la Beche and Yattendon, also to have free warrens there and at Beaumys Castle at Shinfield, near Reading (long since demolished). In 1338 they were further empowered to fortify the mansions of the manors of De la Beche, Beaumys, and Watlington. Philip died in the year 1339. His monument in the south aisle wall, eastward, is an effigy of a warrior reclining in sleep. The figure is fully armed, the visor raised, the right hand sheathing a sword, the left arm shielded, and the legs crossed. The helmet is embellished with fleurs-de-lys, and the head is resting upon pillows. In Colonel Symonds's diary it is stated, "There is a lyon at hys feete." Both the feet and the lion are now missing. The stone—from the Vale of Berkshire—is much softer and not so durable as that of the other monuments.

Nicholas de la Beche, Knight, was the third son of Philip, and married Margaret, the widow of Sir Edmond Beacoun. He

appears to have been more prudent than his brothers, and was not drawn into the seething whirlpool of politics as they were.* In the year 1322 he was made Governor of Montgomery Castle, in the Marches of Wales, and also of Plecy, or Pleshey, in Essex. On January 3, 1322, he was ordered to arrest certain persons, enemies of the King, and in the following March to raise men-at-arms and bring them to the King at Coventry. Soon after this the tables appear to have been turned, for we find that orders were given to other persons to pursue and arrest Nicholas de la Beche. As no arrest was made, he presumably escaped. He was in favour again in the ninth year of the reign of Edward III., being made Constable of the Tower of London and tutor to the Black Prince.

In 1340 the King came in great anger from Flanders, and arrived at the Tower about midnight, where he found only his children and three servants, Sir Nicholas being absent on family business. The reason of the King's rage is said to have been his disappointment at not having received more timely remittances from his Ministers, upon which he had relied to carry on the siege of Tournay. He vented his wrath on Sir Nicholas, the Lord Mayor of London, and several other high officers of his household, for their remissness in not being at their posts. His rage was short-lived, however, and Sir Nicholas was pardoned by patent the same year. In the year 1342 he was summoned to Parliament, and went with the King to the war in Bretagne. The following year saw him made Seneschal of Gascony, and in the year after that he was one of the Commissioners deputed to visit Alphonso, King of Castile, on the subject of the marriage of that King's son to Edward's eldest daughter, Joan.

In the year 1346, when the Battle of Crecy was fought, Sir Nicholas went with the Earl of Derby on a campaign in the South of France. From here he is said to have returned home and died, and was buried at

* Lysons, the antiquary, credits Sir Nicholas with the erection of the church, and thinks that this knight erected some of the monuments to his ancestors who had not been actually buried at Aldworth. This would seem to be disproved by the discovery of the seal of Isabella.

Aldworth. His monument in the middle arch connecting the nave and aisle is a grand effigy, though very much mutilated. The features of this statue are remarkably clear and fine, and the execution of the helmet, sword, buckle, and belt is the same as that of his brother John, whose effigy is next towards the east, only much finer and more complete. The jupon is laced neatly, and the hands are closed on the breast. Colonel Symonds says, "At each foote a hounde syttinge on hys taylor, whereon a foote lyes and the dogs harde lookinge towards the west ende." These parts are now so smashed as to be almost unrecognizable.

Robert de la Beche, Knight, was summoned to the great Council at Westminster in 1324, with William de la Beche of Suffolk. Some fifty years ago there was on the outside of the wall of the south aisle a deep recess, like those within the church, beautifully ornamented in the same rich style. Inside this, and level with the ground, wrote Colonel Symonds in 1644, "lyes a statue of another Knight which seems to be older than the reste, upon hys breast an escocheon." Within the church there is a part of a sculptured lion, with the right foot in armour crossed over upon it, which does not appear to belong to any other of the effigies. This was probably broken off the tomb of the warrior on the exterior of the church, which is, perhaps, the effigy of Robert de la Beche. The aperture is now closed in. This is the place where the effigy of John Everafraid, the author of the legend, was laid.

John de la Beche was the second son of Sir John and Isabella. He died in the year 1340. This John had three daughters, who married into high families. His monument is a full-sized recumbent figure of a man without armour. The hands are closed on the breast, and remnants of a splendid setter dog lie at his feet. His head, as described in 1644, is covered with curly hair, "with no covering of cloth upon it." The head, hands, and feet are now missing from the effigy. The tomb is in one block, similar to that of the second Philip, and fitted in a recess. The monument is of the same date as the aisle in which it is placed.

Edmond de la Beche was a Clericus, and took a leading part in the surprise attack on

Wallingford Castle to release Lord Audley and Maurice Berkeley, who were detained there as prisoners for their adherence to the Earl of Lancaster. For this Edmond was one of Sir Philip's sons who were made prisoners, and he was consequently sent to Pomfret Castle. He was Archdeacon of Berks, but was more a soldier than an ecclesiastic. He was possessor of the Aldworth estates when he died in 1365.

None of the monuments in the church suggest Edmond. There is under the floor

The Norman Arches of High Wycombe.

BY OLIVER DAVISON.



NOTHER old link with the past is fast disappearing in the shape of some fine Norman arches which stand in the grounds of the Royal Grammar School at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.



NORMAN ARCHES, HIGH WYCOMBE.

of the south aisle a large slab of Purbeck marble, in the centre of which has been laid a brass monument of a half-length figure of an ecclesiastic, of probably the fourteenth century. This might have been to the memory of Edmond de la Beche.

From this point the estates of the De la Beche family appear to have passed into the hands of the Langford family by Joan, the sister of Edmond, marrying Sir John de Langford, who resided at Bradfield.



On November 22 last the north-western arch of the old Norman wall, forming what used to be the chief apartment of the ancient hospital of St. John the Baptist, collapsed, and when the writer visited the scene of the disaster a few days later, all that was to be seen of this fine old example of Norman work was a heap of crumbling stone and rubble scattered across a sunken and weed-grown pavement.

The four arches still standing were once the interior arches of the great hall, 60 feet long, which, it is believed, served the purpose

of a refectory, buttery, and kitchen, an oven being still to be seen in the northern wall. In the days of its prime it must have been a well-proportioned and handsome building, with its four round arches carried on short pillars,

neglect, damp, and rough weather. Farther away, in the direction of the River Wye, and on ground now used as a road, must have stood the lodgings of the master, the brethren, and the sisters—perhaps including



WINDOW OF THE CHAPEL, HIGH WYCOMBE.

whose sculptured capitals show elegance of design and execution.

Two graceful Early English windows mark the position of the chapel, which adjoined the hall, and which was of a later date.

For over 700 years the work of the Wycombe men has stood the changes of time,

a cell for some pious hermit, as well as out-buildings and gardens extending to the river; the hospital and the old mill being approached by a road of its own from the town.

One could also imagine a tiny hamlet of mud and wattling, straw-thatched cottages standing near by.

The two southern arches of the hall, in addition to the south wall of the chapel, were cut away in later years, when the road was continued and made into a high road.

For nearly 400 years did the old foundation do its kindly work, helped, no doubt, by the Mayor and burgesses of Wycombe.

A school was tentatively established about 1550, in the reign of Queen Mary, and in the fourth year of Elizabeth, 1562, the old hospital began a new era as the Royal Grammar School, the Norman hall becoming the home of the school, and for three centuries wearing itself away in the services of the boys of Wycombe.

The wear and tear as a school, together with alterations, greatly changed the aspect of the building, and possibly early in the seventeenth century an enveloping building was erected which completely transformed the hall and chapel—the old fabric being hidden away for several years behind modern walls and staircases, or built into bedroom partitions—its very existence being almost forgotten.

The western arches were bricked up and pierced for windows, only occasional repairs revealing the ancient ruin concealed beneath. When the present school was built it again saw the light of day.

The modern constructions and a project for the full restoration of the Norman hall having fallen through, the ruins were repaired, roofed with tiles, and left exposed to view, as also, alas! to rapid decay as well.

The embrace of the ivy, together with the dampness of the open air round the old walls, so long covered from the weather, has at last done its work.

It was a great error of judgment to leave these remaining ruins unsheltered from the weather, and the inadequate roofing carried out some twenty years ago has not received the attention it merited.

Whilst the date of its construction is indicated by its transitional Norman character, the origin of the hospital is not quite so certain. A favourite theory is that it was a foundation of the Knights Templars, from whom it passed (as did the bulk of their possessions of a similar kind) into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers, and a point in favour of this theory may be found in the fact

of its dedication to St. John the Baptist, as is also the fact that the Templars possessed valuable manors in Wycombe. Another theory is that it was a foundation under the Order of St. Augustine, the mendicant friars of which order were vowed to poverty and devoted themselves to the relief of the poor and suffering. The poor traveller, unable to travel by any other method than his own feet and afford the expense of an inn, found rest and food in the pious communities of the brethren and sisters.

In these days of new, and often hideous, buildings that are rapidly being erected by jerry-builders, it is a great pleasure to be able to look on some of these old and really beautiful relics of former buildings, and it is greatly to be deplored that something was not done at an earlier date to ensure proper care of these ruins, which date from A.D. 1175, and are considered by experts to be among the finest examples of Norman domestic architecture in England.

The ruins have been examined by the architect of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, who gives it as his opinion that they could be satisfactorily restored for about £100.


The fund started by Mr. Arnison (the head-master of the school) has now reached about half this sum, and it is to be hoped that the balance will be soon forthcoming, so that this beautiful and venerable piece of architecture may still remain with us.



The Evil Eye and the Solar Emblem.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 230.)

“HE symbolic eye is encountered not only upon the more important monuments of Egypt, but upon the smaller Egyptian antiques, and upon the painted vases of the ancients, where it succeeded the *gammadion*, apparently intended, as upon the Egyptian boats of the dead* and the modern Nea-

* *Vide* Wilkinson's *Egyptians*, vol. iii., Plates LXVI. and LXVII.

politan fisher-boat, to bear an amulitic as well as symbolic meaning. This symbolic eye, the head of Medusa, and the more archaic emblems of the sun and the sun-deities, were the principal devices employed upon the shields of warriors for talismanic purposes to ward off the effects of the Evil Eye, as manifest in wounds and death. Evidently in this protective way variations of the sun-wheel, like the Indian *svastika*, the mediæval *fylfot*, and the Greek *gammadion*,* were employed upon the shields of warriors as symbols of the different racial conceptions of the solar deity. Especially I noted upon a shield of late Celtic work in the British Museum a fine example of the ancient British shield, in the centre of which was a triple device in red enamel, which doubtless has some symbolic meaning. Red was, of course, sacred to the Sun. An attempt to account for the origin of the solar circle,† as seen in the Celtic shield at a time when the real import of the emblem had probably been forgotten, appears to have been made in the ancient Irish legend of Cuchulain's shield, upon which MacEnge the smith is instructed by that hero to make a carved device differing from all those hitherto known. The smith, at his wits' end to know how to proceed, and his life being in jeopardy through non-compliance, presently sees coming towards him a man with a "fork" in his hand, and two prongs projecting from it, with which, in ashes strewn upon the floor, he described the devices that were to be engraved upon Cuchulain's shield.‡

* The *fylfot*, of which there is a representation in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, 8vo., 1847, p. 28, is thought to have been derived from the Greek *gammadion*—that is, a device made from four capital letters of the Greek γάμμα (Γ); but the *gammadion*, although thus composed, was probably suggested by pre-existing symbols of the sun, or sun-wheel. *Fylfot* is, I believe, an abbreviation of φῦλλον φωτός.

† "The hammered and cast bronze-work of the ancient Irish exhibits evidence of the use of the compass, but I have discovered no reference to it by name" (see W. K. Sullivan's notes to O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of Ancient Irish*, vol. i., p. 356; see the solar emblem with the symbolic eye in an illustration of *Helios Karneios*, the Horned Sun, in R. Brown's *Great Dionysiac Myth*, p. 123).

‡ O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, vol. ii., pp. 329. 330.

The solar eye, as a talisman, occurs upon an archaic vase in the Royal Museum, Berlin, where it takes the place of the circle, and beneath it two women are apparently tearing their hair in the frenzied grief of the funeral mourner. Upon mosaic pavements—a circumstance not, I think, alluded to in Mr. Morgan's work—upon pottery, stone monuments, and upon many other objects of antiquity, these symbols would appear to have been borne with the one paramount object of guarding property and person against the insidious influences of the Evil One. Thence, too—that is, from the *svastika*, which is obviously but a modification of the blazing sun-wheel, and from which was doubtless evolved the pre-Christian cross and the "masculo-feminine" symbol—we may trace the crucial form of the four-shaped merchants' marks, all having this sacred, symbolic, and protective meaning, either solar or Christian.

It is with the benignant eye of Varuna, and of Ormazd, that is, the Sun—in the scripture of the Persians the solar disk Khor is called the Eye of Ormuzd, King of Light—that it is proposed to identify antithetically the malign influence of an Evil Eye, and to show that this chain of superstition, stretching from the mountains of Ice to the islands of Fire, from the mystic Orient to the cultured West, was forged long before we hear of the myth of Medusa and the Gorgons, to which its origin is often imputed. It has been thought that it was the eyes of Gorgons which had a malignant ascendancy over the flock of Menalca, whose lambs are said in Virgil's *Bucolics* (iii., 102) to have been overlooked: "Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos." But, long before this, the belief is traceable to the primitive religion of the hearth, and the conception of a dualism of Light and Darkness, Good and Evil, like that of Ormazd the "creator of fire," and Ahriman in the *Zend-Avesta*, where Ahriman is himself spoken of as having the power of the Evil Eye when Ormazd says: "I, Ahura Mazda, when I made this mansion (Paradise) . . . then the ruffian (Ahriman) cast on me the evil eye to create by his witchcraft . . . 99,999 diseases."* Similar devastating powers are attributed to the Evil

* *Vendidad*, Fargard XXII., i. 1.

Eye in the Babylonian Talmud, where ninety-nine persons are said to die from it for one who dies in the usual manner.* In the *Pahlavi Texts* the faithful are told that Ahriman's "eyesight"—an obvious allusion to his evil eye—does not refrain from doing the creatures of Ormazd harm,† while Arask (malice), one of his demons produced to destroy the good creatures of Ormazd, is called the "spiteful friend of the evil eye;" and the demon of the malignant eye (*sūr kashmi*) is he who will spoil anything which men see when they do not say "in the name of God (Yazdan)."‡

The eye, as representing the Sun, either in his maleficent or beneficent aspect, occupies the most prominent place in the Indo-European and Semitic mythologies. Like that of Ra, whose ". . . radiant eye divine has overthrown the foe, repelling the advance of Apap,"§ or that of Osiris, of Mithris,|| of Siva, or of Odin, it became in early Christian art also the symbol of Providence, while the malignant propensities of Ahriman, of Medusa, or of Polyphemos, of the Russian demon *Morgarko* (the Winker—*i.e.*, sheet lightning), the Servian *Vü*, whose glance, resembling that of the Caliph *Vathek*, in Beckford's Arabian tale, reduces not only men, but whole cities to ashes, the Bohemian and Slovakian Swift-Eye.¶

The Bohemian and Slovakian Swift-Eye and the northern *Loki* are concentrated in our Western conception of the Devil, with whose machinations, through the agency of witchcraft, the Evil Eye is to this day so closely associated.

The diffusion of this belief among all the peoples of the world, whether high or low in the scale of intelligence, renders it certain, in accordance with the deductions of comparative mythology, that it has travelled with them from a common centre, and in addition to the allusions to it in the ancient Eastern writings which have been cited, the Chaldean tablets amply testify that it originated in

Babylonia, the "cradle of mysticism." Among these tablets is one bearing twenty-eight incantations against the evil spirits, one of which is as follows:

"He who forges images"—*i.e.*, the wax or clay figures of mediæval sorcery, when the victim was believed to waste away as his image melted before the fire, if of wax, and in the stream if of clay*—"He who forges images, he who bewitches, the malevolent aspect, the evil eye."†

And among the Miscellaneous Incantations, of which a translation is given in R. Campbell Thompson's *Devils and Evil Spirits of Babylonia*, is one from a tablet relating to the Evil Eye, the obverse of which is as follows:

The . . . which bindeth,
A demon which envelopeth the man,
The . . . bringing trouble, which bindeth,
The . . . heavy (?) upon the land,
Bringing sickness upon men,
The roving Evil Eye
Hath looked on the neighbourhood and hath
vanished far away,
Hath looked on the vicinity and hath
vanished far away,
Hath looked on the chamber of the land
and hath vanished far away,
It hath looked on the wanderer
And like wood cut off for poles it hath bent
his neck.
Ea hath seen this man and
Hath placed food at his head,
Hath brought food nigh to his body,
Hath shown favour for his life—
Thou man, son of his god,
May the food which I have brought to thy
head—
May the food with which I have made an
"atonement" for thy body,
Assuage thy sickness, and thou be restored,
That thy foot may stand in the land of life;
Thou man, son of his god,
The Eye which hath looked on thee for harm,
The Eye which hath looked on thee for evil,
Which in . . .

REVERSE.

* * * * *

May Ba'u smite [it] with flax,
May Gunura [strike (?) it] with a great oar (?).

* *Bavia Metzia*, fol. 107, col. 2 (see *A Talmudic Miscellany*, by P. I. Hershon, 1880, p. 214).

† Bundahis XXVIII.

‡ Bundahis XXVIII., 14 and 16.

§ See *Records of the Past*, vol. xii., Hymn to Ra, p. 141.

|| See *Archæologia*, xix. 99.

¶ See Denny's *Folk-lore of China*, 1876, p. 50.

* Aubrey's *Remains of Gentilisme and Judaisme*, edited and annotated by James Britton, F.L.S., 1881, p. 61. *Corp creadh*, or clay image, in the Highlands of Scotland (see *Folk-lore Journal*, vol. ii., pp. 219, 220).

† Lenormant's *Chaldean Magic*, p. 45.

Like rain which is let fall from heaven
Directed unto earth,
So may Ea, King of the Deep, remove it
from thy body.

*Exorcism, Incantation.**

Another Assyrian version of one of these Chaldean sorcerers' incantations contains the line, "He who enchants images has charmed away my life by image."† This charming away life by means of a wax figure seems to have been one of the most frequent practices of Chaldean sorcerers. And the wonderful vitality of the self-delusion is attested by instances that come to light, every now and then, to this day. Who first designated this form of credulity "involution" one cannot say; but involution is described by Thorpe as "a species of witchcraft, the perpetrators of which were called *vultivoli*, and are thus further described by John of Salisbury: *Qui ad affectus hominum immutandos, in molliori materia, cera forte vel limo, eorum quos pervertere nituntur, effigies exprimum.*"‡

A remarkable survival of this belief exists to this day in the Highlands of Scotland; but in the *corp creadh* clay takes the place of wax in the formation of the image. So late as 1884 an elderly Highland woman, Isabella Macrae or Stewart, pleaded not guilty to the charge of assaulting a little girl. The latter had used insulting language to the prisoner, and Isabella spoke of the child's grandmother as a witch, producing towards the close of the case a *corp creadh*, which she believed was made by the imputed witch. The legs of this image had been broken off, and the prisoner believed that, in consequence, her own legs were losing their strength. A person who wished to purchase the image after the accused had left the court was promptly told that on no account would she part with it, for if anything happened to it she might die, and she was not prepared. The image was about 4 inches in length; green worsted threads containing the diabolic charm were wound about it, while pins were pierced through the part where the heart

should be. The removal by death, again, of an official obnoxious to smugglers was compassed, as it was thought, by means of the *corp creadh*. When a sudden death is desired the clay image is placed in a rapidly running stream. If, on the other hand, a long and lingering and painful illness should be desired, a number of pins and rusty nails are stuck in the chest and other vital parts, and the image is deposited in comparatively still waters. Should the *corp creadh* happen to be discovered, however, before the thread of life is severed it at once loses its efficacy, and not only does the victim recover, but, so long as the image is kept intact, he is ever after proof against the professors of the black art. In the case of the revenue officer alluded to, it was believed to have miscarried because a pearl-fisher happened to discover the image before it had been many days in the water.* This preference for clay as the material of which it is most desirable that the image should be made is probably traceable to the use of sea-clay, and its connexion with Ea, the God of the Waters. A Babylonian tablet directs that a piece of sea-clay should be taken and moulded into the likeness of the patient, and placed on his loins at night, in order that the Plague-god might be expelled:

Fashion a figure of his bodily form [there-
from] and
Place it on the loins of the sick man by night,
At dawn make the "atonement" for his body,
Perform the Incantation of Eridu,
Turn his face to the west,
That the evil Plague-demon which hath
seized upon him
May vanish away from him.†

Another text, in which the magician makes a figure of the man in dough, brings water to the man, and, pouring out the water of the incantation, says:

Bring forth a censer and a torch;
As the water trickleth away from his body,
So may the pestilence in his body trickle
away;
Return these waters into a cup and
Pour them forth in the broad places.

* *The Devils and Evil Spirits of Babylonia*, by R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., 1904, vol. ii., pp. 112-117.

† Lenormant, pp. 62, 63.

‡ *De Nigis Curialibus*, lib. i., cap. xii.

* *Folk-lore Journal*, 1884, vol. ii., pp. 219, 220.

† See Tablets R and S, *The Devils and Evil Spirits of Babylonia*, by R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., 1904, vol. ii., pp. 99-103, "Prayer of the Figure of his Bodily Form of Clay."

The demon will then depart from the man's body like the water, and will enter the figure.* This is, of course, a process the inverse of that in which the figure was maliciously made to represent the sorcerer's intended victim, and one which was benignantly employed by the Babylonian doctors—to rid their patients of malignant devils—namely, by fashioning an image of the sufferer in some plastic material, and by properly recited charms to induce the demon to leave the human body and enter its waxen counterpart.

That this belief in such vicarious cures existed throughout Christian countries it is not necessary to again point out, but an interesting parallel to the above example of the use of a magical figure with a *good* object in view is afforded by a legend of the Blessed Virgin preserved in Ethiopia. A certain merchant was shot in the eye by a pirate at sea, and his friends were unable to pull out the dart. In these straits he begged his friends to take him to the church of the Virgin, who was in the habit of working cures by means of wax figures. The people of the island on which her shrine stood used to make models of their wounded friends with representations of the wounds on them, and take them to her; and when offerings had been made by those who brought them, both for the poor and for the Church, the Virgin caused the marks of the wounds to disappear from the wax figures, and as they went the men whom the figures represented were made whole. This being so, the friends of the merchant made a wax figure of him, and when they had taken it to the church, with suitable gifts to the shrine, the Blessed Virgin had compassion upon the man, and pulled the dart out of the eye of the wax figure. As soon as she had done this the dart fell out of the merchant's eye, and he was healed at once.†

A Neapolitan girl told the author of *Nooks and By-ways of Italy* that when her sister had "begun to droop," and was becoming weaker and weaker every day, some neighbours suspected that her illness was

* *The Devils and Evil Spirits of Babylonia*, by R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., 1904, vol. ii., Introduction, pp. xxxv, xxxvi.

† See Budge, *The Miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, and the *Life of Hanna (Saint Anne)*, etc. London, 1900, pp. 48, 49.

caused by a *Fattura* (a spell), and suggested that some means should be taken to discover the author. All the reputed witches of the neighbourhood were visited, and in the house of one of them they found a sheep's head filled with pins, to which they chose to ascribe all the mischief. Partly by menaces, and partly by bribes, they prevailed on the old woman to undo the spell; but lest she should again have recourse to it, the girl waited on the most powerful *Fattochiara* in Naples, who dwelt in the St. Giles of that city, called the Vicaria, and prevailed on her to employ one of her strongest spells to protect her sister. This had the desired effect, "for a fairer or more healthy lass was not to be seen in Naples."*

Many instances are recorded in Mr. F. T. Elworthy's valuable work on *The Evil Eye* of what are believed to have been pigs' hearts and *onions* stuck full of pins, for the same purpose. The practice is well known to have existed of divination with onions, or, as Burton in his *Anatomy* calls it, "crom-nysmantia,"† and the onion is so far identified with the sun as to have become a symbol of the Egyptian Ra. Onions as well as garlic were, according to Pliny, treated as gods by the Egyptians when taking an oath,‡ and Juvenal derides them for their veneration of these garden-born deities.§ It has been suggested that this veneration arose from an assumption of austerity and a show of self-denial which caused the Egyptian priests to abstain from the use of the onion as food, an abstention which subsequently led to the superstitious reverence with which the bulk of the people regarded this esculent. For Hasselquist says that the Egyptians of to-day are so delighted with a dish of which the onion is the principal ingredient that he had heard them wish they might enjoy it in Paradise, and a soup made of the sweet-tasting Egyptian onion was "one of the best dishes" the naturalist ever ate.|| But that it was to this predilection that the great

* *The Nooks and By-ways of Italy*, by Craufurd Tait Ramage, 1868, p. 61.

† *Anat. of Mel.*, 1660, p. 538. See also Brand's *Antiquities* (Bohn, 1855), vol. iii., p. 356.

‡ XIX. 6.

§ *Vile Wilkinson's Egyptians*, 1878, vol. iii., p. 350.

Voyages, p. 290.

reverence in which the onion was held owes its *origin* is not so evident, and its undoubted use as a charm against the Evil Eye appears most probably to have been because it was a symbol of the sun, or, with its rays, different and yet alike, a sign of the universe and its many spheres. Among the onions which were gods is one called by Homer and Pliny "moly,"* which is the *Allium aureum*, or golden garlic, and is the most powerful of all charms against enchantment, conjuration, and evil auguries. The French demonologist, de Lancre, observes that the Devil is said to respect the onion because it is an object of worship. Its amuletic value as a protection of the dead is suggested by its having been found placed in the orbits of the eyes of mummies.† Also protective of the departed was the symbolic eye, indicating the all-seeing presence of the deity, which was placed originally and properly only on the boats of the dead,‡ but later, apparently, upon the ordinary boat, as to-day on the prow of the Neapolitan fisher-boat.

(To be continued.)



A Note on the Bayeux Tapestry.

BY T. DAVIES PRYCE.

THE antiquarian world is much indebted to Mr. Dawson for his interesting exposé of the restorations to which the Bayeux Tapestry has been subjected.

One scene claims special attention—that in which Odo rallies the Normans. The wholly guess-work addition to the legend superscribing this scene, of the word *pueros*, raises a point of some importance as to its

* Known, I think, to-day as *Allium moly*. Few of those in whose gardens it grows are aware that it brings them luck and happiness. Yet Pliny tells us so, and affirms it to be one of the most precious plants we possess; while Homer relates that, by virtue of this bright yellow-flowered plant, Ulysses was preserved from being changed by Circe into a "black animal," as the Italians call a pig (Karr, *Voyage autour de mon Jardin*).

† Wilkinson, vol. iii., p. 266 (*Hierog.*).

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 353.

interpretation. Montfaucon (*Les Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise*, 1730) opines that the missing word is *Francois*; so also Ducarel (*Anglo-Norman Antiquities*, 1767). The former, in his illustrations of the Tapestry, nevertheless depicts the words *tat pueros* in dotted lines. Ducarel goes a step further, and reproduces the word *pueros* in the ordinary lettering of the record, but in quite a different situation to that selected by Montfaucon. Now, thanks to Mr. Dawson, we know who suggested this addition.

It is, I think, probable that the suggestion was made under the influence of a reading of Wace. At any rate, there is a curious family likeness between the *vasletz* of Wace and the *pueri* of the Bishop of Bayeux. I have drawn attention to these points because Mr. Round (*Feudal England*, pp. 375, 376, etc.) has noted a singularly close agreement between the two scenes of the Tapestry—*Hic ceciderunt simul Angli et Franci in prelio* and *Hic Odo Eps baculum tenens confortat pueros*—and the account given by Wace of the fosse disaster.

I have already ventured to question this agreement (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, December, 1906, p. 258), and the present seems an opportune moment for a further pursuit of the subject. Mr. Round's contention is evidently based not only upon a reading of the details of the fight as recorded by Tapestry and by Wace, but also upon the fact that the *vasletz* of Wace and the *pueri* of the record mean one and the same thing—*i.e.*, the baggage troops and attendants. Thus (*Feudal England*, p. 416): "His [Wace's] description of the scene is marvellously exact, and the Tapestry phrase, in which *Odo confortat pueros*—often a subject of discussion—is at once explained by his making the *pueri* whom Odo 'comforted' to be

Vaslez, qui al herneis esteient
E le herneis garder deueient."

We have, however, seen that in this latter respect the agreement dates only from the eighteenth century.

Further, if we come to examine the delineations of the record, and compare them with Wace's account, we shall find, it is true, a certain superficial harmony, but also much variation in detail and one

be made plain by a parallel quotation of the poem and reading of the Tapestry :

Wace
(*Taylor's Translation*).

In the plain was a fosse, which the Normans had now behind them, having passed it in the fight without regarding it.

But the English charged and drove the Normans before them, till they made them fall back upon this fosse, overthrowing into it horses and men.

The varlets who were set to guard the harness began to abandon it, as they saw the loss of the Frenchmen, when thrown back upon the fosse without power to recover themselves.

Then Odo, the good priest, the Bishop of Bayeux, galloped up, and said to them, "Stand fast ! stand fast !"

It will thus be seen that in the one all-important point of *attack* or *pursuit* the Tapestry directly contradicts Wace, whilst each authority omits significant details given by the other.

On the whole, the weight of evidence seems to point to the conclusion that, notwithstanding their position in the Tapestry, these two scenes are meant to delineate the disaster to the Norman horse towards the close of the battle, as mentioned by the primary authorities, William of Poitiers and William of Jumièges.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

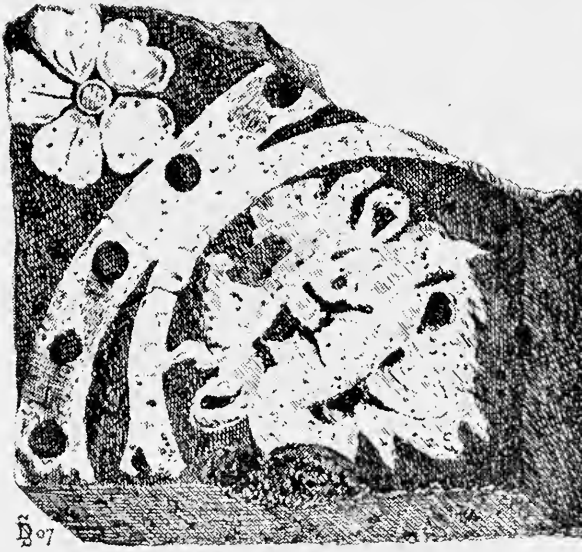
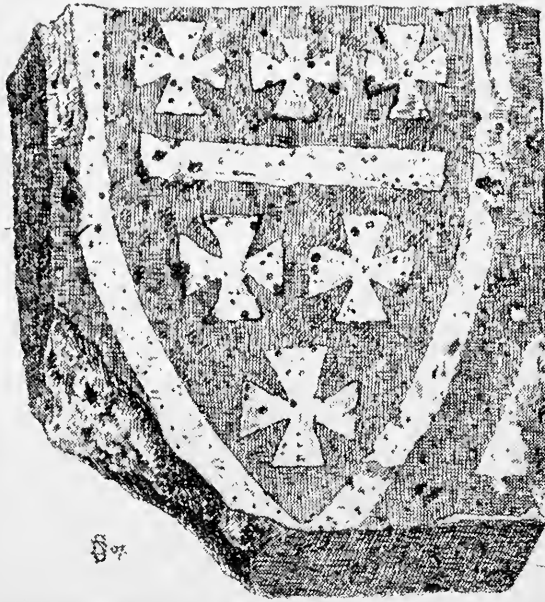
THE HAUGHMOND ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

IN our May "Notes of the Month" we referred briefly to the excavations begun in March at Haughmond Abbey, near Shrewsbury, under the expert direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. H. Brakspear, and Mr.

H. R. H. Southam. The following are extracts from a fuller account which appeared some little time ago in the columns of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, which also gave illustrations of one of the pillars uncovered, and of five portions of tiles of mediæval type found in the course of the work. Two of the latter we are courteously allowed to reproduce on page 348.

"It is now seen that the church, which was at first an early twelfth-century building, but considerably enlarged later, was over 220 feet long. The west end projects into the meadow some 15 to 20 feet. The whole of the outer walls are now exposed, and visitors may quite easily trace the main features of the building. It had three distinct levels. The floor of the middle level evidently at some early period had become worn, and was raised and covered with new tiles. Some of these—of poor quality—remain. The bases of three fine thirteenth-century columns are exposed, two having part of the columns standing. The lower parts of the walls of the north porch also remain. The east end is some 14 or 15 feet higher than the west end, and was reached by a number of steps at intervals, which must have given it a most imposing effect. In the nave there has been laid bare an incised slab, upon which is the figure of a lady in early sixteenth-century costume. The inscription is perfectly clear. It shows that the lady was Ankerita, daughter of John Leighton, and the wife of Richard Mynde, and that she died on the Feast of the Chair of St. Peter, 1528. A photograph and a rubbing have been taken of this. Some leaden coffins also were found, which, of course, have been covered over. At the east end, right on the rock, is the altar platform.

"It has not been necessary to excavate in the Chapter House, as this room was converted into part of the domestic premises of the Barker family, who held the property after the Dissolution, and who evidently inserted in it side walls to support a mediæval timber roof which they brought from some other building. With reference to the entrance to the Chapter House, it is worth noticing that the figures on each side of the doorway and its flanking windows are of much later date, and have been cut out of the stone-work. It may be of interest to state whom the figures represent.



Commencing from left to right when facing the building they are: (1) An abbot with staff in hand; (2) St. Thomas of Canterbury;

(3) St. Catherine, with her wheel and sword, standing on the head of a crowned king, representing the monarch who condemned her

to death; (4) St. John the Evangelist, with palm-branch and book; (5) St. John the Baptist with the Holy Lamb on a roundel; (6) St. Margaret standing on the dragon which devoured her, and from the inside of which she reappeared owing to her intercessions; (7) an abbess; (8) St. Michael with his sword, and his foot on the dragon.

"The ivy, which had been greatly damaging the walls, has partly been removed, and the stone-work repaired, and in time it is hoped that the whole of the ivy will be cleared away, so that the appearance of the abbey from all points will be more impressive, and less damage will be done to the stone-work. As it is, the beautiful columns and capitals of the west processional door can now well be seen from the church.

"In the garden is a long range of buildings which show the columns and the vaulting over which were the dormitories, and at the south end are domestic offices, lavatories, etc. . . .

"From the south door of the Infirmary, which has so often been called the Guest Hall, is a door which leads into the garden, and there seems to be no doubt that this must have been the door of the Infirmary Chapel, though not a single stone can now be found. At the west end of the Infirmary hall are the doors which led under the large window to the kitchens; but very little of this work can now be found, as no doubt this would be the stone-work first to be removed for building the Elizabethan wall around the garden, and for other buildings in the neighbourhood.

"Within the last few years considerable damage has been done by visitors, and it is hoped that in future the more interesting parts of the buildings will be enclosed with a permanent unclimbable fence, and a charge made for admission. No one will grudge paying a small fee for a convenience which will make a visit to the abbey much more interesting and instructive.

"On the north side of the church in the field, some little distance away, are the remains of what was evidently the gate-house, and it is hoped that these will be sufficiently exposed for a plan to be made. Between the gate-house and the church were probably the guest-houses, and to the west of the gate-

house was a pond; parts of the retaining banks on the south side still remain."

Contributions to cover the liability incurred in carrying out the excavations should be sent to Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., Innellan, Shrewsbury; small sums will be welcomed.



At the Sign of the Owl.



SOME little time ago the splendid library of Lord Amberst of Hackney, at Didlington Hall, was offered for sale, through Mr. Bernard Quaritch, as a whole. Apparently no purchaser has been found, for it is announced that the first portion of the collection is to be sold at Sotheby's next December.

Among the gems of the library are the Caxtons, seventeen in number, more than half of which are quite perfect. These may be expected to fetch anything between £20,000 and £40,000. The pick of the Caxtons is Lefevre's *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, printed about the year 1474, of which this is probably the only extant genuine and perfect copy—namely, the only complete copy that has not been made up from a number of more or less imperfect copies.



Other perfect copies of books issued by Caxton or his successor Wynkyn de Worde are: the *Game and Playe of the Chesse*; *De Consolationie Philosophiæ*; the *Mirroure of the World*; *The Boke of Tulle of Olde Age*; the *Conquest of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Boloyn*; the *Fayts of Armes and of Chivalry* of Christian de Pisan; Virgil's *Eneydos*; the *Chastysing of Goddes Chyldren*; and the *Treatise of Love*.



The library is rich in theological works, and contains one of the famous Mazarine Bibles, so called for the curious reason that a remarkably fine copy once belonged to Cardinal Mazarin. The number of German, Dutch, and Italian incunabula printed before the year 1500 is not far short of one hundred.

Copies of the different early editions of the Bible are very numerous, and they include some that belong to the days before the invention of printing. Among these are some Wycliffe New Testament manuscripts. The series of Tyndale and Coverdale's versions is probably the most complete that exists anywhere. There are also fine illuminated manuscripts—English, French, Flemish, and Italian.

Of the bindings it is sufficient to say that they illustrate the different styles of all countries. It does not appear that there are any Shakespeare quartos, but there are two copies of the First Folio of 1623.



The recently issued *Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the Years 1900-1905*, edited by the Keeper, Mr. G. F. Warner, contains a full description of 970 manuscripts, 9,116 charters, 911 seals, and 782 papyri, including the collections discovered at Oxyrhynchus by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, and presented by the committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund—a rich six years' harvest. The documents are of every kind and of all ages. Nearly five pages of the *Catalogue* are occupied by a very full and careful description of the school-book of a fifteenth century grammar-school boy in London. His name is unknown, but from a casual reference to the practice of making rose-garlands for St. Anthony's Day it is conjectured that the boy attended the school of St. Anthony, Threadneedle Street, at which Sir Thomas More was once a scholar.



Besides literary treasures, such as Milton's Commonplace-book, mostly in his own hand, and the manuscripts of Keats's *Hyperion*, Massinger's *Believe as You List*, Disraeli's *Rise of Iskander*, and of various works by Herbert Spencer, there are many historical documents of great interest catalogued. Among the latter are such as the Patent of James I. creating his son Henry Prince of Wales in 1610, and a Proclamation offering a reward for the capture of the young Pretender in 1745; and a mass of historical correspondence, including some of Lord Wellington's letters to Marshal Beresford.

The revived Gypsy Lore Society gives welcome evidence of its vitality in the first part, dated July, of the new series of its *Journal*. This is a substantial issue of ninety-six pages. It is printed privately for the Society, which has its headquarters at 6, Hope Place, Liverpool, and opens with a "Prefatory Note," by Mr. David MacRitchie, the new president, which links the new to the old issue of the *Journal*, which ended with the number for April, 1892. Among the other contributions are "Gypsy Language and Origin," by Mr. John Sampson, a past master of the subject; "A Word on Gypsy Costume," by Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M.P.; papers on "Shelta" and "The Tinkers," by the late C. G. Leland; Welsh and Slavonic gypsy folk-tales; a seventeenth-century gypsy tract, introduced by Dr. Axon; and a philological article in German, "Die Grundzüge des Armenisch-Zigeunerischen Sprachbaus," by Professor Finck. I wish the revived Society and its *Journal* a long and vigorous career.



Mr. W. Bailly-Kempling writes: "Referring to Mr. Blaikie Murdoch's excellent contribution, "Some Royalist Ladies of the Caroline Age," in the August number of the ANTIQUARY, may I be permitted to mention that two booklets of selections from the poems of Katherine Philips ("the Matchless Orinda" of Keats) have been published since Professor Saintsbury's *Minor Poets of the Caroline Age*. The first is a selection from the Herringman edition of 1667; the second a compilation from one of her holograph manuscript books, collated with the readings of 1664 and 1667. Both are published by Tutin, of Hull, at the too absurd price of six—pence, not shillings."



The twenty-first volume of *Book Prices Current* will be published immediately, and will present a larger number of entries than usual. It will contain a number of exceptionally important sales, which are fully recorded. For convenience of reference, the new volume will have a combined index, in place of the double one which has appeared in former issues.



Forthcoming issues in Messrs. Bemrose's "Memorials of the Counties of England" series will include *Old Derbyshire*, edited by

cardinal point of disagreement. This will the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A.; *Old Dorset*, edited by the late Rev. T. Perkins, M.A., and the Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.; *Old Norfolk*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Astley, M.A.; and *Old London*, edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.



I have received the new number of *Celtia*, "a Pan-Celtic Magazine," dated April-August, 1907, the contents of which appeal strongly to all who are interested in Celtic life and literature. Its pages include "Irish Influences in Early Welsh History," by Professor J. E. Lloyd; notes in Welsh and Gaelic; "The Call of the Clod," a gracefully worded expression of land-love, by the editor; and an account of the arrangements for the third Pan-Celtic Congress, to be held in Edinburgh, September 24, 25, and 26. The editor's address is Mr. S. R. John, 129, Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.



The *Athenæum* of August 10 announces that the first instalment of "Anecdota from Irish Manuscripts" has just been published by the School of Irish Learning. The pieces, which are almost all in Old Irish, are from *The Yellow Book of Lecan* and other sources, and include "The Dispersion of the Decies," the colloquy between Fintan and the Hawk of Achill, the poetic version of the voyage of Maelduin, and the adventures of the Scottish Prince, Cano MacGartnan, in Ireland.



Lecturing at King's College on July 17, Mr. H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, gave an account of recent excavation work at Thebes. Describing how he and a friend (Mr. Ayrton) spent some time living in the tomb of Rameses IV., he said he noticed on a wall the following inscription by a Greek tourist of antiquity: "I have come here, but I see nothing to admire at all—except the big stone." The mental level of the scribbler on walls remains pretty constant in all ages.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 18th and 19th ult. the following books and MSS.: Ruskin's Works, by Cooke and Wedderburn, 29 vols., 1903-1907, £12 15s.; Tudor Translations, edited by W. E. Henley, 40 vols., 1892-1905, £18; Meredith's Works, 32 vols., 1896-1898, £11 5s.; Oscar Wilde's *The Nihilists*, first draft, privately printed, with MS. alterations by the author, 1882, £26; Apperley's *Life of a Sportsman*, 1842, £29 10s.; Thackeray, *Original Drawing for Pendennis*, £20 10s.; *Missale Romanum*, English MS. on vellum, Sæc. XIV., £40; Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, Cambridge University, Westminster Abbey, and Colleges of Winchester, etc., 8 vols., 1808-1816, £68 10s.; Nolhac's *Marie Antoinette*, £31; *Die Bibel in Corte Getraslateert*, Antwerp, 1516, £33; Beethoven, *Autograph Letter*, c. 1808, £15 10s.; *Autograph Orchestral Sketch of the Coda of the Scherzo of the Ninth Symphony*, 1846, £26; Mozart, *Three Autograph Sketches*, c. 1772, £31; Wagner, *Eight Letters to Henriette Moritz*, 1851-1853, £46; Weber, *Score of the Overture to Oberon*, 1827, £59; Frederick the Great, *Fifteen Autograph Letters, 1740-1777*, £52.—*Athenæum*, August 3.



The same firm sold on the 26th and 27th ult. valuable books and MSS., including the Brontë relics. These relics, consisting of books, MSS., writing-desks, work-boxes, samplers, etc., were the property of Mrs. Nicholls, widow of the Rev. A. B. Nicholls, who first married Charlotte Brontë. The fifty-eight lots produced £718; Keats's *Lamia*, first edition, boards, uncut, 1820, £48; Gould's *Birds of Great Britain*, 5 vols. in parts, 1862-1873, £45; Horæ B.V.M., illuminated MS. on vellum, Franco-Flemish, with fourteen miniatures, done for Philippa of Guelderland, Sæc. XV., £61; another, French, with twelve fine miniatures, Sæc. XV., £80; *Common Prayer*, E. Whitechurch, June 16, 1549, £61; the same, May 4, 1549, £50; the same, 1552, £125; *Book of Common Prayer*, etc., 1615, fine contemporary binding, £52; *Pilgrim's Progress*, first edition (three lines missing), 1678, £520; Firdousi, *The Shah Nahme*, illuminated MS., Sæc. XVII., £47; Shakespeare, *Second Folio*, Hawkins imprint, 1632, £250; *Merchant of Venice*, 1637, £35 10s.; *Poems*, 1640, £120; *Third Folio*, with numerous MS. annotations, 1664, £300; Xenophon, 1594, Queen Elizabeth's copy, £175; Hakluyt's *Voyages*, with *Voyage to Cadiz*, and large map of Drake's voyages, 3 vols., 1598-1600, £210; *Homeri Opera Omnia, editio princeps*, 2 vols., Florent, 1488, £380; Walton's *Angler*, first edition, title in facsimile, 1653, £186; *Psalterium*, English MS. on vellum, with miniatures, Sæc. XIII., £700; another illuminated *Psalter* (French), Sæc. XIV., £107; Higden's *Polychronicon*, 1527, £40; Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, 1553, and Boccaccio's *Falles of Sundry Princes*, etc., 1554, £69; Haden's *Etudes à l'Eau-forte*, 1866, £190; *Nelson Documents*, £121.—*Athenæum*, August 3.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society, vol. x., part 2, besides the record of meetings and excursions, contains seven interesting papers. No less than three of these are contributed by Mr. Henry Laver. In the first he discusses "Pargetting," with two plans of Colchester ceilings. The art has given a surname to various families, and in Colchester itself the surname "Pargetter" is occasionally heard. In his second paper Mr. Laver describes several of the recently discovered "Mosaic Pavements in Colchester," a drawing of one found last November being reproduced in colour; and in the third describes, with references to former notices, and with four good illustrative plates, the peculiar little timber-built church at Greenstead, Essex. Other papers are by Mr. Chalkley Gould, on "The Burh at Maldon," of which a mere fragment remains, and on "Greensted and the Course of St. Edmund's Translation"—*i.e.*, the translation of the remains of St. Edmund to Beodricsworth (now Bury St. Edmunds) in A.D. 1013. Mr. Eliot Howard writes on "King Alfred and the Lea," discussing a passage in Dr. Hodgkin's *History of England*; and the Rev. E. H. L. Reeve describes "Stondon Massey Church," the fabric of which contains much early Norman work.



The *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society*, April to June, 1907, is a good number. Colonel Lunham usefully brings together a number of "Historical Notices of Old Cork," which are illustrated by a photographic reproduction of a map of the city which is supposed to date from *circa* 1585. The first part of a historical account of "Innishannon and its Neighbourhood," with a number of illustrations, is contributed by the Rev. J. H. Cole, and Canon O'Mahony continues his "History of the O'Mahony Septs." Mr. R. V. Dymock touches on an interesting byway of history in a brief article on "The Relations between the Irish and Welsh in Medieval Times." Mr. McC. Dix makes a supplementary contribution to his Cork Bibliography; and a variety of other articles, notes, and queries complete the number.



The Nottinghamshire antiquarian society, known as the Thoroton Society, has issued vol. x. of its *Transactions*. Besides an account of the summer excursion in the Strelley district, and a report of the various descriptive papers read on that occasion, the volume contains six articles, chiefly of local interest. Mr. J. Russell's account of "The Luddites," recalls the anti-machinery disturbances of a century ago. Under the title of "Crociana—the Nottinghamshire Brough," Mr. Cecil Woolley describes some of the Roman remains recently brought to light at a hamlet in the parish of South Collingham. The ruined Archbishop's palace at Southwell is described by Mr. H. Gill, and other papers are "The Old Streets of Nottingham," by Mr. J. Grainger; "Muster Roll for Newark Wapentake, 1595," communicated by Mr. T. M. Blagg from an entry in the Newark Corporation Minute-Books; and "Henry Kirke White,"

the centenary of whose death occurred last year, by Mr. J. C. Warren. A special and very attractive feature of the volume is the abundance of excellent illustrations.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE opened at Colchester on Tuesday, July 23, with a reception by the Mayor, Mr. W. B. Sparling, when Mr. Henry Laver offered a welcome to the INSTITUTE on behalf of the Essex Society, and Sir Henry Howorth spoke as President. After luncheon the members drove to Copford Church, described by Mr. Laver, to Layer Marney Church and Hall, and back to Colchester. At Layer Marney Mr. St. John Hope gave a brief history of the grand old hall, the erection of which was begun by Sir Henry Marney, afterwards Baron Marney, about 1520. He died in 1523, and the building was carried on by his son, who, however, did not live long enough to finish it. The Marneys then becoming extinct, the hall remained unfinished. It was originally intended as a great house, with a courtyard, entered through a fine gateway. The main outline was Gothic, and some of the details were distinctly Gothic, but there was also something of the Renaissance style about it. Sir Henry Howorth said that Sir Henry Marney was Captain of the Horse at the Court of Henry VIII., and would probably have the assistance, in designing his house, of the Italian architect who was employed by the King to do a lot of terra-cotta work, and who was also employed by Wolsey at Hampton Court. Sir Henry added that the mansion was a tremendous national treasure, and he hoped it would long remain in the hands of the present owner, who seemed to be taking great care of it. The church was described by the Rector, the Rev. H. J. Boys.

On Wednesday, July 24, Great and Little Maplestead Churches and Hedingham Castle and Church were visited. Little Maplestead Church has the distinction of being one of four similar churches in the whole country, owing its peculiar design to the fact that it belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was probably built at the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. The entrance to the church is through a small porch into an octagonal nave, in which are six peculiarly carved pillars which support the tower. Round the outside of the pillars runs the circular aisle, which gives the church a remarkable appearance. The chancel is apsidal, and is also very quaint and beautiful. Mr. St. John Hope explained the features of the church. Great Maplestead Church is cruciform in shape, and very quaint. Sir Henry Howorth described it as a "little church in which almost every treasure from the twelfth century onwards is represented." Amongst the "treasures" are two tombs, with effigies over them, erected in a sort of recess added to the nave. One is the tomb of Sir John Deane, of Dynes Hall, and the other is that of Lady Deane, over the latter being the recumbent form (in stone) of her son, lying, like his father, on his side, the figure of the lady, in her grave-clothes, standing over him, the tradition being that she pre-

deceased her son, and appeared to him afterwards. The date of these effigies, etc., is believed to be early in the seventeenth century.

At Castle Hedingham the party first visited the church, which Mr. St. John Hope said was one of which they would like to have the history; but, like a great many others, it had no history, except what the stones could tell them. The splendid keep of the castle was also fully described by Mr. Hope. At the evening meeting Mr. Gurney exhibited and described "The Town Charters of Colchester."

The third day, July 25, was devoted to the Coggeshall country. Inworth Church was inspected, and at Coggeshall the fine fifteenth-century church of St. Peter ad Vincula, a full account of it being given by Mr. G. F. Beaumont, F.S.A. After lunch Paycocke's House, Bradwell Church, and Faulkbourne Hall were visited. On the way to Faulkbourne Hall the party visited the mammoth barns at Cressing Temple. The barns are grand specimens of Essex carpentering, which Dr. Laver highly extolled, saying that the reason why Essex carpenters excelled all others was that there was no stone in the county, and therefore they had to make the best use of timber. He added that the huge barns—the smallest of which is 130 feet long—were built entirely without iron, and nearly the whole of the timber was formed by the axe or the adze. The barns, it was also stated, were tithe barns, and the place where they were erected formerly belonged to the Knights Templars or Hospitallers. There is evidence that they were built in 1450. On to Faulkbourne Hall, the visitors wound up the day of sight-seeing with a most imposing example of a brick mansion, believed to have been built in 1439 by Sir John Fortescue, and held by the Bullock family from 1637 until eight years ago. At the evening meeting at the Town Hall Dr. J. Horace Round, in a paper on "The Carrington Legend" dealt exhaustively with the question of bogus pedigrees; and in a second paper, "A Note on Dr. Gilbert," the famous Colchester worthy, he examined historical records concerning Gilbert's birthplace, and as to the identity of the house in which he lived. He was not sure, however, that he really lived at the Trinity Street Tymperleys. Dr. Round was heartily thanked for his interesting papers.

On July 26 the sights of Colchester itself were visited. An admirable description of the castle was given by Mr. St. John Hope, and in the afternoon Dr. Laver conducted a large party round the town walls. In the evening the Mayor gave a largely attended *conversazione* in the Town Hall.

Saturday, July 27, was spent in a visit to the Maldon district. Maldon Church of All Saints (unique in the kingdom by reason of its triangular tower) was first visited, and its "points" were indicated by Mr. P. M. Beaumont. It is flint and stone built, and presents curious contrasts of style: the Early English, the Decorated, and the Perpendicular. It is particularly beautiful in regard to its D'Arcy aisle, and sufficiently hideous in respect of its plastered ceilings and the two whitened beams that give an almost grotesque appearance to the chancel. Above the priest's door in the north chapel is an ancient monument to Thomas Cammock, his two wives, and his twenty children. Cammock's second matrimonial

venture was to run off with a daughter of the Earl of Warwick, who pursued him in Lord Ullin style to Farnbridge Ferry. But Cammock, bold in danger as in love, urged his horse, with its double burden, successfully over "nearly half a mile of salt water, with a strong tide running," and married the Earl's daughter in the Church of the Triangular Tower—*circa* 1420. In the afternoon Beleigh Abbey and Langford Church were visited.

Monday, July 29, was spent in the district around Dunmow—Great Dunmow, Tiltey and Thaxted Churches, and Horham Hall being among the places visited. The oldest portion of the great church at Thaxted, the nave, is, in the opinion of Mr. Hope, fourteenth-century work, and he suggested that it might have been built during the time of the Black Death, which had caused a break in its progress, until the town recovered its prosperity. The chancel was later, and the western tower was still later, having, he thought, replaced a central tower which most likely fell down. There is a very charming carved pulpit of the time of Charles II., some good seventeenth-century stall-ends, and a quaint font with a high conical cover, with two cupboard-like doors, which it was suggested were kept locked to prevent the baptismal water being abstracted for magical purposes. There are also two very fine old porches. There are many curious corbels inside the church, one representing Queen Catherine, with two wheels beside her, and some weird gargoyles outside.

On Tuesday, July 30, the members drove to Brightlingsea Church, St. Osyth's Priory, and Great Clactian Church. In the evening Dr. Laver read a paper on the destruction of Colchester by Boadicea; and another, by Mr. Chalkley Gould, on "Traces of Saxons and Danes in the Earthworks of Essex," was read by Mr. Hope.

Wednesday, July 31, was an "extra day," and many members visited Southminster, Bradwell-juxta-Mare, and Othona. The meeting was in every way a great success.



The sixty-fourth Congress of the BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION opened at Weymouth on Monday, July 15, with a reception by the Deputy Mayor at the Town Hall, after which members drove to see the remains of the Roman villa, described by Mr. R. H. Forster, at Preston. Two-thirds of a fine pavement remain *in situ*. Chalbury Camp was also visited, and in the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Weymouth were "At Home" to the Association. In connexion with the latter function a particularly interesting exhibition of antiquarian objects, ranging from Paleolithic implements, Roman lamps, and mediæval seals, to old-time hearth implements, was held. On Tuesday, July 16, the well-known Maumbury Rings (described by Captain Acland), Maiden Castle (described by the Rev. Miles Barnes), and other places of interest in the neighbourhood of Dorchester were visited. In the evening a paper on "Dorsetshire Brasses," by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, was read.

The next day, July 17, Milton Abbey Church and St. Catherine's Chapel were inspected, under the guidance of the Rev. H. Pentin, and later Puddletown

Church and Athelhampton Hall were visited. Thursday, July 18, was occupied by visits to Wareham—St. Martin's and St. Mary's Churches, the walls and site of castle—and Corfe Castle. At the evening meeting at Weymouth a paper was read on the municipal seals of England by Mr. A. Oliver, illustrated by lantern, and a classified series of impressions from the seals collected specially for the occasion. The paper touched on very many points of interest. On Friday, July 19, Cerne Abbas was visited, under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. H. D. Gundry, and later, Sherborne Abbey and monastic buildings were inspected. At the evening meeting at Weymouth a paper was read by Mr. R. H. Forster on "Medieval Ships," with special reference to those shown on municipal seals. On Saturday, July 20, a very successful Congress closed with visits to Abbotsbury Church and Great Barry, and an inspection of the collections of Mr. Nelson Richardson, President of the Dorset Field Club.



BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. — July 17. — Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. — Mr. Andrew gave the first of a series of addresses on the "Coinage of the Reign of Stephen." Commencing with Hawkins type 270 as the first of the reign, he explained that, owing to the peaceful accession of Stephen, this was issued generally throughout the country; but on the arrival of the Empress Matilda and Robert, Earl of Gloucester in 1139 it was discontinued at all the mints under their influence, or, as at Bristol, the obverse die bearing Stephen's portrait and titles was erased. Meanwhile, following the Battle of the Standard, a medallion coinage was instituted at York, commencing with the well-known standard type, Hawkins 271. This, after certain variations, was followed by the two-figure type, Hawkins 281. When Stephen's Queen, Matilda, was sent by him into the North to negotiate the treaty with Prince Henry of Scotland, the latter returned with her to York, when, no doubt, this type was issued. The figures clearly represent the Earl and the Queen on either side of a conventional design of the palm-tree and dove of peace, now represented by a floriated standard. The cap of the Earl is sufficient evidence of his rank, and the baton in the Queen's hand is the emblem of her authority as Stephen's plenipotentiary; and the fact that their hands are joined is again relative to the treaty. Under this treaty Henry acquired almost regal powers in his English earldoms, and it was in consequence of this that he issued the series of coins bearing the title of HENRICUS, which are classed by Hawkins as 259 of Henry I. Stephen persuaded the Earl to accompany him on his expedition in the South to assist with his moral influence in quelling the rising which had been intended to support the Scottish invasion. For example, the entry in the *Gesta* that the Beauchamps refused to surrender Bedford Castle until the arrival of Henry has been thought to refer to the Bishop of Winchester; but Mr. Andrew showed by quotations from a contemporary charter that this referred to Henry the Earl, and further proved the point by Mr. Roth's coin of type 259, bearing Henry's name on the obverse, and struck at Bedford. From

Bedford Henry accompanied Stephen into the West, where he similarly used his influence with the Beauchamp family to suppress the risings at Gloucester and Hereford, and at each of these cities similar coins were minted. Finally, Henry returned to his northern earldom, where he continued to issue this type at Corbridge and other mints, and on most of his coins there are indications of Scottish rather than English workmanship. The medallion coinage at York, as the capital of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, was continued; and as it was issued by authority of the successive governors, it was unnecessary to place the name of the moneyer and mint upon it for the purpose of identification in the trial of the pyx. Hence, the reverse legend was replaced by conventional ornaments so popular at that period. After the Battle of Lincoln (1141) it was natural that the Empress should appoint Eustace Fitz John, her chief supporter in the North, as her Governor at York upon her accession to power, and although they may possibly have been struck by him at a rather later period, it is probable that the coin bearing his name, and also Hawkins type 282, were then issued. On the severance of the Legate Henry, Bishop of Winchester from the cause of the Empress, his coin Hawkins 279, would no doubt be issued at York. On Stephen's return to power in 1142 Robert de Stutville, who had played a prominent part for him at the Battle of the Standard, would seem to have been appointed Governor, and to have issued the horseman type, Hawkins 280. These coins have always been attributed to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, but Mr. Lawrence has long been of opinion that they more probably issued from York, and Mr. Andrew was now able to settle the question by reference to a specimen in the Hunter Collection, which reads "Robert de Stu." The York series was continued by Eustace Fitz Stephen, who is recorded as Governor of York about 1152, and his coins bear the full-length figure and sword, Hawkins 283. Coins of this type, as also one of Eustace Fitz John, bear the title "Dictator of York" in a contracted form. During the interregnum following the Battle of Lincoln Stephen's partisans were faced with the difficulty that, as their King was in captivity, there was no regal authority for the issue of his money. They therefore resorted to the expedient of countermarking the dies with their own arms as the warrant of authority, which at least would have local influence. Thus, Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, stamped his armorial cross on the money issued from Norwich and Thetford; William Peverell similarly placed his arms on the Nottingham money, and Ferrers, Earl of Derby, seems to have resorted to the old badge or arms of Edward the Confessor at Derby. In relation to the last-named type, Mr. Andrew referred to many records of the moneyer whose full name was Wakelin de Radbourn (near Derby), who seems to have been a relative of the Earl.

Treating the coinage of the Empress herself, he divided it into two main types, the first bearing the inscription: IMPERATR for Imperatrix, Hawkins 633, which was copied by the English die-sinkers into: IMPERIT, and issued at Lincoln, Stamford, Bristol, Winchester, and London. On her reception into London she would acquire the command of the mint,

and the legend was changed to : MATILDIS INPEP, of which there were also variations. It will be noticed that the first type is that usually given to Roger, Earl of Warwick, but this attribution was impossible, and the complete legend, which for the first time was now put in evidence, disclosed a clear attempt to copy the Latin title of the Empress, and the variations in the letters were probably owing to her not having then acquired the services of the official die-sinkers at London, the only craftsmen of the art.

Exhibits : To illustrate the subject, the President, Mr. Roth, Mr. Wells, and others, exhibited a remarkable series of the coins of this period, comprising specimens of nearly every type treated.

On July 11 the THOROTON SOCIETY held its summer excursion, which, luckily, was favoured with fine weather, and was well attended. A considerable contingent from Nottingham went by train to Fledborough, a small outlying village near the River Trent, where the church contains much that is of interest, independent of its architectural features, which range from a tower of the twelfth century to a chancel which was rebuilt in 1764. In the chancel are the fragmentary remains of an Easter sepulchre, the largest portion of which has been rescued from serving the purpose of a doorstone to the back-door of the Rectory. There is some interesting old stained glass stencilled in grisaille in several windows, together with some heraldic glass. An effigy in alabaster of a knight of the fourteenth century has been sadly mutilated ; it is uncommon in that the crest, coronet, mantled helmet, and pendant shield are displayed upon the jupon, which is laced up at the side. Unfortunately, the arms on the shield are no longer distinguishable. Outside the south aisle there is built to the wall the figure of a lady, with a wimple kirtle and mantle dating from the fourteenth century, which might with advantage be removed inside the church, with a view to its preservation. In the eighteenth century the Rector (the Rev. W. Sweetapple) became notorious as a man who granted marriage licences and asked few questions, so that Fledborough became the Gretna Green of the neighbourhood. In 1730 there were only seven weddings, whereas in 1733 there were no fewer than forty-four in this small parish, with a population of under 100 people. It was in this church that Dr. Arnold, Headmaster of Rugby, was married to the daughter of the Rector, the Rev. J. Penrose, in 1820, a member of whose family, under the name of Mrs. Markham, wrote the well-known *History of England* for children. After luncheon and a brief visit to the Church of St. Oswald at Dunham-on-Trent, the only feature of which is its large open belfry windows, the party proceeded by way of Darlton, Wimanton Moor, where there are traces of an ancient village, and Kingshaugh, the moated site of one of King John's hunting-lodges, to East Markham Church, which is a splendid example of the masonry of the Perpendicular period. The Vicar kindly read a paper on his church. It was here that the well-known family of Markham lived, of which Sir John Markham, the judge in the time of Richard II., was a member, and whose alabaster tomb may still be seen in the chancel. One of his descendants became Lord Chief

Justice. About 100 years ago the old stained glass was replaced by "nice clean white glass"! And it is remarkable that only three institutions have taken place in this parish since Rev. W. Chelles was instituted Vicar in 1777.

The next place visited was Tuxford, where the church has undergone many restorations ; nevertheless some good Decorated work has survived. An inscription in the chancel states that that portion of the church was built by the Prior of Newstead in 1495. There is a crude carving in stone representing St. Laurence on the gridiron, with other figures aiding with bellows and tongs in his martyrdom. On the north side of the chancel is a large chapel used as the burial-place of the family of White of Wallingwells. From Tuxford train was taken to Nottingham.

On July 20 the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited West Scholes Hall and Headley Hall, two picturesque and well-preserved dwellings situated on the steep hillside overlooking Thornton from the south. West Scholes House, the residence of Mr. Samuel Briggs, bears over its entrance the date 1694 under the initials "W. H. J. H.," standing for William Hird and Jane Hird. The interior of the house has been modernized, but the exterior, especially the frontage, remains entirely unaltered, and is being preserved with loving and appreciative care.

From West Scholes the members proceeded, taking the pretty woodland path, to Headley Hall, at present tenanted by the Drake family. Headley is one of the most ancient places in Bradforddale, the "Torentun" of Domesday Book indicating, not the modern village of Thornton or its site, as was supposed by the late Mr. W. Cudworth, and after him by Mr. J. Gregory, but the township comprising the various hamlets of Denholme, West Scholes, Alderscholes, Headley, Thornton, School Green (Scholes Green), and Leaventhorpe, the whole being a portion of the Manor of Bolton, and owned in pre-Reformation times by the monks of Nostel Priory, a fact discovered by the late Mr. T. T. Empsall, the first President of the society.

Lower Headley Hall, like many of the old dwellings of the once populous hamlet, has disappeared, and a modern residence has been erected on its site. An arched gateway at the back of the house and some outbuildings are the only remains of the old message. Upper Headley Hall, however, remains in its pristine beauty and dignity, and is a typical example of an Elizabethan manor-house. Its successive enlargements were initialled and dated by successive occupants. The southern portion, not now inhabited, bears the initials of William Midgley and the date 1589, being the year after the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The northern wing, with porch facing the east, and a new front facing the north and overlooking the village of Thornton, was added in 1604 by John Midgley. The iron-studded entrance-door, of solid black oak, and the oak wainscoting in the basement and the bedroom are of much interest. The oaken ceilings have been covered with paper of light colour to relieve the somewhat sombre aspect of the apartments.

The curiously leaded windows are unequalled by anything of the sort to be found in the Bradford district. A massive gateway, surmounted by three large stone globes, gives access from the road to the grass-grown courtyard in front of the hall, and from its flanks starts the high wall which encircles the premises and marks them as the place of authority. A label with somewhat indistinct interlaced monograms heads this gateway, and the date of its erection and of the surrounding wall appears as 1669.



On July 27 the DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB held their third summer meeting at Wareham, when the Rev. Selwyn Blackett acted as guide. He led the party to St. Martin's Church, the so-called ecclesia of Saxon origin, along the walls, and finally to St. Mary's Church. At various points on the walls Mr. Blackett, Mr. H. Pouncy, Dr. Colley Marsh, and the Rev. Herbert Pentin called attention to features of archaeological or historic interest. In the afternoon the visitors drove to Lytchett Heath, where they were hospitably entertained by Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil. The beautiful gardens and grounds afforded much interest to the botanists of the party.



The members of the SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Bungay and district on July 31. At Mettingham Castle Mr. Redstone gave a historical address. Mettingham Church has a round tower, apparently built of loose stones gathered in the fields, and a Norman doorway. There are also two stone coffins and a very old silver chalice. Mr. J. O. Kemp acted as guide to the scanty remains of Bungay Castle, while St. Mary's and Trinity Churches were described by the Rev. B. P. Hurst and the Rev. J. A. Fletcher. The excursionists wound up the day with a visit to Flixton Hall.



Other meetings and excursions which we have not space to chronicle in detail have been the annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on July 20; the annual two days' meeting of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Tonbridge on July 9 and 10; the three days' meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Cirencester, July 16, 17, and 18; the excursion of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the Loddon district on July 16; the annual excursion of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on July 11 to Merrow, East and West Clandon, and East and West Horsley; the excursion of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to villages near Malton on July 25; the excursion of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY over the Border to the abbeys in the Vale of the Tweed on July 18 and 19; the visit of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on August 3 to Shibden Hall; the excursions of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Mytton Church and Stonyhurst on July 20, and to Conisborough on August 10; and the excursion of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES to Hexham Abbey on July 24.

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.]

ESSENTIALS IN ARCHITECTURE. By John Belcher, A.R.A. With forty-four full-page and thirty text illustrations. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii, 171. Price 5s. net.

This book is worthy of a hearty welcome. The opening sentence of the preface states that it is intended for all who are interested in art, and that it is designed on popular, rather than on scientific or technical, lines. This statement is carried out to the full by the writer. There is not a single paragraph from beginning to end which is not written in a clear and intelligible style, and yet, at the same time, the most experienced architectural student can profit by its study. There is nothing particularly new in these comparatively few pages, or in the singularly well-chosen plates by which they are illustrated; nevertheless, Mr. Belcher has succeeded in putting together within a short compass a series of most valuable and highly instructive helps to the due understanding of true architectural principles, and of the qualities that ought to be looked for in buildings that are worthy of admiration.

We are inclined to think that this book would have had the success it so richly merits even if it had been issued anonymously, or without the imprimatur of the best of architectural publishers. But as it is written by Mr. Belcher, A.R.A., the well-known Fellow and past President of the Royal Institution of British Architects, and published by Mr. Batsford, it will indeed be passing strange if it does not secure a very wide circulation. Mr. Belcher does not consider that architecture has as yet found its true and proper place as a subject of popular interest, although it meets us constantly on our travels, and so often provides an objective for our walks and tours. It is his desire to help the general public in recognizing and distinguishing the various elements of beauty in a mansion, a church, or a cottage, as well as in public and municipal buildings; to separate the good from the bad, and to know, as he expresses it, "*why* this is admirable and that detestable."

It would be easy work for a writer who has himself made some effort for over forty years to understand and appreciate varieties of architecture to quote numerous passages from this small but invaluable work, or to indulge in further eulogistic phrases expressive of his keen appreciation; but a long experience, both as a reader and writer of reviews, has led him to the conclusion that the very best kind of favourable criticism is, after brief expression of approval, to state concisely what the book contains.

It may, therefore, be said that the book is divided, in addition to a general introduction, into four sections: Principles, Qualities, Factors, and Materials. Under Principles are two subheadings, Truth and Beauty. "Qualities" discusses successively

strength, vitality, restraint, refinement, repose, grace, breadth, and scale. "Factors" is divided into proportion, light and shade, colour, solids and voids, and balance and symmetry. The subdivisions of Materials are obvious: they chiefly consist of stone, wood, metals, brick, terra-cotta, and cement.

The very numerous illustrations are from photographs of English and Continental buildings of various periods, ranging from palaces to cottages; all are chosen to illustrate some particular point which the author touches on in the course of his text.

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

* * *

HISTORY OF ROTHERHITHE. By E. J. Beck, M.A. With a Geological chapter by the Rev. T. G. Bonney. Forty-nine illustrations and two maps. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 270. Price 10s. net.

Mr. Beck, who has been Rector of Rotherhithe for the last forty years, on the title-page modestly calls his book "Memorials to serve for a History" of his parish, and the description, though it hardly indicates the great amount of labour and trouble which must have gone to the making of the book, fairly describes the contents. In the first half of the volume, after some brief notes on "Redriff," as the people still call it, in Roman and later days up to the Reformation, and a luminous chapter on "The Geology of Rotherhithe and of the Thames Valley" from the pen of Professor Bonney, Mr. Beck proceeds to deal in detail with the succession of rectors both before and since the Reformation, bringing together a surprising amount of biographical information, with the curates and other clergy of Rotherhithe—where the detail occupies a slightly disproportionate space—the parish church plate, the parish registers, and the parish church itself—its fabric, monuments and inscriptions, and rebuilding in 1714-15. The second half of the book is occupied by chapters dealing with a variety of aspects of life at Rotherhithe, both in recent and in earlier days. Rotherhithe is a riverside parish of great timber docks and of granaries and wharves, which play a most important part in the feeding of London, and in facilitating the shipping trade of the Metropolis. The docks and the watermen provide material for much important matter. A very interesting chapter describes Rotherhithe as it appeared in 1800, the description being based upon notes of an old inhabitant's recollections. Very striking is the contrast between the "Redriff" of to-day and the almost water-logged parish of a century ago. Another chapter re-tells the story of Prince Lee Boo, the amiable young native of the Pelew Islands, whose brief visit to this country was terminated tragically by small-pox. The watermen's stairs, the ship-breakers, local crimes of notoriety, and other matters, complete a book which contains a great variety of carefully collected information that must be of the greatest service to any future historian of the town and district. Incidentally, in its earlier pages, the volume illustrates the splendid work done by the Church in a parish which has grown and developed with startling rapidity. Mr. Beck has evidently done his full share of that work during his long rectorship, and the reader's gratitude for the labour spent on the preparation of this book must be mingled with sur-

prise that in the midst of so busy a life, and pressed by so many parochial burdens and anxieties, Mr. Beck has been able to find time to complete what has plainly been a labour of love. The many illustrations and the two curious old maps are attractive features of the book, which is well indexed and presented in comely guise.

* * *

SCHOOLS OF HELLAS. By Kenneth J. Freeman. Edited by M. J. Rendall. With a preface by Dr. A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. With illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co.*, 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. xx, 300. Price 5s. net.

This extremely attractive essay will furnish delight to many who have often wondered how the youth of ancient Greece received their early training in mind and body. The ideal of Hellenic culture, if somewhat vitiated by the flaw of insincerity, was so high and the examples of it remain so illuminating to all concerned in education, that it is surprising that nothing better than a chapter in Becker's "Charicles" and a few dictionary articles have been previously devoted to the theme. In this volume a distinguished company of scholars have joined together to commend the fresh, original, and learned treatment of the subject by Mr. K. J. Freeman, who, after a brilliant scholastic career, returned to congenial work at Winchester College, there to be cut off by untimely death. The pathetic interest of this literary achievement is great, but need not be called in aid to appraise its value as a contribution to "humane letters." It will have an abiding value, because the workmanship spent upon it was sincere and thorough.

As an "Essay on the Practice and Theory of Ancient Greek Education from 600 to 300 B.C.," it aims at portraying, with lively touches drawn from the actual authorities, the "training of character and taste, and the symmetrical development of body, mind, and imagination," which formed the aim of at least the Athenian schools. The work of the antiquary has, perhaps, never served so happy a purpose as in supplying this idea with cogent illustrations from Greek vases. Cleverly printed on coloured paper, these figures conjure up not merely the athlete and the gymnast, but the boy learning music, while a dog howls to the flute, and the humble tutor who betrays his social grade by crossing his ankles! Through it all we perceive the Hellenic ideal of education—"the good of the community, not the good of the individual" (p. 275) and we are thus better able to understand the wonderful temporary success of those three centuries which gave immortal things to the world. The Dorian and Ionian ideals varied considerably, but the variety was one of emphasis rather than of contrast. If the former are presented as more admirable in the striking passage on pages 238 to 240, it would be hard to find a sacrament for youth more ennobling than the oath of the Athenian ephebos given on page 211. Many a reader will be cajoled by this volume into pleasant reminiscences of school reading, for Plato and Aristophanes, and Herodotus and Xenophon are laid under contribution for the colour, the very life-blood of the matter. We read of children's parties (p. 40), of the proverbial "naughty boy" (p. 99), of "athletic shop" talk at a dinner-party (p. 124), of the relation

between blisters and patriotism (p. 153), of lecturers' fees (p. 168), and the virtue of legendary tales for children (p. 231). There is a felicitous suggestion as to "the Perfect Knight" of the Parthenon Frieze at p. 244, which proves Mr. Freeman a careful art critic, and there is humour in the comparison of Xenophon with our English retired Major-General which shows how the author of these pages *felt* what he was writing. The volume is, in a word, full of ancient instances, but for our modern instruction and delight it has upon it the freshness of the early morning of the world.—W. H. D.

* * *

MANX CROSSES. By P. M. C. Kermodé, F.S.A., Scot. Seventy-seven plates and many illustrations in the text. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1907. 4to., pp. xxii, 221. Price 63s. net. (400 copies.)

This grand volume, finely printed and lavishly illustrated, treats after an exhaustive fashion all the hitherto discovered inscribed and sculptured monuments of the Isle of Man from about the end of the fifth to the beginning of the thirteenth century. They number 117, many of them having come to light during the last few years, partly through intelligent research, but more often incidentally in connexion with works of restoration or excavation. It must not be supposed by those who are interested in early Christian sculpture or in the general antiquities of the Isle of Man, that the possession of former scholarly essays on Manx remains covers the ground taken up by this comprehensive work. Though the writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the late Mr. J. Romilly Allen and other capable men who have treated on many of these crosses, this substantial and handsome quarto volume deals for the most part with new matter. No fewer than seventy examples are now for the first time figured and fully described.

Much praise is due to the method of illustration herein adopted. It had been Mr. Kermodé's first intention to rely on photographs. Such a system would serve well in the case of the smaller and better preserved pieces, but the details of involved patterns could not be reproduced where the surfaces were roughened and cracked by centuries of exposure. The plan eventually adopted involved much labour, but the results are good and reliable. The plates, with a very few exceptions, are reduced copies of full-sized drawings carefully made by the author, founded on rubbings, and completed on the spot. In the shading of them, Mr. Kermodé also made use of casts and photographs, to secure, as nearly as possible, the exact amount of relief and the true nature of the carving. We doubt if any other archæologist has ever exceeded the care taken to produce faithful illustrations. The text illustrations (many of them comprising a variety of different figures grouped for comparative purposes) number fifty-eight, whilst there are in addition seventy-seven plates. Another excellent feature is the inclusion of two maps, of the northern and southern divisions of the island, whereon are shown the exact distribution of the inscribed and sculptured stones, as well as of the ancient kreils and churches.

The two main divisions of the work are pre-Scandinavian and Scandinavian. Both of these

classes of monuments are all of local rock, differing somewhat in quality, but derived generally from stone in the immediate vicinity. Though generally spoken of as crosses, cross-slabs is, perhaps, a more correct term, for they are upright monuments ranging from 2 feet 6 inches to 7 feet or 8 feet in height, from 15 inches to 24 inches in width, and from 2 inches to 4 inches thick. They are generally rectangular in shape, but occasionally the head is rounded, and a few are wheel-headed. In two or three instances the spaces between the limbs and the surrounding circle are holed or pierced. The earlier pieces are incised and usually only ornamented on one side, but the large majority of the Norse examples have both sides decorated.

"They are almost all sepulchral, but one from Peel may have been an altar slab, and the square block from Bride, showing the Temptation of Adam and Eve, may have been an architectural feature built into the wall of a twelfth-century church."

One of the most remarkable things about this monumental series is its rich variety: there are Ogam, Latin, and Runic inscriptions, whilst Christian symbols and pagan myths are portrayed almost side by side. Pages might be written as to the intense interest pertaining to this masterly volume, but we must be content with urging all librarians and general archæologists to place it on their shelves. The price may seem high, but it will be money well spent. Considering the labour and cost involved in its production, it is in reality a cheap book.

* * *

FORTY YEARS IN A MOORLAND PARISH. By the Rev. Canon Atkinson, D.C.L. With portraits and prefatory memoir. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1907. 8vo., pp. xlvi, 471. Price 7s. 6d.

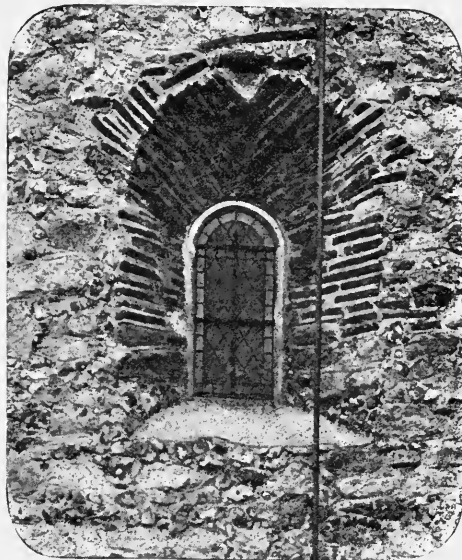
Canon Atkinson's book may now fairly be classed as a standard work. And this new edition, the first since the author's lamented death, is enriched by a brief memoir from the pen of the Canon's friend and publisher, Mr. G. A. Macmillan, and a shorter appreciation by Mrs. J. R. Green. It is hardly necessary to say anything, and it would be difficult to say anything new, about Canon Atkinson's delightful book—its learning, its humour, its close and sympathetic observation of Nature, and of the men and women amongst whom his days were passed. Archæology, folk-lore, manners and customs, dialect—these are only some of the topics illuminated by the author's vigorous pen. Canon Atkinson himself was a remarkable figure. "It is impossible," as Mrs. Green well says, "to imagine the life of a scholar and a parson more finely blended together." For more than fifty years he lived and worked amongst the moorland folk. He had extraordinary keenness of observation, an inexhaustible fund of learning, and a remarkable power of exemplifying both these and his many other gifts in the fascinating pages of the book that lies before us. Mr. Macmillan's story of his friendship with the vigorous old man, and the many graphic touches by which he brings that singularly gifted individuality before us, make a delightful introduction to the volume. Those, if there are any, who have not yet read the *Forty Years* should do so at once in this pleasant edition; those who know and

ove the book may well be tempted to read it yet once again.

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GRAVESEND: THE WATER-GATE OF LONDON. By A. J. Philip. Illustrated by J. A. C. Branfill. Gravesend: *Bryant and Rackstraw*. London: *Homeland Association*, 1907. 8vo., pp. 124. Price 1s. net.

We have often had occasion to speak in terms of praise of the very useful and well-prepared handbooks issued by, or in co-operation with, the Homeland Association, and this Gravesend volume is no exception to the rule. The Mayor of the borough, Mr. G. M. Arnold, a brother of Sir Edwin and Sir Arthur Arnold, contributes an interesting introduction, chiefly historical and topographical. Mr.



SWANSCOMBE CHURCH: WINDOW WITH ROMAN BRICKWORK.

Philip, in the body of the book, besides much other useful matter descriptive of the town and its very pleasant surroundings, devotes a well-written chapter to a "Perambulation of Gravesend," in which he refers incidentally to many interesting historical and antiquarian associations. In the neighbourhood of Gravesend are many villages and churches that deserve a visit. Their attractions and associations, including that of Dickens with Chalk, are described or briefly indicated. Among the many illustrations is that which we are courteously allowed to reproduce above. It shows a deeply splayed window in the tower of Swanscombe Church—a window which is constructed chiefly of Roman bricks and tiles. Many traces both of British and Roman occupation have been found in Swanscombe. We heartily commend this little book.

AEUSSERE GESCHICHTE DER ENGLISCHEN THEATERTRUPPEN IN DEM ZEITRAUM VON 1559 BIS 1642. Zusammengestellt von Hermann Maas. Louvain: *A. Uystpruyst*. London: *D. Nutt*, 1907. Large 8vo., pp. x, 283. Price 18 mark.

This excellent book is issued as the nineteenth volume of Professor W. Bang's useful series of *Materialien zur Kunde des aelteren Englischen Dramas*, but is complete in itself. The aim of the author has been to collect all the material as to the history of the various groups of actors in that wonderful springtime of the English stage, when, in spite of strong Puritan sentiment, the drama, emancipated from the ecclesiastical trappings of the miracle and morality interludes, became a mighty organ for the expression of secular thought—the age which saw the first production of the dramatic works of Shakespeare, Jonson, Marlow, Kyd, and the rest. The earliest groups of actors were those known as the "servants" of some great nobleman, though the exact relationship between the patron and the players is not too clear, and apparently these "servants" had sometimes to change masters with much celerity. "That once in a week new masters we seek" is Prynne's satirical way of putting it. The earliest named are those of Sir Robert Dudley, in 1559, who had licences to play in various shires. The social position of the player is difficult to understand clearly. On the one hand, they are often spoken of disrespectfully; on the other, we see that some of them—Shakespeare, for example—"got money and lived in reputation."

In the account of Lord Strange's servants, Herr Maas gives the title of *Fair Em*, and the date of the quarto of 1631. Chetwood, who is not too reliable, declares that there was a dated edition in 1619, and a still earlier one, not divided into acts. From the title-page it would appear that "the Lord Strange's servants" were playing in 1631, and, as if to emphasize the connexion, the edition of that year has a vignette of the spread eagle, the badge of the family of the heroic Charlotte de la Tremoille, who, as Countess of Derby—her husband, Lord Strange, succeeded as Earl of Derby in 1642—became famous for her defence of Lathom House against the attacks of the army of the Parliament. *Fair Em* was certainly played as early as 1591, for Greene quotes from it in his *Farewell to Folly*, printed in that year. *Fair Em* has been attributed to Shakespeare and also to Greene. Herr Maas's careful collection of material will facilitate the study and researches of those who may desire to investigate the many obscure but interesting problems of the early history of the stage in this country.

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Mr. W. J. Hay, of Edinburgh, has issued a second series of Mr. Bruce J. Home's admirable drawings of *Old Houses in Edinburgh*. The complete set of fifty-four plates in two convenient portfolios is sold at 24s. net. The twenty-seven drawings in the second portfolio now before us—the first was noticed in the *Antiquary* for December, 1905—include the familiar John Knox's house at the Netherbow, and also the back part of the tenement, in conjunction with the adjacent buildings; old houses in Trunk, Baird's and Carubber's Closes, Milne's Court, Somerville's Land,

the West Port, and other ancient parts of the city; the Canongate Tolbooth, the Old Bowhead, and other quaint and interesting buildings, many of which have been demolished. Sufficient descriptive letter-press accompanies the drawings. The latter have all been drawn on the spot, and are marked by the same excellent qualities of composition and of faithfulness in the rendering of detail that were characteristic of the first series. All lovers of old Edinburgh have much reason to be grateful to Mr. Bruce Home's skilful pencil.

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Mr. Henry Frowde publishes in pamphlet form, price 3s. net, from the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. ii., Professor Ridgeway's paper on "The Date of the First Shaping of the Cuchulainn Saga," with twenty-three figures in the text. Much attention has been paid in recent years to the remarkable poems which centre round the Irish hero Cuchulainn and his uncle Conchobar—the oldest literature extant of any people living on this side the Alps. In this learned and carefully reasoned paper Professor Ridgeway attempts to fix on archæological and historical grounds the period when these poems first took shape. He identifies that period with the time when the La Tène culture was yet flourishing in Ireland—*i.e.*, about the first century of the Christian era.

* * *

Mr. John Robinson sends us his interesting paper on "The Ancient Cathedral of Northumbria and Notable Hexham Families" reprinted from the *Catholic News*, in which he wisely protests against the proposed "restoration" of Hexham Priory Church. We have also received the *Fenny Stratford Year-Book* (H. Jackson, High Street, Leighton Buzzard. Price 6d.), a handy little local directory to the ancient town and district, which, besides the usual matter, contains antiquarian notes on the "Fenny Poppers," a local battery of quart-pot-like "guns" used for purposes of celebration; and on the still maintained custom of ringing the Angelus, misnamed the "curfew."

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Among the contents of the *Architectural Review*, August, besides articles of purely professional interest, such as Mr. J. J. Burnet's illustrated account of "The British Museum Extensions," are two good papers on somewhat out-of-the-way subjects. One is an architectural account, freely illustrated, of "The Church of St. Titus at Gortyna, in Crete," by Mr. Theodore Fyfe; the other is on "Dutch Architecture in Ceylon," illustrated, by Mr. J. P. Lewis.

* * *

Northern Notes and Queries, July, is largely devoted to family history. Besides much valuable matter in that department, there is a quaintly worded extract from the Church Records of Chester-le-Street, relating to a confirmation there in 1836, and also a note on the connexion of Robert Dodsley with the North. Dodsley lies buried in the shadow of Durham Cathedral. In the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, July, Earmundslea at Appleton, Berks; Buckinghamshire parishes formerly included in the Archdeaconry of St. Albans; and the Churchwardens' Accounts of Thame, are among the subjects of articles. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, July; *East Anglian*, May.

Correspondence.

PULPIT HOUR-GLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your reviewer of S. Baring-Gould's *Devon*, in the last issue of the *ANTIQUARY*, states his belief that the hour-glass and stand at Pilton Church is "unique." This is not the case. There is another example at Bloxworth Church, in Dorset, which is illustrated in the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club's *Proceedings* (vol. iii.), and described by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge in these words: "The stand is of wrought iron, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, and fixed upon a single iron upright or stem; the workmanship is rather rude, but bold and effective. The frame of the glass is of wood, rather roughly cut, and the glass is of a greenish hue. The whole height of stem, stand, and glass is near about 2 feet, that of the glass and its frame about 10 inches. Traces of colour, still remaining, show that it was originally decorated; but this has mostly worn off." An hour-glass or its stand is also to be seen in about a dozen other churches in England.

HERBERT PENTIN.

Milton Abbey Vicarage,
Dorset.

PONTIFEX FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

I should be glad of any information as to who the parents were of Sir William Pontifex, a Catholic priest. He was chaplain at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, in the parish of East Ham, Essex. In his will, dated June 9, 1517, he desires to be buried within the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen, of East Ham. He mentions Thomas Guge and William Guge, his godchildren, and his niece, Agnes Guge, wife of Thomas Guge. The will was proved July 10, 1518, in the Consistory Court of London.

PEIRCE G. MAHONY,
Cork Herald.Office of Arms,
Dublin Castle.

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

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

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.

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, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

SINCE our last month's "Notes" went to press it has been reported more than once that material progress was being made with the scheme for saving Crosby Hall. There were many difficulties, it was said, but they were being successfully encountered and overcome. Very delicate negotiations, we were told, were in progress, and much correspondence was passing between the bank which bought the Hall and the promoters of the scheme; but a successful outcome was hopefully anticipated. It came as a greater shock, therefore, to read in a morning paper of September 13 that all had resulted in failure, and that the work of demolition was actually in progress. The *Daily Chronicle* of the date named reproduced a photograph, taken the day before, which showed what havoc had already been wrought. And so, despite the expressed wish of His Majesty, and despite the efforts and protests of individual archæologists, of antiquarian societies and of all who have some feeling of reverence for the historic past, a building thickly encrusted with more than four centuries of associations and memories is pulled to the ground. The richest city in the world destroys in a day the growth of nearly 500 years, and once more pays homage to the supremacy of Mammon.

Mr. Francis Bond's series of illustrated articles on "Mediæval Church-Planning in England," referred to in last month's "Notes," was completed in the *Builder* of August 24 and 31.

VOL. III.

Mr. St. John Hope writes to the *Times* of August 29 to announce a discovery of considerable importance at Silchester. "During the exploration," he says, "within the last few weeks of one of the *insulae* near the middle of the town, there has been uncovered the remains of a small square temple. The ground plan is quite perfect, and shows a *podium* about 18 inches high and about 36 feet square outside, with a wide entrance on the east, and a *cella* measuring internally 12 feet by 14 feet. The *podium* is paved with coarse red mosaic, but the floor of the *cella* has been destroyed; it was, perhaps, of fine mosaic laid on a bed of *opus Signinum*. Against the west wall of the *cella* is the base of a platform about 3 feet broad for the image of the deity. On and about this were found some of the shattered fragments of the image itself, which was about life-size and of stone. All that can at present be said about it is that the figure was bearded, and wore apparently a long cloak, and had the legs protected by greaves ornamented with lions' heads. A large piece of one of the hands grasps what seems to be the lower end of a cornucopia.

"In addition, there have turned up considerable fragments of at least three inscriptions, finely cut on thin slabs of Purbeck marble. One of them has about the beginning the word *Marti*, which is suggestive of the dedication of the temple to Mars, of whose image the fragments found probably formed part. Another of the inscriptions is, perhaps, even more important, since it contains the significant word *Calleva*, and so places beyond all doubt the identity (which some of us have long insisted on) of the Roman town at Silchester with the *Calleva* or *Calleva Attrebatum* of the 7th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of the Antonine Itineraries."

As it is only the area of the temple itself which has been cleared, further fragments may come to light soon in the immediate neighbourhood of the cleared area.

The restoration of the nave of Selby Abbey is now almost completed. The reopening of the nave will take place on October 19, the eve of the anniversary of the fire, when the Archbishop of York will preach the inaugural sermon.

Mr. Harry Paintin contributed to the *Oxford Times* of August 3 and 17 two articles on the Lenthall family and their homes at Burford and Besselsleigh, occasioned by the death of the late Mr. E. K. Lenthall, of Besselsleigh, who was born on August 30, 1821, at Burford Priory—the ancient house, now and for years past in a ruined condition, which is famous for its memories of Speaker Lenthall of Long Parliament fame.

Mr. Fletcher Moss has recently reprinted from the Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society a readable paper on "Hiding-Holes in Old Houses," with some fine photographic illustrations. It may surprise some of our readers to hear that within a few miles of Mr. Moss's home at Didsbury there may still be seen no fewer than nine old halls with perfect moats—viz., Clayton Hall, Manchester, the home of Humfrey Chetham; Peel Hall, Northern Etchells; the Peel, Kingsley-by-Frodsham; Wardley Hall, the House of the Skull; Tabley; Chorley; Alderley; Little Moreton; and the Ryddings, Timperley.

The best example of a secret closet in good preservation, according to Mr. Moss, is at Pitchford Hall, near Shrewsbury, and at Park Hall, near Oswestry, are remains of some similar holes. In these there is an ingenious arrangement whereby only after the panelling opening of a little cupboard had been replaced could the fugitive (or his pursuers) manipulate a trap-door in the floor of the cupboard, and thence gain access to a pipe and yet another cupboard, or to the outer air and a ladder. At Handforth Hall Mr. Moss, on his last visit, discovered the ancient hiding-hole, though no one had noticed it before.

The Jesuit College of Stonyhurst, which was formerly the home of the Shireburns, had several secret closets, but the rebuildings in 1808 disclosed their secrets. Two of them contained ninety and thirty guineas of the reign of James II., and one in the tower had seven horse-pistols hidden away. Another curious fact vouchsafed by Mr. Moss is that the priest's hole at Hall-i'-th'-Wood "hid something more valuable than any priest

when Sam Crompton confided to it his newly invented machine that enriched the world with its fine-spun cotton, though his grateful countrymen would have smashed it, as they ruined him."

Over 100 pieces of Roman pottery, apparently portions of burial-urns, have been discovered during excavations on the site of Wareham Castle, Dorset.

At the concluding meeting of the Cambrian Association on August 31 Canon Rupert Morris was appointed editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in place of the late Mr. Romilly Allen. The new editor is a D.D. and F.S.A., and an honorary Canon of St. David's Cathedral. He served as Chaplain to the late Duke of Westminster, and acts in the same capacity for the present Duke. He first came into contact with the Cambrian Association some thirty-five years ago, and since that time has actively interested himself in its work, being now one of its vice-presidents. Canon Morris has published a *History of Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns*, of which King Edward was pleased to receive the dedication, and he is also the author of a *History of the Diocese of Chester*. Canon Morris has one advantage over his predecessor, inasmuch as he has a thorough knowledge of the Welsh language.

The well-known archæologist Theodor Wiegand, says the *Athenæum* of August 31, claims to have discovered the grave of Hannibal in the neighbourhood of the ancient Bithynian town Libyssa, on a hill called Handschir. The fragments of fine marble columns and ancient walls, evidently the remains of a large monument, in the midst of the ruins of a Byzantine monastery, have, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, led him to this conclusion, which at present we shall receive with due caution.

The *Lincoln Gazette* says that during excavations for gravel near Branston Hall, Lincolnshire, "some workmen came across a number of curious-looking implements, nearly a dozen in all, and these have been shown by Mr. A. S. Leslie Melville, J.P., to the Curator of the Lincoln County Museum (Mr. A. R.

Smith), who pronounces them to be bronze palstaves. They vary slightly in design, but are all socketed, and each has a loop or lug, the apparent object being to give greater security for the thong binding the head to the wooden shaft. They would appear to be relics of the Bronze Age, and may probably be considered a hoard. Some show traces of having been in considerable use, while others, again, are almost clean from the mould."

The *Manchester Courier* reports that the antiquaries who are having excavations made at the Roman camp at Castleshaw, near Oldham, have found the foundations of another tower and a paved road of 20 feet in width. The inner and outer ramparts on which the walls of the camp were built, pieces of crockery, and other relics, have also been found.

Castleshaw is on the Saddleworth side of the Pennine Range. Mr. F. A. Bruton, M.A., Manchester Grammar School, has charge of the excavation-party, and Professor Boyd Dawkins, of Manchester, has visited the spot. Two years ago excavations were made and dropped, but recently Major Lees, of Manchester, and Mr. Samuel Andrew, of Hey, agreed to purchase the field, and excavation was begun, and already some interesting discoveries have been made. The camp or fort covers an area of 122 yards by 110 yards. Round three sides is a well-defined fosse or moat, and within this is a still further defence in the shape of a rampart, many feet in thickness, and composed of sods and clay. A clear cut to a depth of 3 feet shows that the sods have become carbonized and black, giving the appearance of a wall of clay, with lines of charcoal running through it. The clay is of a peculiar character, and evidently an importation. In corners of the ramparts are masses of stone, supposed to have been the foundation of turrets. There is a stone conduit, which, in the opinion of Professor Boyd Dawkins, was used to bring water from the hills.

The recently appointed Vicar of Ambleton, in Pembrokeshire, on making an inspection of the church, noticed that the font was missing. He made inquiries, and ultimately

found the font at a neighbouring farm-house, doing duty as a cheese-press. It had been bought at a public sale of materials after the renovation of the church seventy years ago, and the purchaser, being of a commercial rather than an archæological turn of mind, had put it to practical uses.

We take the following very interesting note from the *Lancet* of August 24: "One of the most interesting exhibits at the Exhibition of Prehistoric Anthropology recently held at Strasburg was the mummy of a Greek physician of the imperial period discovered at Achmin, in Upper Egypt, by Dr. R. Forrer, the Swiss palæontologist. The mummy, which was in perfect preservation, belonged to one Paulos, surnamed Jatros, the healer. Wrapped in a *toğa clavata* of fine linen, adorned with bands and circular patches of purple, the body has not the familiar outlines of a mummy, but appears simply as a long parallelogram. Round the neck of the physician, who was bearded, was found a chaplet of flowers, and a ribbon of honour was wound about the feet. The choice of Alsace as a typical prehistoric centre is justified by the fact that this part of Europe is especially rich in remains of the Stone Age, of which the Heidenmauer, in the Vosges, with its string of so-called Druidic remains, is a unique example. The 'Collection Forrer' contains an exhaustive collection of Alsatian skulls, many of which are of the brachycephalic type peculiar to the men inhabiting Europe long prior to the Teutonic invasions. This type of skull is still common among the peasantry on the left bank of the Upper Rhine and in Switzerland, and abounds in extant charnel-houses. The Eggisheim skull, which is Alsatian, is of the same epoch, probably, as the Neanderthal and Spy skulls, or as the Galleyhill skull from Kent. The contention, therefore, that man first appeared on the earth's surface in Southern and Central Europe has much to support it. Dr. Forrer is to be congratulated on having gathered together a truly remarkable palæontographical collection, which ranges from skeletons found with weapons and pottery in tumuli to the rude wooden locks of a prehistoric type still used in Alsace-Lorraine farm-houses. The rapidly

delivered perambulatory lecture in which Dr. Forrer explained his collections on August 15 was of a type which, if instituted in our museums, would do much to explain the ideas of ethnologists to English students. All classes of the public, from soldiers of the line to artisans, were among the learned lecturer's hearers."



The Bath *Beacon* for September contains No. 114 of Mr. J. F. Meehan's series of

of Berry Narbor, near Ilfracombe. Alexander, born in 1756, was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) in 1778; he became a Bencher, Reader, and Treasurer, and was the author of many erudite historico-legal treatises, besides a curious *Essay on the Character of Henry V. when Prince of Wales*, which Mr. Meehan discusses at some length. Article and view are alike interesting. When Mr. Meehan has come to the end of his "Famous Buildings" and "Historic Houses," he



THE OLD BRIDGE, BATH.

(From a Print in the possession of Mr. J. F. Meehan.)

papers on "Famous Buildings of Bath and District," dealing with "The Luders Family," illustrated by a view of "The Old Bridge, Bath," which we are courteously allowed to reproduce, from an aquatint, No. 15, of a series of views of Bath, published in 1806 by John Claude Nattes. The two large houses across the bridge, on the right centre of the drawing, belonged to Mr. Alexander Luders, a son of a Chevalier von Luders of Hamburg, who had a distinguished diplomatic career in the eighteenth century, and who married in 1749, in London, an heiress of the ancient Devonshire family of Berry,

should give us a bibliographical iconography of the Western city.



While making antiquarian investigations at Ely recently, Mr. Cole Ambrose, of Stuntney Hall, made an interesting discovery of some Roman remains. In Isleham Fen he came upon the bed of an ancient river, and on the soft silt there appeared to be an impression of a large boat or ship's bottom. All around were scattered specimens of Roman pottery and of the beautiful but fragile Samian ware. Some fragments had the potter's name impressed upon them. There were also skulls

and bones of a small kind of cattle, which the ancient Britons had domesticated, but which sometimes became wild and got away to the forests. The skulls of deer and wild-boar were also numerous. Rude draining tiles were found, showing that at that period the fens were considerably higher than the surface of the river, which seemed to trend toward some Roman stations on the Ickneild way.



The curious little Roman Catholic chapel in Duke Street, which was established by the Sardinian Ambassador in 1648, and still goes by the name of the Royal Sardinian Chapel, is coming down. It is the mother church of that faith in the archdiocese of Westminster. The establishment of the Italian Church on Saffron Hill deprived it of one part of its congregation, and the Maiden Lane Church, which receives the strangers staying at the big Strand hotels, meant a further decrease; but the demolition of Claremarket and Drury Lane, and the dispersal of the Irish colonies there, had dealt the severest blow. Everything about it speaks of the penal times. From the street the character of the plain brick building, with its round-headed windows, could hardly be guessed, and it was not until recent years that an announcement was put up on its exterior. In the time of the penal laws against Roman Catholics it was exempt as an Ambassador's private chapel, and to it came secretly members of the faith from all over London. The Gordon rioters visited it in 1778, and sacked the church and the Ambassador's house, to which the belongings of many of the threatened people had been removed for safety. The organ and the altar-piece, said to have been painted by Spagnoletto, were burnt, and the building was so much injured that it had to be largely rebuilt.



As it stands to-day, the building has one of the most curious and interesting interiors among London churches. The little double-decked gallery is one of its quaintest features. On the Gospel side of the altar the lower gallery—formerly styled the "Quality Gallery"—has a semicircular pew, where the Ambassador sat to hear Mass. In the sanctuary still

hang the two old wooden lamps made to resemble the silver one carried off by the Gordon mob. Another relic of that time is the strong iron chamber hidden behind the altar, in which the Sacrament is kept, the priest opening the little door in it over the altar by a secret spring. Very little of the old glories of its Sardinian days remains except some beautiful vestments bearing the Sardinian arms. In 1902 some relics were discovered under the altar-stone, with a document which indicated that the stone had come from the old Abbey of Glastonbury.



In August, while excavating in the bed of the River Medina at Newport, Isle of Wight, in connexion with the extension of the town quay, the workmen discovered some distance from the shore an old bronze coin of the reign of Emperor Constantius I., in an excellent state of preservation. Many remains of large trees were also found submerged, one measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.



A correspondence has been going on in the *Standard* with regard to those parish churches which can exhibit the longest unbroken list of vicars or incumbents. The church at Eynesbury was mentioned as having "a possibly unbroken list of forty-two incumbents, from the year 1086 to the present time." The list of vicars of the parish church of Scarborough is said to be complete from the time of Richard I. Another correspondent remarked that "in Flitton parish church (Bedfordshire) there is a complete list of the names and dates on parchment, and framed, of all the vicars of this parish from the Norman Conquest to the late vicar." The Vicar of Dewchurch, Hereford, vouched for an unbroken list of thirty-three incumbents of his parish from 1066.



At Manchester Cathedral the beautiful and well-preserved brass, with a figure and inscription commemorative of Warden Huntington, who died in 1458, has been rescued from the darkness of the crypt, and reset in a new slab of Irish fossil, the whole being placed in the choir presbytery, near the altar steps. The original Purbeck slab, being badly broken, has been carefully repaired, and occupies its former place in the crypt.

In an estate near Pangbourne, Berkshire, which is being laid out for building, some three or four trenches have been found, roughly about 2 feet deep and between 10 and 20 feet long, cut out in the chalk and filled with loose stuff, in which were bones of animals and fragments of Roman pottery. The trenches are on the side of a hill, and it is hoped that further exploration may be rewarded by more finds.



In a letter to the *Times* of August 30, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, the President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, recalls the results of excavations conducted, in 1899-1900, at the site of the Cistercian Abbey of Hayles by himself and Canon Bazeley, and goes on to describe some results of further excavations which he has been conducting for the present owner (Hugh Andrews, Esq., of Toddington) for two seasons. To the plan Mr. Baddeley is able to add a "western porch or galilee—one of those closed porches familiar to students of Cistercian architecture in France, but which are (with exception of Fountains, Westminster, and Byland) absent in England.

"At Hayles this porch did not extend (as at Fountains) the full width of the west front. It stood in front of (so as to enclose) the main doorway, which latter was double, and was flanked by triple jamb-shafts of blue lias. Its interior width was 13 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 17 feet 6 inches. This structure, rising on stout walls with heavily buttressed angles, may have reached to the base of the west window; while adjoining it on the north side stood another structure, probably a priest's business room and stair, covering an area of 11 feet square. A particularly interesting find hereabouts (albeit not in site) has been portions of tiles with white slip designs, with figures of men and women on a circular disc, encircled with good Gothic inscription. These are by the same masterly hand made already familiar to us by the well-known Chertsey panels. In addition to this finer kind has likewise been almost completed the other sixteen-tile pattern (Chertsey), having on a checky ground a circular scroll enclosing a large quatrefoil with floriated cusps.

"Of the conventual buildings have now

been farther recovered the dimensions of the kitchen and pantry, the frater, warming-parlour, and subvault to dortour, as well as the walls for their entire length of the passage to the infirmary, the stair-angle (N.) and west wall of which last have been reached. There has also been in part opened up (rear of warming-parlour) the great culvert (or legendary underground passage), 3 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches deep, the lines of which will give us those of the rere dortours, both of the monks (W.) and lay brethren, east of the cellarer's building.

"Suffice it to state here that the frater, or refectory, was shorter than that of Beaulieu, the mother house of Hayles, measuring but 116 feet by 29 feet. It was timber-roofed, and appears to have been extensively rebuilt in the fifteenth century after a fire. At the southern end, lit by lancet windows, E.E. mouldings and caps and lias shafts occurred. The pulpit has entirely vanished, though the writer thinks portions of its panels (shallow-arcaded) may be recognized in a neighbouring garden. . . . Among objects found have been the half of the crossbar of a fourteenth-century 'gypcière' of bronze inlaid with silver (niello), identification of which the writer owes to Mr. Dalton, of the British Museum, through the courtesy of Mr. C. H. Read. A complete bronze candlestick has been dated for me by my friend Mr. A. Hartshorne to *circa* 1480."



The members of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries made an excursion on September 11 to Norham Castle and Ladykirk. At the castle the visitors were received by Sir Hubert Jerningham, who gave an interesting historical address. A distinctive feature of the place, he said, was the fact that it had never been a residence. It had never belonged, like Alnwick, Raby, and other places of that kind, to private individuals who made a fortress of their own house. That was a very important consideration to remember when looking at the place. It was the desire of William the Conqueror that at that place, at Wark, and generally on the Borders, military fortresses should be erected to protect the country against the incursions of the Scots. There were two main fords, one at Norham, well known and much used

by the monks, who founded Lindisfarne, and the other at Wark. The position of Norham Castle was a somewhat remarkable one. Turner, in his painting in the National Gallery, had a conception of what it must have been in former days, standing high from the river. Bishop Flambard, who was a very military Bishop, in 1029 carried out the plans which William the Conqueror and his son had confided to him, and then Bishop Pudsey considered it was not big enough, and enlarged it. The second point he would draw their attention to was that the castle was not a ruin of last century or the century before. It had been in ruins since 1603. The day Queen Elizabeth died Sir Robert Carey was dispatched to announce to James VI. of Scotland that he was James I. of England. He did that journey to Scotland in two days, and only halted at Norham Castle. King James gave Sir Robert Carey the castle, and he sold it to the Lords of Dunbar, whose family still had a residence near. It was an incident, trivial in itself, that occurred there which ultimately had a glorious ending in the union of England and Scotland. An affray between Scotsmen, who had crossed the Tweed to plunder, and a number of soldiers from Norham Castle occurred in the village. Communications between the Kings of England and Scotland followed, with the result that an embassy was sent to King Henry VII. on the part of James IV. to ask the hand of Margaret Tudor. The request was granted, and the union resulted in the ultimate union of the two kingdoms.

The Venice correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing under date September 9, reports that during some excavations in the Piazza della Consolazione at Rome in the previous week a marble statue of the second or third century, representing a female figure carrying two fowls and a basket of fruit, was discovered. The statue is stated to be of considerable value. Beneath the plaster on the walls of the Villa Pandolfini, near Florence, there has just come to light a beautiful frieze, the work of Andrea del Castagno. The design consists of boys bearing ribbons and festoons of laurel in their joyous course along the walls, and the

discovery completes the specimens of the artist's skill which were removed from the Villa to Florence some fifty years ago. The present proprietor of the Villa has presented the newly found fragments of decoration to the State, so that they may be added to the others.

The September number of the official *Bollettino d'Arte* contains an account of the Italian Archæological Mission in Crete during the season just over. After describing the lamps and vases found in the palace at Phaistos, the report proceeds to narrate the discovery of the ancient temple at Prinia. The fragments of the frieze represent the evolutions of a body of Amazons armed with lances and shields, while the statue of an enthroned goddess recalls the oldest specimens of archaic Greek art.

The *Times* of September 14 had a long account of a recently discovered dene-hole at Gravesend, which takes the unusual form of a twin-chamber cavern. The writer mentioned the three purposes which have been suggested as possibly explanatory of the origin of these dene-holes—(1) as draw-wells for the extraction of chalk for manure; (2) as hiding-holes in time of peril and surprise; and (3) as underground store-houses for grain—and he went on to remark: "The Gravesend dene-hole is valuable from two points of view. In the first place, it is a twin-chamber cavern, a form rarely if ever met with; secondly, the evidence of its situation and the manner in which the shaft had fallen in, together with the fact that there is no reference to its existence in any of the ancient historical authorities of the county, all point to its having been unopened for many centuries. Probably it is more nearly in the state in which its architects left it than any other specimen in Kent or Essex. Unfortunately its use is required for another purpose, and it will be impossible to collect more evidence from it. The story of its discovery is sufficiently curious. A workman was sinking a shaft in connexion with some building operations. While working at a depth of more than 50 feet from the surface, what he believed was the solid earth fell away beneath him and precipitated him

into the cave. Fortunately he was only unpleasantly surprised." The article described the position of the excavation, well hidden from the river, "the chief point of attack even in early times," and gave a detailed account of the entrances to and construction of the twin-chambers. From the details given the granary theory would appear to be the most applicable in this case.

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"Mr. M. B. Cotsworth, F.G.S., of York," says the *Yorkshire Daily Post* of September 16, "has made an interesting find in the boulder-clay cliffs at Filey. Whilst passing with his son, he noticed a green stone projecting about 3 inches from the clay, and about 4 feet 6 inches above the sand. The stone had a curious ridge, on the edge of which clear evidence appeared of human workmanship. On pulling the stone out from the clay, the other side of the ridge revealed a corresponding clear artificial cut, which, it is presumed, was intended to be used as a thong-ridge, by which the weapon could be lashed to a handle to make it more effective. This is said to be a very much earlier form of weapon than the axe-heads made at much later dates, with holes pierced through them for the insertion of handles. As the position of the weapon in the unbroken clay showed that it had nearly 80 feet of the boulder clay deposited upon it, it must be very many thousands of years old, and have been swept down by the glacier which passed over most of Yorkshire during the Ice Age."

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The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club are proposing to elucidate with the spade, if possible, some of the problems in regard to the great Roman amphitheatre known as Maumbury Rings, near Dorchester. A committee has been formed, and conditional consents have been obtained from the Duchy of Cornwall, the landlords, and the Corporation of Dorchester, the lessees of the amphitheatre, to digging being done under expert supervision. The committee met on September 10, and, after mature consideration, decided to invite Mr. Chalkley Gould and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (secretary of the Society of Antiquaries) to come to Dorchester to inspect the amphitheatre,

and give the committee the benefit of their counsel; and preparatory thereto they decided also to ask Mr. Feacey, architect, of Dorchester, kindly to make a large-scale contoured plan of the earthwork.

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At Crowland Abbey, in the Lincolnshire Fens, the old custom of ringing the curfew bell at eight o'clock each evening has been revived. The bell was rung every night for many centuries at Crowland Abbey, but the custom ceased thirty years ago. The new Rector of the abbey now states that too many old customs are unfortunately allowed to lapse and die out, and with a view of preserving old links with the past he is having the curfew bell rung again. It may be noticed, in passing, that the curfew and the angelus are often confused.

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"The work of clearing away the whole of the modern buildings which had been placed in the ruins of Newport Castle," says the *Western Mail* of August 28, is going on steadily. "It has already been in hand about twelve months, but there is yet a good deal to do before all of it is cleared so as to lay bare the original walls of the castle and allow the owners to decide what use the structure may hereafter be put to. A good deal of the place belongs to Lord Tredegar, but the Corporation has an interest in the ivy-mantled south-eastern tower, which is, apparently, the least touched by the hand of Time, the fortunes of war, and modern vandalism. In some places the old walls had been covered with soil to a depth of about 12 feet by those who had successively used the place for commercial purposes during the last sixty or eighty years. Its last commercial use was as a brewery.

"This soil has in some cases been quite cleared away, and the original walls laid bare. They are noble old walls, 5 to 6 feet thick. In some parts puddle had been used in the foundations. The original walls of the old chapel in the central tower and the well-preserved decorated ceiling have been laid bare. In the course of modernizing this interesting place the large altar window had been bricked up.

"So far no trace has been found of the legendary secret passage from the river front

through the castle to Caerleon. There is, however, evidence that a waterway to within some portions of the castle existed.

“The work which has been done has brought no ‘finds’ to light. But Lord Tredegar is having a very thorough and a very careful work carried out with a view to future adaptation—possibly restoration.”



The excavation of the large tumulus at Wick, in Stoke Courcy Parish, Somerset, which was commenced last April by the Somerset Archæological Society and the Viking Club, has, during the past fortnight, been brought to a successful conclusion. The formation of the barrow, which has, we believe, not been included in the “Victoria County History” list, though marked on the Ordnance Map, has proved to be, as anticipated last April, unique in England, if not in Europe, so far as can be ascertained from published records. The whole structure consisted of a mound of compactly piled local stone and earth of an average diameter of 90 feet, and height of 9 feet. Within this was found a circular wall, well built of slabs of lias, enclosing a space 27 feet in diameter, with an average height of 3 feet 6 inches. This space was filled in with compact earth and stones, and rested on an apparently natural bed of clay overlying the lias rock. At about the level of the top of this wall, and within its circumference, were found three contracted interments of the Early Bronze Age, each accompanied by typical earthenware drinking-vessels, and in two cases by well-made flint implements. Of a central interment, which should have been found on the clay floor surrounded by the wall, no traces were found beyond scattered bones; but its absence was fully compensated for by the interesting, and hitherto unrecorded discovery that the disturbance had been due to the Romans, who had left an unmistakable record of their presence in a typical fragment of pottery and a coin of a later Emperor. Their excavation, although it had entirely missed the three interments already mentioned, had evidently disturbed others, the bones from which were found heaped together at no great distance from the surface of the tumulus, and below a depression, which had been noted from the first as possibly due to previous exploration. Any

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interment which these ancient explorers found would probably be of the same type as those now disclosed. It is evident that the work has been carried out on the most scientific lines as regard care and thorough recording of each step of the operations, and we understand that the relics found are now to be seen in Taunton Castle Museum, where they will find their permanent resting-place. The fact that so far only five drinking-cups of the Early Bronze Age have been found in the county, all of which are now in the museum, renders the result of the work a valuable acquisition to the collection, and to the history of Somerset. A full report will be published in the Transactions of both societies, and also issued to subscribers to the excavation fund in pamphlet form. Many illustrations are promised. The excavations were carried out under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray, who was ably assisted by the Rev. C. W. Whistler (a local secretary of the Somerset Archæological Society) and Mr. Albany F. Major (editor to the Viking Club). Applications for the report should be sent to Mr. Gray, at Taunton Castle, Somerset.



Notes on West Sussex Churches.

BY H. J. DANIELL.

God gives all men all earth to love;
 But, since man's heart is small,
 Ordains for each one spot shall prove
 Beloved over all.
 Each to his choice, and I rejoice
 The lot has fallen to me
 In a fair ground—in a fair ground—
 Yea, Sussex, by the sea!
 KIPLING.



SUSSEX, although the last of the seven kingdoms to embrace Christianity, nevertheless, in 680, at the instigation of St. Wilfrid, gave up the old heathen faith, and soon many small Saxon churches sprang up throughout the county. Of these few now remain but, in West Sussex traces can be found of them in the present edifices at Bosham and West-hampnett. The majority of West Sussex

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churches were built at different periods, and in different styles, the Early English, perhaps, predominating. One, Mid-Lavant, dates only from the Restoration, though there was an earlier edifice on the same site. None of these churches are of any great size or of peculiar beauty of architecture, save those of Bosham, Boxgrove, Clymping, and Arundel, and of the three former of these it has been said: "Bosham for antiquity; Boxgrove for beauty; Clymping for perfection."

The churches mentioned in this article are all in the Diocese of Chichester; three of them—Boxgrove, or as it was anciently called, Boxgrave, Tortington, and Easebourne—were attached to priories, and one, Arundel, was a collegiate church. The last-mentioned is now divided into two parts, half being used as the parish church, half as the Fitzalan Chapel, the burying-place of the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Of the three churches compared above, Bosham was the place where St. Wilfrid first preached the Christian faith to the rude seafaring South Saxons, and here, on the site of the old Roman basilica, he built the first Christian church in Sussex. Soon after the coming of Wilfrid, a small monastery was founded at, Bosham and presided over by one Dicul, an Irish monk, and concerning this monastery a pretty tradition is still rife. It chanced that the Danes made one of their frequent raids on the southern coast, and coming to Bosham, sacked and burnt the monastery there, and carried off the great church bell; but as they were escaping with their ill-gotten gains, two Saxon ships came in pursuit. The Danes found that to lighten their ships they would have to leave the bell, so they threw it overboard, and there at the bottom of Bosham Harbour it lies to this day, and the country people say that when the neighbouring church bells are ringing, Bosham bell can be heard to sound, too, beneath the waves.

Although to-day Boxgrove Church, dedicated to the Virgin and Saint Blase, is only the chancel of the old Priory Church, which in its time must have been one of the most majestic places of worship in the county, yet it is a fine building well worth a visit if only to see the painted roof, which dates from the time of Henry VIII., and the De la Warr

sacellum or chantry, which stands on the south side of the present chancel. This chantry was erected in the year 1532, is ornamented with several coats-of-arms, and is inscribed, "of y^r charite pray for y^e souls of Thomas La Ware, and Elyzabeth hys Wyf." There are six tombs without inscriptions, two of which are supposed to be those of Thomas de Poynings (died 1429), and Phillippa, Countess of Arundel, his wife.

Clymping Church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1253. The Norman tower has recesses for the ends of a drawbridge, which seems to point to its having been erected with an eye to defensive purposes.

One of the most interesting objects in the interior is the old chest with a slit for Peter's Pence. These old chests are fairly common in West Sussex, but the Clymping example is one of the best in the neighbourhood.

Perhaps it may not be generally known that the Primate Becket, when cited before the Council of Northampton in 1164, was summoned to appear, not as a peer of the realm, but for refusing to pay certain fees which were due from his Manor of Pagham, a village situated a couple of miles west of Bognor. The Archbishop's secretary, Herbert de Boseham, is buried in the Church of Bosham.

The Bishops of Chichester had several very fertile and productive manors in this neighbourhood, and, from the following edict, which was put forth by Bishop Rede in 1407, we may gather that they were pretty extensively poached. The edict runs as follows:

Whereas it has come to our ears through trust-worthy sources that certain sons of damnation, whose names and persons are unknown, seduced by a devilish spirit and abandoning the fear of God, hunted in our park at Selsey with hounds, nets, arrows, and other instruments, on the night of January 31st; broke down the fences of the park, and dared to chase, slay, and carry away deer and other wild animals therein; all and singular such persons are adjudged to have incurred the greater excommunication, to be pronounced upon them in every church in the deanery with upraised cross, bells ringing, and candles lighted.

This seems to be an awful punishment for such an offence as poaching, but, as the author of the work* from which it is taken

* *Memorials of the See of Chichester* (Stephens).

points out, Church lands were regarded as sacred, and game was preserved for food quite as much as for sport. But to turn to the interiors of these Sussex churches.

Brasses, so common in most counties, are comparatively rare in West Sussex, the majority of those which now exist being plates of the seventeenth and late sixteenth centuries. There are examples at Fittleworth, Tillington, and Petworth, some matrices at Singleton, and a very good set, we believe, at Stopham, where the Barttelot family have resided since the fifteenth century; but when the writer visited Stopham Church it was late in the afternoon and the stained glass windows made the building too dark to distinguish objects clearly. In Tortington Church there is an interesting brass, the inscription on which we venture to give in full :

Behold and see a friend most deare
The Lorde hath taken him away
Amend your lives whilst you be here
For flesh and blood must nedes decay

Roger Gratwik, Lorde of the mannor of Tortington Cheynesse, and patrone of this Church. Ended this mortall life y^e xxv day of July 1596.

Made by William Gratwik of Eastmallinge in Kent, his executor.

Although poor in brasses, yet West Sussex is rich in frescoes, the examples at Cocking, Aldingbourne, Arundel, and Ford, all being in a good state of preservation.

The Cocking example represents the appearance of the angel to the shepherds at the Nativity. It dates from 1220. That at Aldingbourne is a St. Christopher, of later date, while at Arundel the painting is in the form of a wheel, but its meaning is doubtful.

At Ford the frescoes are supposed to date from the fifteenth century. The chief represents the Doom. On the left-hand side of the kingpost over the chancel arch are several figures, the chief being that of the Blessed Virgin; on the right-hand side is our Lord, and the devil hurling souls into the mouth of the pit with a pitchfork. On one side of the kingpost at the bottom, between the braces, are the figures of a man and a woman rising from their coffins; on the other side are two figures coming in boats, to illustrate the passage which occurs

in the Revelation—"and the sea gave up the dead which were in it."

At Ford, too, is an ancient altar slab, one of those, doubtless, which were removed by the orders of Edward VI., and in place of which the clergy were ordered "to set up a table in some convenient place of the chancel within every church or chapel to serve for the ministracion of the blessed Communion," an order which, to judge from the contest between Bishop Day of Chichester and the Lord Chancellor, we may presume the neighbouring clergy were very unwilling to obey. In fact, the Chancellor of the diocese, in 1551, received a letter from the authorities telling him that "their do yett remaine (in whomsoever the faulte may be) aulters standyng in sondraye churches withyn the diocese of Chichestre," and ordering him to carry out the decree.

Some of the Sussex bells are very ancient, with curious inscriptions. That at Barnham is inscribed "Ave Maria gratiæ plena." Two at Cocking and Easebourne are said to be taken from the old chapel of the castle of the Bohuns at Cowdray, near Midhurst. They are inscribed "Santa Anna ora pro nobis." Another Cocking bell is inscribed "Sancte Johannes ora pro nobis," while there is one at East Dean which bears "Hal Mari ful of Gras."

In Barnham Church there was a chantry founded by John le Taverner in 1409, but it was removed forty years later.

As regards the remaining features which we should expect to see in the churches, there are Easter sepulchres at Bepton and Cocking, and ancient stained glass is to be found at Fishbourne and Stopham. The glass at this place was the work of Roelandt, a Fleming, and was removed from the hall of the old manor-house. At Petworth, Racton, and Westhampnett are three curious tombs with figures, a cross between a perpendicular recessed tomb, and a seventeenth-century "desk-kneeler." They are to Sir John Dawtrey (1527), Gunter, and Richard Sackville respectively. The Gunters were a family which originally came from Gilleston in Wales, one member of which helped King Charles II. to escape from England after the Battle of Worcester. There are "desk-kneeler" monuments to another

Gunter at Racton, to Adrian Stoughton (1635) at West Stoke, and to Joan Browne (1584) at Midhurst, and a fine monument in Easebourne Church to the first Viscount Montagu (1592). He is represented kneeling at a desk on which rests his helmet, while his two wives' effigies lie recumbent below him. He was Chief Standard Bearer of England, a Knight of the Garter, and a Privy Councillor. According to his epitaph, "in the year 1553 was employed by Queen Mary in an honourable ambassage to Rome . . . which he performed to his great honour and commendation." He married first Lady Jane Ratcliffe, daughter of Robert, Earl of Sussex. His second wife was Magdalene Dacre.

About the year 1440 we find that two persons, Robert and William Pratt, of Ockley, were cited by the Bishop of Chichester to appear in the parish church of Aldingbourne, and there to answer to a charge of practising unlawful arts. They confessed, and had to "present themselves at the Church of Guildford in shirt and breeches only, each holding a wax candle weighing half a pound, to march in procession round the churchyard and church before service, and remain kneeling at the chancel steps until the offertory. At the offertory they were humbly to give up the wax lights to the priest. The same ceremony was to be gone through on two following Sundays in the parish churches of Dorking and Ockley."*

Aldingbourne was a manor of the Bishops of Chichester, of which the Primate claimed part. Here Bishop Bickley died in 1596, and the letters of the Bishop's steward, in 1220, contain many requests for foxhounds to stop the plague of foxes in Aldingbourne Manor.

In Aldingbourne Church there used to be a small cell in the roof, probably the dwelling of a chantry priest. In the churchyard, on one of the flat altar tombs, are the marks of picks made in the old smuggling days, when the "free-traders" found these hollow tombs excellent hiding-places for their cargoes.

Before leaving the subject of West Sussex churches we should mention one object of interest which hangs in Westbourne Church, on the extreme western boundary of the

* *Memorials of the See of Chichester.*

county. This is no less than a French tricolour taken by Captain Oldfield, Royal Marines, from a French battery at Cape Nicolaimole, in the island of San Domingo, April, 1794. Captain Oldfield afterwards died, a prisoner, of wounds received at the siege of Acre. Berthier, the French General, writing to Sir Sidney Smith and informing him of Oldfield's death, said of the latter: "He died among us, and carried to the grave the honour and esteem of the French army."

The descendants of this gallant officer still own an ancient house in the neighbourhood of Westbourne.



A Note on Lead Coffins.

BY LAWRENCE WEAVER, F.S.A.



LEAD coffins are not a wildly attractive subject, but they have their own place in the history of decoration as well as of leadwork.

The example now illustrated from the Maidstone Museum was found in 1869 at Milton-next-Sittingbourne, and is highly characteristic of Romano-British work. The



SOUTHOVER CHURCH, LEWES.

cross ornaments were made by pressing into the sand bed, before the lead sheet was cast, turned wooden rods of bead and reel design.

The same rod treatment, and also the rings, occur on Romano-British ossuaries and coffins at the British Museum, the latter now unfortunately in the basement, and inaccessible for inspection.



ROMANO-BRITISH COFFIN, MAIDSTONE MUSEUM.



SIR HENRY SYDNEY'S HEART-CASE.

The coffin of William de Warenne, at Southover Church, Lewes, is one of the simplest of the mediæval types, and in general treatment is more akin to the Roman coffins than to the examples with elaborate tracery that exist (but unhappily out of sight) at the Temple Church, London. In the latter some of the tracery panels are enclosed by rope-mouldings, always a favourite plumber's ornament. In many cases the pattern would simply be a rope pressed into the sand.

A similar network decorates the lead reliquary at St. Eanswith's Church, Folkestone, but in that case the lines are formed of dots instead of rope-moulding.

It is of interest to note that the lead-coffin makers of to-day sometimes scratch a network on their handiwork—a queer survival.

Lead is obviously an equally suitable material for a heart casket, and I illustrate a very interesting example which is in the British Museum.

On the lid is a spear-head enclosed by a garter, and engraved on the bowl are the words: "Here lith the Harte of Sir Henry Sydney. Anno Domini 1586."

I am indebted to J. H. Allchin, Esq., curator of the Museum, Maidstone, and to S. G. Hewlett, Esq., for kind permission to reproduce photographs.



An Old Shropshire Note-Book.

BY HENRIETTA M. AUDEN, F.R.HIST.SOC.

THERE has recently come into my hands an old note-book belonging, in 1689, to a certain Richard Wood, of the parish of Conover, Salop. He was, apparently, a prosperous farmer, living either in the village of Conover or at the outlying hamlet of Bourton, which was the home of several generations of the Wood family. He used the little book for some twenty years, and a second Richard Wood, perhaps his grandson, used it after him. There were three contemporary Richard Woods in the parish of Conover at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but the

owner of the pocket-book seems to have been the Richard who, we learn from the Conover registers, in 1668 married Dorothy Bowyer, and was the father of Roger (who died an infant), John, Elizabeth, Mary, Peter, Martha, and Beatrice. Dorothy, wife of Richard Wood, died in 1724, and Richard Wood in 1728. The second owner of the book was apparently the Richard Wood who died in 1749, when comparatively a young man, though taking a full share in all the business of the parish.

A still later member of the family used the brown leather note-book; for on one page are entered the names of the children of Benjamin Wood and his wife, Hannah Deakin, who were married in 1749. The entries seem to be made from memory, as the eldest daughter is there called Elizabeth, though she was baptized Beatrice; probably she was called Bet by her relations.

The first owner of the book was of an economical mind, and at one end he wrote business matters and at the other, apparently, words of songs. The first begins:

Over hills and high mountaines longe time
have I gone
And all downe by the fountains by my selfe
all a lone
Through bushes and briers being void of all
care
Through perills and dayngers for the love of
my dere;

and so on, for three or four verses, written as prose, with no stops, and capital letters where you least expect them. A page farther on is very carefully written:

Though time be fresh and green it soon doth
fade away
For the bird in June will change her tune
that sang so sweet in May:
Then make good use of time whilst you do
heare remaine
Lest you should cry, when you should dye
My time was spent in vaine.

Let us plant the urb of grace in all our harts
anew
And if we repent of time ill-spent, wee shall
neare taste of rue:
Rue is a bitter urb not pleasant to the taste
It fills the hart with greef and smart, whilst
pretious time doth wast.
Then make good use of time our God to
glorifi
Then shall we rest and our hopes be blest to
all eternity.

Over the leaf, much less carefully written and spelt, is part of an effusion not in modern taste, in which a young wife and old husband complain of one another. She says: "I could not see deformaté, his monné made me blinde"; and from what follows the old man had apparently got a bad bargain for his money. Sandwiched with these pages of rhyme are business entries:

"Mem. September y^e 30, 1695: Pd y^e Malisha (*i.e.*, Militia) money to John Oram, it came to 09s. 9d., and Mr. Owen for part, 04s. 00d."

"May y^e 8th, 1700: Mr. Brickdall put his mare in our ground." (Mr. Brickdall was Vicar of Conover from 1664 to 1705.) Then added in a different ink is: "and was taken out December y^e 16th, 1700." "May y^e 4th, 1702: Robert Brooks Heifers ware put in our ground; Rich. Ekin y^e same day. Richard Chidleys Heifer was put in y^e 10th of May; Evan Griffis horse was put in y^e 12th of May."

"May y^e 13th, 1703: Mr. Brickdall horse was put in our ground, and hee was taken out about a weeke before May, 1704."

Timothy Gaynam's heifer and Mr. Gwynn's mare also are noted as pastured in 1704; while on another page is a note of October 16, 1703, that Robert Browne put his oxen, and Richard Owen his mare, "in our ground."

There is a note also of another boarder: "Mr. Hosier's man Samuëll begun to be of our table, Dec. y^e 7th, 1701."

The other end of the book contains similar entries of man and beast:

"Mr. Thomas Adderly came to us to table, November y^e 12th, 1703."

"Mr. Smallmans horse came heere, November y^e 13th, 1703."

"Decemb^r y^e 1st, 1703: Received of Mr. Adderley 02*li.* 00s. 00d."

"March y^e 22, 1703: Received of Mr. Adderley 02*li.* 19s. 06d."

"Mr. John Spencer came to us to table February y^e 28, 1703."

"And Mrs. Spencer came March y^e 16th, 1703."

"Received in part May y^e 3, 1704, 04*li.* 00s. 00d."

"Mr. Ravenshaw and his Wife and 2 children came to us to table June y^e 26th, 1704."

In another hand:

"Rec^d to y^e 21 day of Aug^t, 1704, 4*li.* 0s. 0d. p^r. Richard Wood."

"Received to y^e 2nd day of Oct. 1704, of Mr. Ravenshaw 03-00-00."

"Novemb^r y^e 17th, 1704: Received of Mr. Ravenshaw two pound in full for y^e time that hee borded with us 02*li.* 00s. 00d. p^r. Richard Wood."

The Conover register tells us that on October 15, 1704, Alice, daughter of John and Alice Ravenshaw, was baptized at Conover. Perhaps this was one of the two children mentioned, or a little sister of theirs. These entries make the reader wonder if Richard Wood were of Bourton, where it does not seem likely that people would wish to board, or whether, like members of his family of a later day, he kept the village inn. He was evidently a man of substance, keeping men and maids; for several pages are devoted to the business end of the book to his accounts of their wages. The first one mentioned is Jane, who came in 1694, at 15s. the year, and had also a "pare of shoes." The next year the wages rose to 18s., and so each year till, in 1699, she was to have £1 6s. Then follows an entry of corn given to Will Jones, which seems to have been a form of wages, given quarterly. The first strike was 3s. 4d., the second 3s. 8d., the third and fourth each 4s. 3d. The next entries are:

"Mem^d. What Charlles hath of his wages for y^e yeare 97:

"Allowed his father to buy his throck and drawes 02s. 06d."

"Given his mother at Shrewbury 02s. 06d."

And similar entries for a page and a half, from which we learn that a pair of shoes cost 3s., a hat 1s. 6d., and stockings 1s. 3d. He had 3d. given him "to goe to y^e race," and 6d. given on "Sant Stevens day," which was all counted into his wages for 1699 of £1. Charles seems to have been succeeded by Robin, who had 10s. of his wages given him

at "St. Andrewes faire." (Condover Church is dedicated to St. Andrew, but there is now no tradition of a fair ever having been held there.)

Robin seems to have possessed an "Ante" in the place of parents, and his wage seem to have come to £1 os. 4½d., of which he had 4s. 1½d. given him at "Ester." "Ned" came on May 5, 1697, but there is no further record of him, and the page is filled up with the notes that "Will. Gewen put his sheep in our ground May ye 6th and they went away July ye 10th."

"Dec^r ye 20th:" Then reckoned with John Crowther for worke and there was due to him 07s. 00d., and ye draineing in ye poolles was unreconed for.*

(There are traces of old pools at Bourton, which are, perhaps, those referred to.)

Then come four pages of "what Jane hath had of her wages, reckoned with her for some things as we bought for her," from which we learn the price of a good many things. A straw hat cost 1s.; a "petycote and makeing," 3s. 6d.; a "mantue and making," 7s.; a "hancherchef and 2 a perns," 4s. 2d.; a "pare of bodeys," 2s. 6d. Shoes were a constant expense, and the leather and nails for mending them and her clogs were bought specially. As she grew older, more money was given out to her, and in 1700 she had 1s. "given to her to come to the Wakes," and the next year 6d. "given her when she went to the Shooe." (Shrewsbury Show was a great day in the eighteenth century.) The last item of expenditure for her was 6d. "given her to pay for a wheel," and then she passes out of the book after seven years' service.*

The next page is given to Will Farmer and his wages, in 1698: "Given him to by him to shirts 8s.;" "for a pare of cloth stockings 1s. 1d.;" "for a pare of gloves as he had of mee 1s.;" "Given him at Estear to goe home 6d.;" "Given to his mother to by him 2 shifts 6s." Will stayed till June, 1701, and there are two more pages of items given to him. He "fecthe his Mother a Load of Coles" in the summer of 1699, which accounted for 12s. He had 6d. to

* We hope she is not the Jane Cartwright whose illegitimate daughter by Thomas Wood, junior, was baptized at Condover in January, 1701-02.

"goe to ye race"; 1s. given him at St. Andrew's fair; 6d. given him to "goe to a Cocking"; 1d. paid him for "Sparrerbills"; and 2s. paid for a leather apron. He seems to have become a dandy before he left, for just before the entry of 6d. given him on Christmas Day is "Paid for cravats 2s. 4d." His wages were apparently £2 12s. a year.

Then come entries as to the wages of "Jack," in 1702, who had £1 a year, and of George Williams, who had £1 10s. in 1704. "Sam" came in 1701, and entries in another handwriting speak of 6d. "given him by my father," 2s. 6d. "given him by my sister," of 1s. 6d. charged "for keeping his sheep," and 1s. given to him on Hughlee Wakes Sunday. His year's wages were £2 17s. 6d. Rowland Jones came, in 1702, for £3, and in May, 1703, Thomas Floyd for £2 13s. Lewis Humphreys, in May, 1704, was cheaper still at £1 10s. Maid-servants seem to have been content with £1 6s., for "Mary" came May 11, 1702, "Dianah," May 8, 1703, and Jone Jones on May 10, 1704, each for that wage. Jone was given 6d. "by my sister Bett," and 10s. was paid for her to "David of the Mill." In 1703, the Condover registers mention David Jones and Jone his wife, so perhaps this was that couple. Jone, however, counted as a member of the Wood household, for 2d. is paid for her "Receiving the Sacrament," and the same is given for Lewis Humphreys in 1706. He had 6d. "given to him by my mother," and a good deal spent on his clothes. "Nell," in 1705, was, like Lewis, a less expensive servant, for her wages were 18s. Apparently she was one of two maids, for Elizabeth Marson came on May 8, 1704, for £1 16s., and remained till May 10, 1706, when she was succeeded by "Mary." The 2d. for her as a communicant was duly paid, so she was probably older than some of her predecessors. She seems to have died in 1709, and have been buried at Condover on June 5 of that year.

Interspersed with these accounts are various reckonings, such as :

"Sep. 26th (99): Thomas Betchcott had a stricke of Corne we sold then at 04s. 03d., and I payd 2 quarters pole money for him, 02s. 00d. July, he had a pound of hops,

01s. 01d. For another strike of Corne,
02s. 06d."

"Mr. Bayley put his mare in our ground
Aprill y^e 28th, 1704, and she went away
May y^e 31."

"May 2, 1703: Reckoned with y^e Smyth,
and hee owes mee 03s. 00d.

"Lent him more, 01s. 06d.

"For milk, 02s. 02½d.

"Nov. 7, 1703: Reckoned with the Smith
till that time and hee owes me 03s. 02d.

"July 9: Reconed wth y^e Smyth till May
last for keeping y^e Cow and y^e work, and I
owe him 06s. 00d."

Then come more entries of pasturage of
animals: Thomas Tecko's cow, Thomas
Gosnell's cow and bull, and William Archer's
sheep in 1701; John Bishop's horse in 1705,
and a note of the purchase on June 13,
1704, of "4 weathers and a tupe" from John
Crowther for £1 1s. 6d., with sixpence given
in earnest. Other reckonings with the smith
show that in 1699 corn was 4s. 9d. and 5s. 2d.
the strike, the highest price mentioned in
the book.

These notes are the last in the writing of
its first owner, and then we come to that of
another Richard Wood, who, as Petty Con-
stable, makes a rough copy of his present-
ment to the Assizes of July 25, 1735, for the
township of Bourton: "As to the Charge
Given, I have Not Anything to present to
y^e Best of My Knowledge." He also
makes returns of the "Vagrant Money"
levied on the parishes of Conover and
Pulverbatch in 1723-24, and writes them in
the middle of the book after some similar
accounts, entered by its first owner, of "the
County Bridge Money assessed on the two
parishes in April, 1700," and a long list of
"y^e pound rate of Conover," which gives
the name of Richard Wood as assessed at
£23. There are few persons assessed at
over £20. Roger Owen, Esq., heads the
list with £80, and payments for other land,
and after him the chief men were William
Hodges, £38; Richard Wood, £23; Robert
Minshaw, £28; Nathaniell Edgley, £23;
Samuell Daker, £28; Mr. Brickdall, £20;
Mr. Owen, for tyth, £20; and John Oram,
£25. There are two other Woods on the
list: John Wood, £9, and Charles Wood,

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£1. The outlying hamlets do not seem to
be included in the assessment.

The second Richard Wood collected re-
ceipts, and there are several jotted down on
odd pages. "John Ravenshaw's receipt for
Black ink" reads strangely in days of penny
bottles, but was probably good, though we
have doubts as to his red ink, which had
white lead in it.

The following is a specimen of the fariery
receipts:

"A receipt for A Beast y^t is Bound In
the Body: Take A handfull of Tobacko,
Dry it well and Rub it to Dust, and 2 Quarts
of New Barme, 2 penyworth of Salet Oyle
and 2 New Laid Eggs Shells, and some
doule from under a Ducks Whinge Chopt
very small. Mix all Theses together and
give it y^e Beast and Walk y^e Beast About
After, and with Gods Blessing it will doe."

He also had an ear for rhyme, and care-
fully copied "Parson John Hodges Verses,"
though we have no clue as to who that
parson was, though Thomas Hodges, Vicar
of Bromfield, took a wedding in Conover
Church in 1779, and George Hodges, Rector
of Wolstaston, and Rector of Wentnor, was
buried in 1780 at Conover.

Wisdom descends from ye bright orbe above
To teach her Children how to live in Love.
Who waits for others' shooes it is well known
Had need to keep a Cobbler of his own.
Who gives thee learning acts a nobler deed
Then he that doth thy Body cloth and feed.
Well to consider how ill husbands fair
Would make a man bad husbandry forsware.
When freinds wee need not then our freinds abound
But when we want freinds then few freinds are
found.
Why should the drunkard strive his acts to smother
Drink runs but from one Hogshead to another.
Women, Wine, Cards and dice with hawks and
hounds
Reduce men's vast estates to lesser bounds.
When I a searvant had, I had one then
When two I had, but half a one, and when
I had three, I had none at all, thus was I searved
by 1, 2, 3 and all.
When lands and freinds are gone and wealth takes
whing
Then learning's prized then learning's a brave
thing.
Where beauty, virtue and true grace do meett
The harmony is admirable sweett.
When Reason Will and power all comply
With heavenly Wisdom, there are harmony.

3 B

The verses can hardly rank as poetry, but their sentiments are irreproachable, and with them we say farewell to our study of the old book.

Condover,
September, 1907.



Some Books of Value in their Day.

BY THE REV. W. C. GREEN, M.A., RECTOR OF
HEPWORTH, DISS.

FEW value old books nowadays; booksellers will hardly offer waste-paper price for them. But of a few on my shelves, which had their value in their day, and may still be of interest to some, it seems worth while to set down a few facts.

1. SERVIUS'S VIRGIL.

Every scholar is familiar with the name of Servius as a commentator on Virgil. Servius, a grammarian, lived about the beginning of the fifth century. Doubtless his commentary rested on the labours of earlier annotators; it was also much changed and interpolated by the transcribers of the Middle Ages. But, as it stands, it contains much that is valuable, and ranks as the most important of the Latin Scholia. The text was improved and purified by R. Stephanus (Estienne) in his edition, Paris, fol., 1532.

This book I possess: a book beautifully printed, pleasant to read in, of paper not dazzling or shiny (as the manner of this age is). It is complete from cover to cover.

On the title-page is the well-known tree of R. Stephanus's editions, with the motto *Noli altum sapere, sed time*. The verses bearing the name of Octavius Augustus follow; but no one thinks them to be written by the Emperor Augustus. Then comes a life of Virgil, attributed to Ælius Donatus, the grammarian, but some think it was by a Tiberius Donatus.

Of the body of the work the arrangement is this: A paragraph of the poet's lines is printed—about ten; then the commentary on these, and so throughout. In the margin are capital letters (from A to H in each page) for convenient reference. There are 707 pages to the end of the *Æneid*. Then follows an index of the things explained. And another title-page introduces "Corrections and Varieties of Readings," by Joannes Pierius Valerianus. These were printed 1529. To them is prefixed a dedication to Julius of the Mediccan family, with much praise of that family as patrons of learning. And at the end is a short letter to a friend, Janus Parrhasius, dated June 19, 1521. After an index to these notes the date of printing is again given—October, 1529.

There is nothing on any fly-leaf to show the earlier possessors of the book, but there are three names in it that are of interest to me. There is a book-plate with shield and arms, and the name Edward Craven Hawtrey, our well-known Eton Headmaster; and facing it a book-plate with shield and arms, and Rev. Edmund Maturin. On the reverse of this leaf is written *Payne*, and lower down E. C. Hawtrey, 1815, in the same handwriting, which is not Dr. Hawtrey's. E. R. Payne was a Kingsman who became Rector of this parish (Hepworth) in 1819. Maturin was also a Kingsman, and held a King's College living till 1869. I think it probable that Payne was the first possessor, then Maturin, from whom, by gift or purchase, it came to Hawtrey. It was sold in a book-sale at Liverpool about 1860: one of my colleagues at the College bought it for a mere nothing, and gave it to me.

Thus it has successively belonged to four Etonians and Kingsmen. Payne was twelve years senior to Hawtrey; Maturin a few years younger.

2. BENTLEY'S HORACE.

Mine is the Amsterdam edition, 1713, 4to. The first edition was at Cambridge, 1711.

It is dedicated *Roberto Harleio, Baroni de Wigmore, Comiti Oxonii*.

Bentley in his preface to the reader states the principles that guided him in his emendations, and foretells their final acceptance by

all good scholars. Time has hardly fulfilled this prophecy; but Bentley was a genius from whose notes we learn much, even when we disagree with his conclusion.

No trace appears of its previous possessors. My father gave it to me while a boy at Eton.

3. BENTLEY'S "DISSERTATION ON THE EPISTLES OF PHALARIS."

This edition is one of 1817; the original one was published in 1699. I suppose no one now doubts the spuriousness of the Epistles; yet they were long admired as genuine. Boyle, with all the learning of Oxford, stood against Bentley; so did the wit and satire of Swift and Atterbury. Bentley's work is, indeed, a storehouse of learning.

4. "TACITUS IN ITALIAN," BY GIORGIO DATI OF FLORENCE; PRINTED IN VENICE BY BERNARDO GIUNTI, 1589.

On the title-page is a name which I cannot make out: one word looks like *Mezzofulce*. On a blank page at the end is *nella Catedrale d Terracina, 1707*, and then *Templum hoc Apollinis Sollio (?) architectus fecit*; then what looks like *di Monsr. Oldin*, and, in another hand, *Ex libris Clî Hyeronimi*.

Of the translation I have read but little. The late G. Waring, of Oxford, from whom it came to me, thought it very good. Annals and Histories are numbered consecutively as Annals up to Book XX.

It is prefaced by a letter from Bernardo Giunti to Cardinal Francesco Moresini.

5. "SCAPULÆ LEXICON" (folio): London, Harper, 1537.

A work of wonderful learning, and useful even now to anyone who wishes to see all derivatives grouped under their Greek original. John Scapula puts it thus in an introductory couplet:

Hic voci sedes defertur prima parenti,
Quam certo soboles ordine subsequitur.

No name of a possessor appears in this book, but marginal notes throughout prove learning and wide reading in some one who owned it long ago.

6. "EMBASSY TO THE GREAT CHAM OF TARTARY, OR EMPEROR OF CHINA" ("Beschryving von t' Gesandschap der Nederlandsche oost-Indische Compagnie aan den Grooten Tartarischen Cham, nu Keyzer von China"). A Dutch book.

A long title-page on the next leaf enumerates the varied contents of the book. The writer was Joan Nieuhof. It was printed at Antwerp for the Jesuit Society, 1666. The actual expedition lasted twenty-two months out from Batavia and back. The embassy reached Peking, and were received by the Emperor. Much detail is given of Court ceremonies, dresses, and customs. Then follow chapters on matters of Chinese history, on the several provinces, on the Government, letters, writing, manufactures, religion, temples; on natural produce; on the Tartar invasion. Several chapters are occupied with an account of the first preaching of Christianity in China.

The whole is abundantly illustrated by most curious plates, good of their kind, from drawings taken on the spot. Of these there are more than 150.

The book came to me from the widow of an uncle; to him probably from a Mrs. Van Hagen, a friend of my father's in early life.

7. "HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES RAINETTES, DES GRENOUILLES, ET DES CRAPAUDS."

This book was bought by my father at the sale of Provost Goodall's books in 1840, and with it another French book, Donovan's *History of some Rare Birds*. What the merits of these books may be as natural history I cannot pronounce; their illustrations made them very attractive to us children in those early days. The "Frog Book," as we called it, much amused us. The plates are very curious; they appear to me well done.

But one most noticeable thing about the book is on the title-page. It was printed in Paris "An XI." This date reminds us how France for a while supplanted *anno Domini* by a new origin of years: 1803 was the actual date of the book.

At the beginning are some particulars about Daudin and his other works in a

beautiful, clear, print-like writing by Dr. Goodall. Provost Goodall took much interest in some branches of natural history, especially conchology.

Donovan's *Birds* passed to my elder brother.

8. LUCRETIVS. 9. JUVENAL AND PERSIUS.

These two books were the "leaving books" given to upper boys leaving Eton by Keate and by Hawtrey. The Lucretius has this inscription: "Edward Green dedit Dr. Keate, S.T.P., March, 1823." But this is in my father's handwriting. E. Green was my youngest uncle, a pupil in my father's house during his Eton schooldays. As a text this Lucretius, of course, has no value after the labours of Lachmann and Munro. But it is a beautifully printed book, a square and not very thick folio, bound strongly and well.

Hawtrey's "leaving book" is in binding more ornate—morocco—each page red-bordered, the edges gilt. The date is showed by *Excudebat Carolus Whittingham*, 1845. In clearness of print Keate's book bears the palm, but both are excellent. The inscription (printed) is: "Gulielmo Carolo Green ab Etona discedenti bona omnia et fausta ominatus d. d. E. C. Hawtrey, Magister Informator, A.D. MDCCCLII," my name being written in by himself.

10. TASSO'S "JERUSALEM DELIVERED."

A beautifully bound copy in one largish volume. This is also from Dr. Hawtrey, a gift given to me just before my marriage.

Written in it is: "Gulielmo Green hunc librum e bibliothecæ suæ reliquiis veteris cum patre ipsius amicitie qualecunque *μημώσνον*, ipsi quoque bona omnia et fausta nuptiisque felicibus ominatus, D. D., E. C. H. Coll: Etonens: Præpos: A.S., CIO. DCCCLVIII."

Hawtrey sold a good many books when he moved into the Lodge as Provost in 1853.

11. "SCHERZI METRICI."

This book, though very small, I prize, as coming from my dear old head master. It was printed 1835, not published, but presented "a quei pochi amici cui piacque measse aliquid putare nugas." It contains

some excellent versions from Greek, Latin, and English into Italian and German.

Dr. Hawtrey gave this book to my wife when we were at Eton in 1859, inscribed "Dall' autore."

12. "THE WORKS OF JACOB BEHMEN."

This curious book contains: (1) The Threefold Life of Man; (2) The Answers to Forty Questions concerning the Soul; (3) The Treatise of the Incarnation, in three parts; (4) The Clavis, or an explanation of some principal points and expressions in his writings. With figures, illustrating his principles, left by the Rev. William Law, M.A.

This edition of "the Teutonic Theosopher" was printed in London for Joseph Richardson, 1763. What is the history of its translation into English I do not know. The answers to the Forty Questions were sent to his friend Dr. Balthazar Walter, who visited Behmen in 1620; a letter written to Walter by Behmen attests this. "When they were first printed in English they were presented to King Charles I.," who sent expressions of admiration at the work. "The publisher, in English, seemed to say of the author that he was no scholar, and, if he was not, he believed that the Holy Ghost was now in men; but if he was a scholar, it was one of the best inventions that ever he read." Jacob Behmen was born 1575; died 1624.

I have not read much of Behmen, nor do I presume to say that I understand him, but of his earnest devoutness one cannot doubt. The book, newly and strongly bound in one volume, was given to my wife by an American gentleman in 1855.

13. DR. BUSBY'S GREEK GRAMMAR.

I will end my list with this very small book, edited after Busby's death by H. Stevenson, master of Retford School, in 1716. Of no great value now, it recalls a celebrated head master. In the account of Sir Roger de Coverley at Westminster Abbey, we read: "As we stood before Busby's tomb, the knight uttered himself again after the same manner: "Dr. Busby! a very great man! He whipped my grandfather: a very great man! I should have

gone to him myself if I had not been a blockhead : a very great man !”

I could wish that some of these books should pass to appreciative owners and readers ; but whether there be many such left in this hurrying age is doubtful.



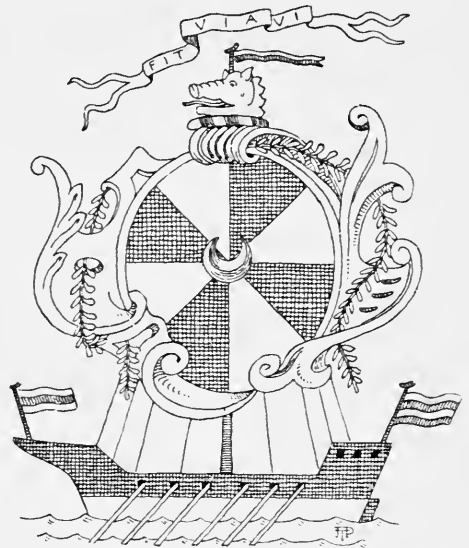
The Arms on China of Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

IT is well known to collectors that a large proportion of the china which is decorated with armorial bearings was specially manufactured for its owners in the East ; and that not only were the shapes of the pieces adapted to European requirements, but the decorations themselves were imitated from those in vogue in England at the same date. Thus, much of the so-called Lowestoft ware is of Oriental manufacture ; and the imitation is so exact that only an examination of the paste discloses this to be the fact. Whether drawings were made of the designs required, or actual pieces of decorated ware were sent out to be copied, is uncertain ; but we may be sure that, in the case of armorial bearings, drawings, more or less accurate, had to be sent out. Thus the mistakes which are frequently to be observed in such work may be due to one of two causes : first, to the blunders of the original draughtsman, who might have been unused to the niceties of heraldic delineation ; and, second, to the Eastern decorator, to whom such work would be altogether strange, and who might unwittingly alter or modify essential features of the bearings. The arms, of which we give a drawing, may be taken as a fair example of such errors. They are the arms which are displayed on some china made for Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill, in all probability, between the years 1785 and 1789.

This Sir Archibald was a man of considerable mark during the latter half of the

eighteenth century. His father, Sir James Campbell, was descended from one of the Campbells of Craignish, known as Chearlach Mor, who, having killed one Gillis of Glenmore and wounded his own cousin, had been compelled to fly to the Highlands, and had settled in the country of Breadalbane. Sir James, who was born in 1706 and died in 1760, was Commissary of the Western Isles, and left three sons : James, the eldest, from whom are descended the present family of Campbell of Inverneill and Ross ; Archibald, the second son ; and Duncan, the third. The history of Archibald, the second son, is briefly this : He was born in 1739, and died,



and was buried at Poets' Corner, in Westminster Abbey, in 1791. In 1779 he married Amelia, daughter of Alan Ramsey, the Court Painter to George III., who survived, and inherited his personality ; but, as he left no son, the entailed estates passed to his elder brother's family. He was M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, Heritable Usher of the White Rod, and A.D.C. to George III. He raised the 74th regiment of foot, and fought in the American War of Independence, and in 1785 was created a K.B. From 1779 to 1784 he was Governor of Jamaica ; and from 1785 to 1789 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of

Madras, and it is assumed that it was during this period of his residence in the East that the service of china was manufactured.

The arms to which Sir Archibald was entitled were these: "Gyronny of 8, or and sable, within a bordure, azure; placed in front of a lymphad, sails furred, and oars in motion, sable, flags and pennons flying; above, a helmet. Crest: a boar's head erased, or. Motto: *Fit via vi.*" On comparing this with our drawing, taken from the china itself, it will be seen, first, that the bordure and the helmet have been omitted, and, second, that the order of the gyronny has been reversed, being on the china sable and or, instead of or and sable. The absence of gold on the shield seems to be due only to the fact that it has been worn off by more than a century of use; and the crescent is merely the cadency mark to indicate that Sir Archibald was a second son. The omission of the helmet would seem to be due merely to carelessness; but the absence of the bordure seems rather to be the result of some remissness on the part of Sir Archibald's family to maintain on their arms a bearing to which they were entitled, and which, on it being pointed out to them by the authorities, they resumed some thirty years ago. For these omissions, therefore, the Oriental artist cannot be blamed, but to him is doubtless due the reversal of the order of the gyronny; and the fact that the shield on the numerous pieces of a dinner and tea service occurs in varied positions may account for a figure which must have appeared to the Eastern painter so meaningless, having had a twist round of forty-five degrees.

The china itself has had some adventures. With the personality it became the property of Sir Archibald's widow, who seems to have divided it by giving the dinner service to the elder brother's family, and the tea service to the family of Duncan, the youngest brother. On the extinction of the youngest branch the tea service passed into strange hands, but last year it was accidentally found in London, and is now once again with the rest of the service at Inverneill.



An Old Cornish Village.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.



CROSS the water from Falmouth is the "praty fischar toun," as Leland calls it, which was founded unintentionally by St. Mauditus, French Bishop and Welsh missionary so long ago as the sixth century. I say unintentionally advisedly, for it was simply his desire for a warm spot where he could sun himself and enjoy the sea breezes, which led him to settle down on the rocky shore sloping steeply downwards to the little creek, and take his well-earned ease after his labours of teaching and Christianizing the people in Wales.

St. Mauditus had no sooner settled down for a little peace and quiet than he found even in his lonely settlement he had to pay the price of greatness, for crowds of people followed him thither, so that he was solitary no longer, and meditations were out of the question. To be stared at, it is true, did not seem to affect Socrates in the least, but in the case of most great men and women it makes existence full of annoyance and discomfort. It was so in the Bishop's case. He found he could meditate no longer. He vacated his favourite chair and crossed over to France, where his wish to be alone was understood and respected.

Imitation is said to be the sincerest flattery. But there are men—unusual though the fact may be—who desire no flattery at all, insincere or sincere. At any rate, those who came to stare and to admire remained to use the favourite arm-chair, and to take up their own abode, and perhaps to imagine themselves still under the spiritual ægis of the departed Bishop.

Then, when news was brought to the village in after years that St. Mauditus had died and been canonized, the fame of his whilom settlement spread far and wide, and pilgrimages were made to the spot. The hermitage was made into a chapel; his well became a holy well, the waters of which, it was declared, possessed marvellous curative powers.

There is little doubt, if the foundations of this ancient well were closely examined, the usual little votive offerings, which in some

mystic way were supposed, like a magnet, to draw up blessings from the vasty deep, would be found. Crooked pins were the offerings most usually dropped into the water, but little pieces of rag also figured. These last it was the custom to tie to neighbouring bushes, in the belief that, on touching them, whatever disease the pilgrim suffered from would then attack the rag instead of the person.

I remember at the tomb of St. Erkenbode at St. Omer (in French Flanders), noticing a little hole in the iron under the heavy lid. Here, I was told, country folk would drop in a bit of string, in the firm belief that on its touching the saint's bones within the tomb healing power would be conveyed, and that when, after being drawn up again, it was applied to the sick person for whose benefit the little ceremony of the string had been gone through, great miracles would result.

Since the days of St. Mauditus the little "fischar toun" has spread and flourished. Leland described the whole place very minutely, as was invariably his habit in speaking of any town or village :

"This creke of St. Maws goeth up a two miles by est-north-est into the land scant a quarter of a mile from the castel; on the same side, upper into the land, is a praty village or fischar toun, cawlid St. Mawes, and there is a chapelle of hym, and his chaire of stone a litle without, and his welle. They caulle this saint there St. Mat. . . . he was a bishop . . . and is painted as a scholemaster."

When I went down to St. Mawes not so very long ago, I took the greatest trouble to find out the exact spot where the saint had sunned himself, but it was a very difficult matter, for well and stone chair were no longer in evidence, nor were there any signs of the old chapel or hermitage. A house-to-house visitation, however, brought some things to light. So did a long conversation with the postmaster. It turned out that only recently had the old well been closed up; it was opposite the post-office under a high white wall. He told me that at certain intervals the well was opened; for what purpose I forget. At any rate, it had a sort of Royal Commission all to itself—to see, I

suppose, if any irregularities or vagaries in its water had occurred.

The exact site of the Bishop's chair was harder to find, for the only clue that there was seemed to be a certain arch in the wall. Between this and the steep twisting descent of the little street on its way to the sea was the ancient hermitage or chapel. The original building has long since disappeared, but the stones are worked up again into a house built on the site. Hitchens says that early in the nineteenth century there was still in existence the ancient pavement of the chapel, made of squares of bluestone; but the portrait of its founder, "painted as a scholemaster," has long disappeared. Further down the street there is a much frequented little tap, and I was informed that the water drawn from it was from the same stream that supplies the well itself. However, there is no possibility of offering it any crooked pins or coins.

In a curious old account of St. Mawes, dated about 1620, there is mention made of the chapel in which the fishermen used to worship. "The fishermen of S. Mawes wherein there are 300 inhabitants or more, had a chapel of ease in which divine service was wont to be said in Elizabeth's time and before. . . . The townsmen and neighbours humbly desire that they may have authority to re-edify the chapel for service to be said weekly, and sermons to be had monthly, at their own cost and charges. . . . The town standeth almost 2 miles from S. Just Church, by reason of which some old and impotent persons (who cannot go on foot and are not of ability to get horses) have not been at Church these three years."

This Church of St. Just is exceptionally interesting. The full title of the hamlet (for hamlet it is, although its church is the parish church of St. Mawes), is St. Just-in-Roseland. I shall never forget the first time I saw it. I had crossed over from Falmouth in the late evening. My train had arrived just too late to catch the steamer, and I had to charter a little rowing-boat to take me across. But once rowing across the dark little bay, threading our way in and out of vessels lying at anchor in Falmouth Harbour, the waves flapping and smacking the bows of our little centreboard, a swirly breeze flicking salt

spray ever and anon across my face, I was not sorry for the little stir of adventure and excitement thrown unexpectedly into the day's programme, for the two fishermen who were taking me across were in doubt where to land for St. Just, and even when they had made up their mind there were difficulties in grounding the boat on the low strip of land that we saw ahead of us on our star-board side.

Then, when we had achieved a landing, they had to go and rout out a cottager to take us through the lanes up to the village above, as they themselves had to go straight back to Falmouth.

The cottager was willing enough to show me my way, although by now it must have been close upon ten o'clock. As we walked he explained to me how the village had earned its romantic full title, "St. Just-in-Roseland." He said: "My faather used to saay it was because when King Henry caame to the plaace it was all out in roses, and he commanded it to be called thenceforth 'St. Just-in-Roseland.'"

"Which King Henry?" I asked.

"Ah, it were before my time," he answered, slowly and thoughtfully; "but 'twas for sure in the time of my faather." He was "taarible sure" of that fact! Indeed, I found later that in that part of Cornwall "taarible" was the invariable tack that was driven through most of their sentences.

My landlady, for instance, in the curious old-fashioned cottage "where I took mine ease" for a few days, salted her talk largely with the word, and was never happy without it on her lips.

But it is the church "that's the thing" in St. Just, because of its picturesque and striking surroundings. It is situated in the midst of a great amphitheatre, now a beautiful wild garden, coloured throughout with the scarlet flowers of high growing bushes of fuchsia stretching long arms over the tangled undergrowth. Formerly these amphitheatres which are found in some parts of Cornwall were used for some kind of religious drama. The players stood up above in the stone porches, generally three in number, which were placed at intervals round the great circle.

Inside the church the chief influences which impress the stranger are lion and unicorn ones. Puritans were evidently well

to the fore in this parish. There *were* antiquities, for the church is of great age, but they have all been carefully watered down, and, where circumstances have permitted, their use perverted, and their beauty effectually spoiled.

Queen Elizabeth, to judge from the houses which boast of her having passed a night within their borders, was her people's constant guest. Henry VIII. was almost as ubiquitous. He travelled almost as much in wives. He is reported to have been three times in St. Mawes and its neighbourhood: once at his castle over against the town of St. Mawes, and twice at the Arundells' place, Tolverne. At Tolverne the ferry across the river is named after him, though it is not clearly shown why.

Tolverne itself consists of a grand old farm-house, with a front door of tremendous thickness, a wealth of capacious barns, and, away across the meadows, a dark little wood, the site of an ancient chapel, and the whole floor of which is full of many coloured slates, which seem inlaid with some curious pattern and with scrawling hieroglyphics.

No one who had ever walked from St. Just-in-Roseland to St. Mawes could ever forget the sudden break in the ground revealing the presence of the little village lying compact and snugly down below in the hollow; nor the gleam of vivid blue beyond, when, after the two-mile walk between meadows the monotony suddenly comes to an end in this brilliant eyefull of scenery.

Away to the right lies the castle—the first time I walked to St. Mawes, plunged in mysterious shadow—shrouded by trees, and on the left the woods sloping down to the water's edge, bordered by the pale gold of harvest fields.

Lower down was a picturesque stratum of rocks, white with quartz, tawny with oxide of iron, and grey with slate, varied here with deep streaks of a rich lilac. Lower still, a white glare of pebbly beach, its even regularity broken by the yellow tarpaulined rocks, jagged and wet with the last legacy of the outgoing tide; while, like a mirror of shimmering light, lay the pools, scattered here and there beneath the rocks—khaki-coloured, tawny, and some striped with gorgeous orange.

The village itself is built on living rock,

and the steep, narrow, twisting streets break off in some places, and divide into flights of steps to the bottom of the hill.

St. Mauditus itself lies, as it were, with its head nestling against the soft protecting shoulder of the meadows rising precipitously behind it. It is built irregularly, unmethodically, so as to give sudden, sweet surprises to the pedestrian who follows its irregular, zigzagging streets. At unexpected corners there bursts on one's sight a startlingly vivid glimpse of blue water at the foot of a long passage hemmed in by white cob cottages, which give the impression of their architect having flung them hastily, pellmell, down the hill, one on the top of the other. Each cottage is built at a different angle, with its gable poking up inquisitively into the window of its next-door neighbour.

The oldest part of St. Mawes is where the fishing population live—Boyella. Here big chimneys stand out with rugged imposing presence far into the court, leaning sturdily back as if to support the cottages against which their shoulders pressed. Above them the windows look out from under the beetling eyebrows of the heavy thatch. A little raised pebbled path fronted each cottage. Inevitably one felt here that a foreign element suggested itself.

At one time Boyella—old St. Mawes—was famous for its pilchard fisheries. Pilchards were caught in large quantities, then salted in enormous cellars at Boyella. They lay in the salt for about forty days, and were then packed in barrels. Then, after being pressed, they were repacked, and by that time they were ready to be sent away under the name of "fair maids."

Carew (in 1600) says the "demand for casks to pack the cured pilchards was so great as to exhaust the stock of available wood for making them." Mr. Hayward states that at the time of their heyday of fame pilchards in millions of hogsheads were sent all over the world. Then, later, the demand seemed unaccountably to fall off, and, oddly enough, so did the supply, which was as well, perhaps, for the tempers of the fishermen. Pilchards, however, are still to the fore in St. Mawes Bay, and may be induced to come to the surface by the exercise of a little patience with proper fishing accessories.

VOL. III.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE BOX IN WHICH THE HEART OF RICHARD I. WAS BURIED.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. FIELD.

IN the splendid cathedral church of Rouen is a suite of three or four rooms containing what is known as the "Trésor." This is a collection of very valuable and interesting relics forming quite a little museum, to which admission



may be obtained for the modest fee of twenty-five centimes. To an Anglo-Saxon quite the most interesting article in the collection is the plain leaden casket in which was buried the heart of the famous Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who, it will be remembered, was slain by a bolt from the crossbow of Bertrand de Gourdon at the siege of the Castle of Chaluz.

His body was buried at the feet of his father in the Abbey of Fontevault, near Tours, but his heart, encased in two leaden caskets, was placed in the Cathedral at Rouen, "the faithful city." The exact place of burial seems to have been forgotten in the course of centuries, but it was dis-

covered in 1840. The heart was encased in a new receptacle and reburied in the choir. The old leaden cases, the outer one of which was much dilapidated and mutilated, were placed in the "Trésor," with the following inscription :

" CERQUEIL
ET
BOITE DE PLOMB
OU FÛT RENFERMÉ
LORS DE SA SEPULTURE EN 1199
LA CŒUR DE
RICHARD CŒUR-DE-LION.
TROUVÉS EN 1840
DANS LE SANCTUAIRE DE LA CATHÉDRALE
DE ROUEN."

The inner case is in comparatively good condition, the inscription being perfectly legible after all these hundreds of years. The Latin is somewhat peculiar, and it is curious to find that at a period when art-working in metals was at an advanced stage the engraver of the inscription on the coffer which was to contain the heart of such a high and mighty potentate did not take the trouble to ascertain what space he required for the King's name, so that he had to carry over the terminal letter to the next line. It is noteworthy, too, that Richard is styled "Regis Anglorum," "King of the English," not of "England," while no mention at all is made of Normandy or Aquitaine. The box is nearly 1 foot long, 8 inches wide, and 5 inches deep.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE newspapers, a few weeks ago, announced that a number of manuscripts had been discovered at Edfu, in Upper Egypt, near the site of an old Coptic monastery. In the account circulated by the Press Association it was stated that "A native clearing his ground of stones accidentally laid bare a small tomb-like receptacle. In this he found a number of parchment manuscripts bound in thick papyrus covers. He sold them to an

Arab dealer for a few pounds, and the Arab in turn resold them to a Copt for £500. The news had by this time gone abroad, and representatives of the foreign museums made energetic efforts to acquire the treasure. The good fortune of securing them fell to Mr. de Rustafjaell, F.R.G.S., the traveller and explorer, and he sent them to England, since when a great foreign University has tried to obtain them."



In chronicling the find the newspapers stated that the chief of these manuscript treasures contained "New Sayings of Christ," and thereby aroused considerable speculation. I did not here notice the discovery, as I had my doubts, which have since been justified by a letter in the *Athenæum*, written by Prof. W. E. Crum. He says that such a description of one of the Coptic MSS. acquired by Mr. de Rustafjaell is quite misleading. "The reference," continues Prof. Crum, "given by Mr. de Rustafjaell to the already published leaves of his MS. shows that these 'Sayings of Christ' are but a fragment of the well-known *Revelation of Bartholomew*, a work of Gnostic tendencies, though not preserved in its original form, and of a type very familiar in the Christian literature of Egypt. The MS. is of about the eleventh century. The work has no claim to even distant comparison with the famous 'Sayings' found at Oxyrhynchus."



Another Egyptian manuscript of considerable interest and importance in another direction was described by Mr. Joseph Offord in a recent issue of the *Egyptian Gazette*. The following are extracts from Mr. Offord's article :

"Among the many portions of written papyri discovered by M. Jouguet at Ghoran, in the Fayum, and which were preserved because used for stiffening the cartonnage of mummy cases, is one which forms the first of the new work, *Papyrus Grecs publiées par le section Papyrologique de l'Université de Lille*. This manuscript is more complete than usual with such pieces, measuring 16 by 31 centimetres, and is written upon both sides. Although as literature it is of no interest, it is of much value for the

cadastral mensuration at the time of the Ptolemies, for it contains a plan displaying four canals and the irrigation dykes upon a farm in the Fayum, and the whole surface of a given area is marked out into forty equal-sized plots. Because of this, it gives us for the first time the correct dimensions of the old Greek surface measure, called Naubion, and also, indirectly, of another, the Aiolion.



“Some thirty lines of the text and the whole of the diagram of the works are perfectly preserved, and the statements in the document supply information as to the sums paid in winter and summer for the work necessary to keep in good order the arrangements for irrigating, and indicate a plan for such works as were then carried out for the purpose. The style of the writing is of the third century B.C., and as the papyrus bears the date of year 27 of some Lagid monarch, we know it must have been written under Ptolemy Philadelphus in 258-9 B.C. The month being given as Phaophi, dates it definitely as November or December of 259 B.C.”



Prof. W. G. Hale, who discovered the Codex Romanus of Catullus some years ago, is in Europe for the purpose of collating all manuscripts of the author. He will be grateful to anyone who will send him, care of the Bank of Scotland, London, information of the existence of any manuscripts outside the Bodleian Library, the British Museum, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and the private libraries of Mr. Samuel Allen, Mr. Walter Ashburner, and Mr. Sydney C. Cockerell.



The Superintendent of the Bristol Art Gallery sends me a very neatly-produced *Catalogue of the Autograph MSS. and other Remains of Thomas Chatterton*, now in the Bristol Museum, edited by Mr. W. R. Barker (price 6d.). The bulk of the Chatterton MSS. are in the British Museum, but the collection of relics of the ill-fated poet in the museum of his native city is not inconsiderable, and this carefully-prepared, well-arranged, and well-illustrated catalogue is decidedly wel-

come. These relics include the copy of Clarke's *History of the Bible*, which contains important birth and baptism entries; Chatterton's will and apprenticeship indentures; letters, fragments of poems, copybooks, drawings of arms, and transcripts by the poet; his pocket-book, 1769; as well as facsimiles, newspaper cuttings, and other illustrative documents. There are seven plates, including a view of Chatterton's birth-place, and facsimiles of the first page of his will, and of his famous letter to Walpole.



It is reported that the *Biblia Pauperum*, the famous manuscript mentioned by Lessing, but which had since been lost track of, has again been found in the Ducal Library in Wolfenbüttel, of which Lessing, in his day, was in charge. During the entire nineteenth century no trace of this manuscript could be found. This is explained by the German papers by the fact that it was bound in one volume with a manuscript of the “*Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*.” The manuscript contains thirty-eight pages and the same number of groups, among the latter four not found anywhere else. It is finely illustrated, especially with pictures from the Old Testament. It was rediscovered by Dr. J. Lutz, of Illzach.



Mr. Charles S. Isaacson, who recently published *The Story of the Later Popes*, will bring out a new work this autumn under the title of *The Story of the English Cardinals*. It will give the lives of the Cardinals who have lived in England, from Robert Pullen, in 1144, to the present day, and will contain some rare portraits of the earlier Cardinals. It is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. Another of Mr. Stock's publications, to be issued immediately, will be a volume entitled *Gleanings after Time*, a collection of studies in social and domestic history by various well-known writers, edited by Mr. G. L. Apperson, author of *Bygone London Life*.



Dr. Hamy, says the *Athenæum* of September 7, communicated to last week's meeting of the French Académie des Inscriptions an interesting paper on a “*Livre de la Description des Pays*,” which is the earliest geographical treatise of importance yet discovered. It is

the work of Gilles de Bouvier (dit Berry), who was "héraut d'armes" to Charles VII., and travelled extensively "du Sinai au cœur d'Irlande" from 1440 to 1448. It has not yet been printed, but Dr. Hamy is preparing it for publication, and proposes to add to it certain geographical documents, little known or unpublished, such as the "Itinéraire de Bruges."



The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela is on the eve of publication by Mr. Frowde. The volume contains a critical text, translation, and commentary by Mr. Marcus N. Adler. The author lived in the twelfth century, 100 years before Marco Polo. He gives detailed descriptions of Rome, Constantinople, Palestine, Bagdad, and Cairo in the time of the Crusades, and furnishes particulars of the numerous Hebrew communities which he visited. His information respecting Prester John and the Mongols, David Alroy the pseudo-Messiah, as well as the accounts which he gives of India and China, of the Druses and the fanatical sect of the Hashimim, will be found of interest.



Among other forthcoming works I note a new and cheaper edition, with a new and long preface, of Dr. D. H. Madden's *The Diary of Master William Silence: a Study of Shakespeare and of Elizabethan Sport* (Longmans); and the first three volumes of a "New Mediæval Library" (Chatto and Windus), which is to make a feature of hitherto little known mediæval masterpieces; the initial books being *The Book of the Duke of True Lovers*, now first translated from the unique Middle French manuscript in the British Museum, with notes and introduction by Miss Alice Kemp Welch and translations of the lyrics by Mr. E. Maclagan and Mr. L. Binyon; *Of the Tumbler of Our Lady, and other Miracles*, a first translation from the Soissons manuscript; and a new edition of Miss Kemp Welch's English version of *The Lady of Vergi*, originally issued in 1903.



From the recently issued British Museum Return for 1906 I gather that no fewer than 246 books, mostly of German and Italian origin, printed before 1500 have recently been added to the national library; and, in

addition to these, the Museum has, through the liberality of Lord Strathcona, the Hon. Walter Rothschild, and others, been enriched by 158 works or editions hitherto unknown. The Museum has now, exclusive of duplicates, 9,088 books printed before 1500.

During the year 28,498 volumes and pamphlets have been added to the library, and 64,977 parts of volumes, issues of periodicals, etc. The maps number 1,793; the musical publications, 7,483; the newspapers published in the United Kingdom, 3,300, comprising 216,650 single numbers. Of these newspapers London claims 1,148.



The Department of Manuscripts has been presented by the King with two Greek papyrus rolls from Herculaneum, five of the same series of papyri having been given to the Museum by Queen Victoria in 1865. The Egypt Exploration Fund has presented twenty papyri. The same department has also acquired two important MSS. of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and a volume of English metrical romances which dates from *circa* 1400. Other notable items are a large collection of Wellesley Papers, forty-eight volumes, which cover the period from 1797 to 1842, and were kept back when those mainly concerning Wellesley's government of India were presented at the latter date to the Museum; the official correspondence of the first Lord Whitworth, 1702-25, which includes a good deal of diplomacy in various Continental capitals; and a bequest from Mr. R. P. Brereton, of Oundle, of twenty-three volumes relating to churches in Northamptonshire and Rutland, and church towers in Somerset, and including nearly 800 photographs.



Canon Cheyne contributes an important article on "Maccabæan Psalms" to the current issue of the *International Journal of Apocrypha*, and the Dean of Llandaff writes on the indebtedness of Bishop Andrewes to the Apocrypha. Among other interesting papers may be mentioned the account of the sixteenth-century Esdras-Play, *King Darius*, by Mr. W. W. Gibbings, secretary of the Early English Drama Society; Miss E. Hamilton Moore's contribution on the mediæval drama, which shows how largely

the writers of the miracle-plays drew upon the Apocryphal Gospels; and Dr. W. E. A. Axon's study of the Mohammedan Gospel of Barnabas.



Those who are interested in the history of Cheshire, and more particularly of the Wirral Peninsula, will be glad to know that there is in preparation an illustrated work dealing with the Dee and the Anglo-Norse March of Gwynedd and England, with especial reference to the reign of King Athelstan, by Mr. Francis W. T. Tudsbury, M.A., of Oriol College, Oxford. He places the site of the "Battle of Brunanburh" in Wirral, but not at Bromborough, and that for reasons which to him appear to be conclusive. He states that all the early accounts appear to confirm each other, and that such are corroborated by the natural features of the district. Exactly correct, Mr. Tudsbury tells us, is the minute description of the battle-ground in Egils Saga. He says that this also is forcibly shown by divers additional passages from manuscripts at Copenhagen and elsewhere.



The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing under date September 8, says: "Professor Maspero, in the *Débats*, gives a most interesting account of the discovery of fragments of several Greek plays by Menander amongst the ruins of the village of Komishagon. These fragments are written on papyri, and have been partially deciphered by M. Lefebvre, whose predecessor, M. Quibell, had already disinterred various instruments and articles belonging to the early Coptic era in this district. About fifteen months ago M. Lefebvre came upon a few dilapidated shreds of papyrus, on which he at once recognised pieces of dialogue of an unknown Greek play. He at once applied for funds sufficient to enable him to extend his explorations, and bought up a whole quarter of the village. A few days' work brought to light some thirty rolls of Greek and Coptic papyrus and several manuscript folios with the name of Menander.



"The discovery was kept secret for nearly a year, to give the *savants* time to decipher the manuscripts and continue their excavations.

The family papers found with the manuscripts belonged to a local lawyer who lived in the sixth century, whose property seems mostly to have been situated at Antinöe, which is at some distance from Aphroditopolis the Lesser, as Komishagon was then called. Consequently, if any further fragments exist, they are more likely to be found at Antinöe. With indomitable patience, M. Lefebvre has reconstituted and translated thirteen hundred and twenty-eight verses, and he judges that they belong to four comedies—*The Epitrepontes* ("The Judgment"), *The Perikeiromene* ("The Shorn Sheep"), and probably to *The Hero* and *The Samian*. *The Epitrepontes* is a play in six acts, and treats of a theme beloved of Greek playwrights: a betrayed maiden, a child whose birth is a secret to everybody but the mother; and the complications which arise give the author free scope for the exercise of his imagination and art in dialogue."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

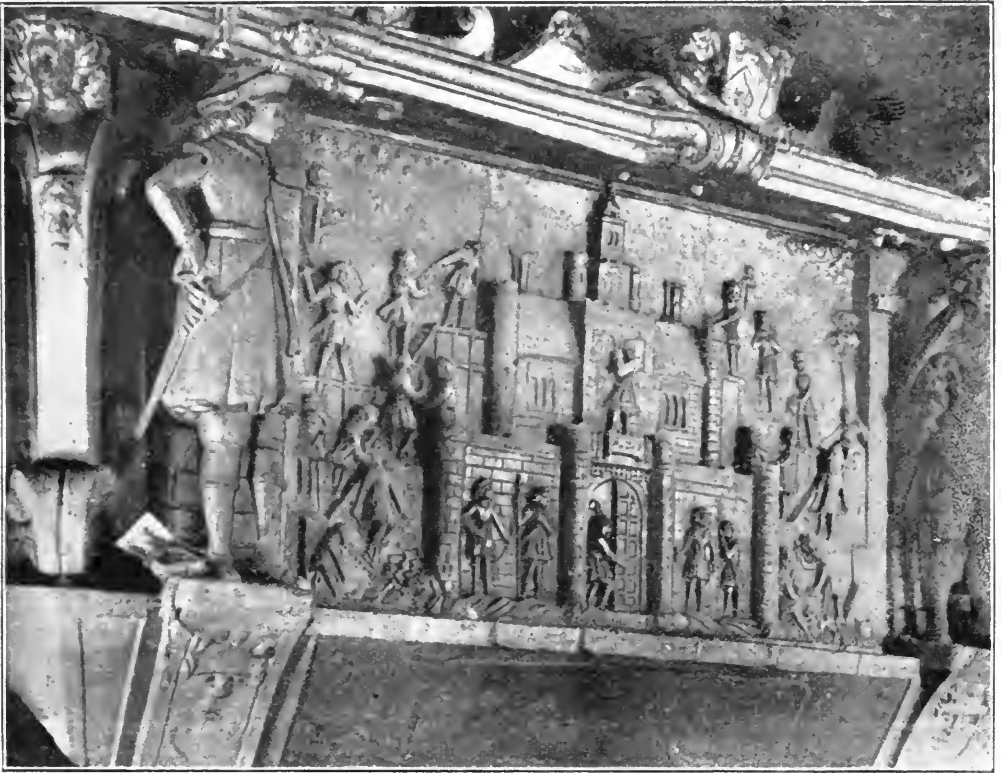
[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE first paper in vol. xxxvii., part 2, of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* is "Motes and Norman Castles in Ireland," in which Mr. G. H. Orpen at considerable length reviews the discussion as to the Norman theory *versus* the early or prehistoric theory as to the origin of the motes in both England and Ireland, strongly supports the arguments already put forth so ably by Mrs. Armitage, Mr. Round, and other archæologists, and controverts those of the principal writer on the other side—so far, at least, as Ireland is concerned—Mr. T. J. Westropp. Mr. Orpen's paper is followed by a second part of "The Principal Ancient Castles of the Co. Limerick," illustrated, by his opponent, Mr. T. J. Westropp. Next come two short illustrated articles—"Abbey Owney, Co. Limerick," by the Rev. St. John Seymour, and "Moulds for Primitive Spear-heads found in the Co. Tyrone," by Mr. G. Coffey. These are followed by the longest paper in the part—"A Descriptive List of the Early Irish Crosses," by Mr. H. S. Crawford. This valuable detailed list is drawn up in order of provinces and counties, the exact position and a brief description of each cross being given, with references, where possible, to more detailed notices in various archæological publications. The list is illustrated by four fine plates and thirteen other figures.

The recently formed Manorial Society has lost no time in issuing the first of its monographs. This is Part I. of a series of *Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands*, which have been compiled from information derived from original sources, and supplied to the Society by the actual custodians of the court rolls of the manors specified. In this part of twenty-one well-printed quarto pages, with five pages of introductory matter, instalments are given of lists from twenty-one English and Welsh counties. The numbers and descriptions of the rolls are given, and the dates of the periods to which they relate are also

The *Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society*, Vol. V., No. 4, is highly creditable to the small Society which produces it. Besides an account of the Society's proceedings, notes, queries, reviews, miscellanea, and a co. Kildare ballad—all well worth looking through—there are three papers. One is the continuation of the "Autobiography of Pole Cosby, of Stradbally, Queen's County," a mirror of Irish eighteenth-century life; Lord Walter Fitz-Gerald, gives a very interesting account, with several excellent illustrations of "Belan"—an ancient house, the ruins of which stand half-way between Kilkea



THE CHIMNEY-PIECE IN OLD BAWN HOUSE, 1635.

(From a photograph by Mason, Dublin.)

stated. Occasionally items of local information are added. It can thus be seen how valuable a work will be done by the publication of these lists in supplementing those already to be found in public collections, and thus indicating the nature and extent and whereabouts of a great mass of material of the greatest importance both for genealogical research and for the study of manorial and agrarian history. We are glad to know that considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the Society's projected *Bibliographia Manerialis*. Antiquaries all over the country should support the Manorial Society.

Castle and Moore Abbey, co. Kildare; and Sir A. Vickers, Ulster King-of-Arms, describes Old Bawn House, co. Dublin, a quaint specimen of early seventeenth-century domestic architecture seldom met with in Ireland. The account of the house, which is built in the form of the letter H, is interesting, for the old building possesses some noteworthy features. Among these are a very fine old carved oak staircase in the Jacobean style, and the remarkable plaster chimney-piece in high relief, which bears the date 1635—probably the year in which the house was built. The illustration of this very curious chimney-piece we

are courteously allowed to reproduce on page 390. "Numbers of workmen are represented," says Sir A. Vicars, "as busily engaged with ladders, spades, trowels, hods, and other building implements, while some are carrying stones. It has been remarked that every one holds a sword, spear, or dagger in one hand while working with the other. This would suggest a reference to the fourth chapter of Nehemiah, and to represent the building of the walls of Jerusalem. It seems quite natural that Archbishop Bulkeley, or his son the Archdeacon [it is doubtful which built the house], should have chosen such a Scriptural subject to adorn the walls of the house."



The new part of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, vol. iv., No. 3, contains a second part of "Episodes in the Life of May Drummond"—an eighteenth-century woman preacher who had a somewhat chequered career; notes on "Visits of American Ministers to Europe," "Presentations of Quakers in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-1679," bibliographical notes on "Friends in Current Literature," and notes and extracts on many other aspects of both the earlier and later history of the Society of Friends.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual gathering of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION opened at Llangefni, Anglesey, on Tuesday, August 27, with a visit to the Brynsiencyn district, where several churches and cromlechs were inspected. Of the two cromlechs inspected, that at a farm called Bryn Celli Ddu proved of considerable interest. The cromlech stands upon a slight elevation, and within a little grove of trees. It appears to be of the kind known as double, consisting probably of a subterranean passage leading to the principal structure. The accounts of Rowlands and Pennant having been read, Sir Henry Howorth spoke of the unusual character of the remains that had been discovered, which showed that a burial by cremation had taken place as well as one by interment. This reminded him of the Roman custom of certain families burning their dead, whilst other families at the same period buried their dead. Professor Sayce considered that the remains pointed to the cromlech being of the transitional period between the Stone Age and the Early Bronze Age, the addition to the cromlech proper being of the later period. After the Roman camp at Caerleb had been visited, the party proceeded to Llanidan, the residence of Mr. Harold Macbeth, where the visitors were entertained to lunch. The old chapel of Llanidan, within the grounds of the more modern house, is of great interest. It consists of the western end of what must have been a rather large church for Anglesey. The eastern end has vanished, except for an arcading of four depressed arches, which marks the eastern limb of a fifteenth-century church. A north aisle was at some time in the same century added to the existing nave, and these still remain. A singularly interesting relic is a thirteenth-century reliquary, and in the porch is a stoup said never to become altogether dry. The oldest architectural feature is certainly the south porch. Later, Castell Farm, where human remains were

found seven years ago entombed under four slabs, the sides of the interior being also of slabs, and the churches at Llangenwen, Newborough, and Llangaffo were visited. In the evening the annual meeting was held, under the presidency of Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley. After various complimentary speeches, Professor Anwyl read an abstract of an exhaustive paper on "The Early Settlers of Anglesey."—The second day, August 28, which was again fine, was occupied by an excursion to Llanerchymedd, Llanengrad Church (the smallest in the island), Llanfihangel y Beirdd Church, Llangwyllog (where a somewhat puzzling inscribed stone was examined), and the Romano-British enclosure—fort or early village—at Llugwy, near the residence of Lord Boston, where a paper was read by Mr. N. Baines, who had conducted the excavations, and considerable discussion took place. Sir Henry Howorth declared that no one had before seen anything exactly like that fort, anything so well excavated or so well displayed. The coins discovered pointed to the Roman occupation of the ground in the fourth century. As to Mr. Baines's suggestion of Irish occupation, it was very strange that the discoveries made did not include the fibulæ and brooches which were among the safest indicators of the first iron period, the trumpet patterns on which had never since been excelled. He regarded the buildings as Roman, though the round chambers seemed very much like Irish. Professor Sayce congratulated Lord Boston upon having such unique remains on his estate. He could not think that the settlement there was before the late Roman period, the coins pointing probably to the fourth century. He was also of opinion that the settlers were engaged in working mines, as was evidenced by the fact that they used iron for mending pottery. Professor Anwyl and Colonel Morgan concurred as to the settlement being of the Romano-British period, and Mr. Willoughby Gardner described the fort as one of the most remarkable things discovered in that part of the world for a long time. Mr. Baines was complimented on all hands upon his paper and his work at the fortification.—On the third day, August 29, the weather was very unfavourable, and only part of the programme was carried out. The ancient church of Llanddyfuan, which has an elaborately sculptured south door, and the great camp at Din Llugwy, were visited—the latter in drenching rain.—The next day, the 30th, was gloriously fine, and the churches at Llanbabo, Llanfechell, Llanelian, and elsewhere were visited. At Llanbabo the party saw one of the only two churches which are unrestored in Anglesey. It occupies a lonely ridge, and takes its name from King Pabo, one of the very earliest of the British saints. Stone carvings of what are supposed to be the faces of Pabo and his son and daughter are to be seen immediately above the arch of the door. The carvings are emblazoned with a zigzag ornamentation, which Sir Henry Howorth thought was pre-Norman, and was due to the influence of Danish builders after the Danes became Christians. Mr. Harold Hughes said that such churches were not found in Snowdonia. Resting against the south wall, inside the church, is the slab of stone which we are told once covered Pabo's grave. This tombstone represents Pabo with a crown on his head and a sceptre in his hand, and

the inscription begins, "Hic Jacet pabo post prud," the remaining words being now illegible. Weekly services are still held in this ancient edifice. A fund is being raised to put it in a state of repair, but many members of the Association were so particularly struck with its unique character that as archaeologists they doubted the desirability of interfering in any way with the fabric. Ilancilian Church was in some respects the most remarkable church viewed during the week. The main edifice is a small building, consisting of nave, chancel, and north transept, all of the late fifteenth century, and showing strong similarities to the churches of Clynnog and Holyhead. In place of a south transept is a small chapel of earlier date, joined to the south wall of the church by a lean-to passage. This chapel is not at right angles to the church, but inclines eastwards. The late Mr. Bloxam regarded this chapel as an anchorite's hold. The church has a fine Perpendicular screen, in unusually good condition, and also a dog-gate.

At a general meeting in the evening the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris was elected editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in place of the late Mr. Romilly Allen, and Monmouth was fixed for the place of meeting for next year.

On August 24 members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Holford Hall, an old moated mansion held by the Cholmondeleys till 1739, and Nether Peover Old Church, under the leadership of the hon. secretary (Mr. George C. Yates). Mr. Yates read a paper on timbered churches in this country, which had been reproduced in a circular, accompanied with drawings by Mr. G. H. Rowbotham. The illustrations were of Holford Hall, Nether Peover Church, and the churches of Marton, Denton, Siddington, and Warburton. As Mr. Yates said, churches built of timber are rare in England. No fewer than six are within easy distance of Manchester, five of them in Cheshire. They are the churches of Denton, Chadkirk, Warburton, Marton, Siddington, and Nether Peover. The lineal descendants of the Scandinavian *stavekirke*, these timbered churches, Mr. Yates said, were formerly to be met with in all parts of our woodland counties, but now the total number existing scarcely exceeded a score. Few of those remaining were of greater interest than the old church of St. Oswald, Peover. Built, it was believed, about 1296, its sturdy timbers, iron-hard, bade fair to outlast, and had already outlasted, many a stately fane which was quarry-hewn. An interesting relic preserved in Peover Church which was inspected is an old oaken parish chest, of which the tradition runs that no woman is fit to be a Cheshire farmer's wife unless she can lift the lid with one hand.

On September 5 a meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held at Forde Abbey. Members gathered at Chard Junction, where a brief business meeting was held, and then drove in brakes to the Abbey, where a short paper was read by Mr. Sidney Heath. The Abbey was founded about 1140 for Cistercian monks by Adeliza, the daughter of Baldwin de Brioniis, and grand-niece of William the Conqueror. Mr. Heath specially referred to the chapel, the

earliest portion of the present buildings, the "Monks' Walk," the cloisters, entrance-porch, Great Hall, and Great Chamber; and to the extensive building work of the last Abbot, Thomas Chard. A brief account was given of the Dissolution, of the post-Reformation history of the Abbey and its owners, and of its tapestries and other valuable contents. After the reading of the paper Mr. Freeman Roper took the members in parties round the Abbey, and pointed out various interesting details. Thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Roper entertained their visitors to tea prior to the return drive to Chard Junction.

The fourth summer meeting of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on August 20 at Chillingham. The members from various parts of the two counties assembled at Alnwick Station, and from there drove by way of Eglington and the valley of Breamish to Old Bewick, where the small Norman chapel was examined. Thence they went to Chillingham Castle, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, permission to inspect which had been kindly given by Mr. Saxton White, the occupier. Sir Henry Howorth, on being asked to speak, said it had always been to him a wish that he should see that wonderful place. He doubted whether there was any other castle so widely known all over the country—by name, at all events—as Chillingham, partly because of its own beauty, and also because it contained the last of the great herd of these ancient wild cattle, the history of which was so romantic. He should like to say a word about the singular facts connected with these castellated houses. The old notion that when the Normans landed in this country they built stone houses was now completely exploded. The only castles built by them in Normandy were made of wood. After landing in this country, the only stone castles built by them were three or four royal castles, specially built by William the Conqueror to protect special places. All the rest of the castles were staked forts made of wood. So it went on for some time. The reason why they became more or less impossible was because they were liable to be burnt. Early chroniclers always spoke of castles being burnt. After castles came to be built of stone they formed large courtyards, and in the Middle Ages there were, he believed, 120 horses stabled in that at Chillingham. In the county of Northumberland it seemed a matter of amazement that, situated so near Scotland, there should have grown up a great number of manor-houses with no defence at all. They were called mansions in the early records. In Stephen's reign and Henry I. and his sons' time the nobles were prevented from building any more castles. It was shortly after the tremendous battle of Neville's Cross that Edward, knowing that the North Country was subject to these attacks from Scotland, and that he could not protect them, gave permission for the aristocracy to embattle their houses. In the next forty years almost every large house became an embattled house. Chillingham Castle was a grand embattled mansion. It was connected with the extraordinary family the Greys. The Greys and an Oxford family were probably more mixed up with the history of England from the end of the fourteenth century than any other great feudal

family. The portraits in Chillingham Castle were of extraordinary interest. There was a magnificent portrait by Sir G. Kneller of Judge Jeffreys in Lord Chancellor's robes. It was the portrait of a Lord Chancellor, but he was exceedingly doubtful that it was Lord Jeffreys. It seemed impossible to associate with a face such as they saw the deeds of Judge Jeffreys. Then there was the portrait of a naughty lady, Lady Castlemaine, who led Charles II. a tremendous life. The wild cattle were of extraordinary interest. In early times there were a great number of wild cattle in these realms. They were described as with enormous horns. This animal disappeared from Britain, except so far as was transmitted in domestic cattle. That domestic ox was found in various parts of Wales. At Chillingham there were preserved an extraordinary number of white cattle, somewhat wild, rather savage, and a little larger than the Celtic ox. That this animal was descended from the prime genus was a doubtful matter. There was, however, a great deal to be said for another theory that the Romans introduced the animal into this country. There was the notion that they brought white cattle for the purpose of sacrificing, and it was not uncertain that these Chillingham cattle might be descended from these. He expressed thanks to Mr. Saxton White for the opportunity given them of inspecting the castle and its treasures.

At the annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY the chair was taken by the Right Hon. Lord Bernard, the President of the Society. The annual report, which was read by the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., specially referred to the repairs now being done to the tower of the Shrewsbury Abbey Church, and to the excavations that have lately been made at Haughmond Abbey. Lord Bernard pointed out the great value of the study of archaeology to every student of history, and of the evolution of the British race, besides being in itself a most fascinating and engrossing pursuit. Prebendary Moss, the head master of Shrewsbury Schools, dwelt on the claims of archaeology to interpret the problems of the present day. At the close of the business meeting the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., the Secretary to the Cambridge University Extension Lectures, delivered a most lucid lecture on "Life in a Benedictine Abbey in the Middle Ages," illustrated by numerous lantern-slides. There was a large attendance of members and their friends at the meeting.

The annual excursion of the same Society took place on August 27, when a pleasant day was spent in the neighbourhood of Oswestry, under the guidance of the Rev. Prebendary Auden. The party left Shrewsbury shortly after ten o'clock, and reached Oswestry at 10.50. There carriages were in waiting to convey them to Llanyblodwell to see the church. The church of St. Michael at Blodwel is first mentioned in 1272, when it was a chapelry of Oswestry. The present edifice was much altered, added to, and adorned by the Rev. John Parker in 1855, but it retains a late twelfth-century south doorway, the door itself of which bears the date 1713, an arcade of probably the thirteenth century, a fifteenth-century north doorway, and the remains of a beautiful

fifteenth century oak screen, carved with foliage and little animals. The church has nave and aisle of equal length and height, as is frequent in Wales and the border country. There was a connexion in mediæval times between Llanyblodwel and Pennant Melangell—the Church of St. Monacella (Melangell), the patron saint of hares, and it is noticeable that the figure of a hare occurs on the screen, and on a sculptured stone in the churchyard. The tithes of Bryn, in the parish of Llanyblodwel, were given to Pennant to provide oats for the parson's horse. From Llanyblodwel the party drove to Sycharth, the site of one of the palaces of Owen Glyndwr, thence to Llansilin to view the church, and afterwards to Hen Dinas, better known as Old Oswestry, where, in some fine old earthworks, the party saw much to interest them. Oswestry was again reached a few minutes after five o'clock.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on August 28, Mr. R. Welford presiding. Dr. T. M. Allison presented the Society with a hatchet or wooden barn shovel and a Suffolk corn dibbler, and gave a paper on "The Flail and its Kindred Tools, from a Historical and Literary Point of View." Dr. F. J. Haverfield, of Oxford, made a statement in respect of excavations near Corbridge. There had been, he said, two interesting Roman excavations this summer in Northumberland, the one the little camp examined by Mr. J. P. Gibson, and the other one the more extensive site at Corbridge. He desired to give a short interim account of the work at the latter. The site consisted of a flat hill-top and sloping bank, with the River Tyne flowing at the bottom. The work fell into three parts. By the river, the bridge which brought Watling Street from Durham on the south had been considerably traced. The work was very difficult, because it was necessary to dig many feet into the clay and soil which had been washed from the hill-top. There was no doubt that the solid masonry represented the course of Watling Street. Secondly, on the slope of a hill was a conflux of buildings partly provided with hypocausts, water-supply, heating, latrines—probably not baths, but extensive dwellings, with bathing arrangements attached. It was extremely difficult to understand, because it had been built and rebuilt at two different times. Walls crossed and recrossed, and the floors overlay each other in a very puzzling way. On the top there was one feature in this range of buildings worthy of special note. This was a deep cistern with the figures of a lion devouring a stag. It was an extremely good piece of work. Apparently the lion's mouth was used as a water-pipe. The third feature was the top of the hill, where there was a large mass of buildings, which, as yet, had only been partly touched. There was a 6-foot wall, with a plinth outside, which might, perhaps, have formed part of the enclosure for the whole place. The foundations were well preserved, and he hoped they would by the excavation of them be able to show them the ground-plan of the camp. A great quantity of pottery had been found. It was of some period after the earlier part of the second century. There was no trace up to the present of anything of the first century. There were some inscriptions, one of about

A.D. 140, like one at Rochester. The slab was large, and had been an extremely good example of the carving and lettering. In conclusion, he said the excavations added to their knowledge of the Roman occupation of the northern part of England. He hoped when the Society visited the place there would be a great many more discoveries for them to admire, and they would see that the excavations were of great interest and importance.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Dr. Haverfield, and it was agreed to hold a meeting at Corbridge in September, in conjunction with the Cumberland Society and in connexion with the excavations.



The members of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at Swarkeston early in September, when Mr. George Bailey, of Derby, read a very interesting historical account of the village and its chief features—the manor-house, church, and bridge. In dwelling upon the former owners of the manor, Mr. Bailey told of knights and others whose descendants are with us even in the present day, and linked together villages as far apart as Littleover, Willington, Breadsall, and Ticknall. The Harpur and other monuments in the church, which was almost entirely rebuilt about thirty years ago, were also described, and much of the family history of those whose names appear thereon was narrated. Furthermore, Mr. Bailey gave an account of the bridge and earthworks, of the battle in the vicinity between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in the seventeenth century, and of the advance guard of the Young Pretender's Army reaching the bridge in 1745, just at the moment when Charles Edward Stuart decided upon retreating northward. Swarkeston, it may also be mentioned, gave birth to a poet named Bancroft, whose family was very ancient and honourable. According to the late Mr. John Joseph Briggs, who formerly resided at King's Newton, and was a poet and historian, Bancroft's family lived in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries on Sinfin Moor. They were accustomed to bury at Chellaston, and in the village church there used to be several slabs of gypsam to different members lying in the aisles, having black-letter inscriptions and dates about 1500. Mr. Briggs further wrote, nearly fifty years ago: "Bancroft's poetical works are now very rare, and we only know of a single copy, which is in the possession of Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq., of Winster." Mr. Jewitt died many years ago, and his valuable library was dispersed. Under these circumstances, it would be interesting to learn whether this rare copy of Bancroft's poems is now extant, and if so, to whom it belongs.



The members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion on September 7, under the leadership of Mr. C. A. Federer, to Rookes Halls, Norwood Green, and High Fearnley. Mr. Federer gave a brief account of the history of the Rookes family.



The members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Walkern and Ardeley on August 22. At Walkern Church Mr. S. B. Chittenden read some notes upon the fabric, which presents sundry features

of interest, including a veiled crucifix in the wall, which was probably removed from a niche over the entrance, an effigy of a knight in chain armour, dating about 1200, a Perpendicular screen, Early English piscina, sedilia, and font, rood-stairs, monumental brasses, and parvise over the porch. From the church the party went to the Manor Farm, where a fine seventeenth-century columbarium was inspected by permission of Mr. Farr, and a short history of this manorial right was read by Mr. H. C. Andrews. Next came Walkern Castle, a circular entrenchment, with well-preserved fosse and vallum and slight traces of flint and rubble foundations. Mr. G. Aylott described the site and its purpose. After lunch, Ardeley Church was visited. The building, which is partly Norman, has fifteenth-century benches, a Perpendicular screen, founder's tomb and piscina in chancel, and some interesting monumental brasses and inscriptions to members of the Chauncy family. Mr. Pollard read a comprehensive paper on the church, and later the party proceeded to Ardeley Bury, a mansion which was for several generations the residence of the Chauncy family. It was built by George Chauncy in 1580 on the site of an earlier house, and was largely rebuilt in 1820. The blending of Tudor and Gothic is highly picturesque.

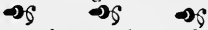
On September 12 a visit was paid to Hertford, where Christ's Hospital, All Saints' Church, and Hertford Castle were inspected. Later, at The Lombard House, Bull Plain, the Mayor unveiled a tablet to the memory of Sir Henry Chauncy, the Hertfordshire historian, and spoke on his life and work.



The SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a very successful meeting in the Eastbourne district on September 9. Assembling at Eastbourne railway-station, the party drove first to the ancient parish church of St. Mary. When this building was reached, Mr. P. M. Johnston, who had undertaken to describe its features, had not arrived, and accordingly the Rev. W. Budgen stepped into the breach and gave an interesting sketch of its early history from the day when, in 1054, King Edward the Confessor made a grant of a church and its endowment to the Abbot of Fécamp, in Normandy. Mr. Johnston arrived shortly afterwards, and continued the story, explaining that in 1160 the work of rebuilding the church was undertaken, an operation which lasted some twenty-five years. The earliest feature of the church as it now stands is the chancel arch. Mr. Johnston drew attention to the remarkable suite of mouldings on the arch—the nebule ornament of the outer order, and the chevron or zigzag of the inner. The nebule ornament, he explained, is not very often met with, and this is, indeed, the only instance of its occurrence in Sussex. Other peculiarities noted by the speaker were the remarkable deviation to the north of the axis of the chancel and the step down into the chancel—the latter owing, no doubt, to the fall of the ground towards the north-east. A great number of fish markings in the stone on the arches of the south side of the chancel suggested that they were built with the proceeds of a toll on fish. The nave was of later date, and the style became fully developed Early English, whereas in the chancel it was the earlier, simpler, and far more beautiful work of

the Transitional Norman period. The occurrence of a clerestory was unusual at this early date. Mr. Johnston also drew attention to the almost unrivalled early screenwork between the arches of the chancel; the flamboyant window in the east wall of the chapel, which he had the pleasure of restoring from a very mutilated state a few years ago; the perfect rood-stair turret on the north of the nave; the second rood-stair in the south-west pier of the chancel; the Decorated font, the Easter sepulchre on the north, and the range of piscinas and sedilia on the south of the chancel.

A hurried visit was paid to the quaint old parsonage-house near by, and also to the crypt under the Lamb Inn, presumed to be part of the original thirteenth-century inn. The drive was continued to Langney Farm, Westham Church (described by Mr. Johnston), and Pevensey Castle, where Mr. Salzmann briefly outlined the history of the stronghold, and gave an account of the results of the recent excavations. After luncheon the party visited Pevensey Church and Otham Farm, and were hospitably entertained to tea at Priesthaus and Glenleigh.



On September 7 the members of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY had an excursion to Todmorden. The old church was the first place visited. The Rev. Canon Russell very kindly allowed the seventeenth-century parish registers to be seen. These were commenced in 1666 by the Rev. Henry Krabtree, and contain some very singular entries. The Rev. J. Midgley, M.A., read a short account of the Rev. Henry Krabtree's career and a description of an almanack which he published, a copy of which was kindly lent by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner. Leaving the church, the Free Library was visited. Here, in a show-case, is a very interesting collection of burial urns, etc., found in an earth circle near Cross Stone Church. These were described, and the party withdrew to a room where a number of photographs of places of interest were on view, and also a most interesting collection of books belonging to Mr. Ormerod, among the latter being *Halifax and its Gibbet Law*, 1708, 1712, and 1761 (the earlier editions are very rare), *The Antiquities of the Town of Halifax in Yorkshire*, 1738, by the Rev. Thomas Wright, several very minute-books written by members of the Brontë family (these were in manuscript, the writing being so fine that a magnifying-glass was necessary to enable them to be read), besides a number of others. Todmorden Hall, the seat of a branch of the Radcliffe family, was then visited. The newer portion of the building was empty; this, and the adjoining and older portion, were occupied by Mr. Ashworth and his brother, the latter having recently died. In an oak-panelled room in the newer portion is a large overmantel of carved oak, dated 1603, the centre portion consisting of a canopy, beneath which is a shield of arms, and on a ribbon the motto, "NATALE. SOLV. VULCE. AMA. VIRTUTEM." Along the lower part of the overmantel there are several small shields and the letters S.R. K.R. The older portion of the house is still furnished, the taste of the late owner being for specimens of the antique. The grounds of Stansfield Hall having been passed through, and some reference made to the place, the party passed out and took up

the hillside to Beanhole Head Farm, where, by the kindness of the occupants, the plaster-work in the living-room was inspected. This is, in general detail, very similar to what appears in several old houses, the royal arms and supporters being identical with that in Granny Hall, near Brighthouse; there was also the date 1634, and the initials of a former owner and his wife—R.A.S. Leaving here, and passing Cross Stone Church, a school building with a carved stone over a doorway was examined. At the two upper corners stand representations of a boy and a girl, the remainder of the stone being filled with the following, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," and the date 1805. The stocks are by the roadside, built into the wall; a delinquent sitting therein would be facing the porch of the church. The Butt Stones earth circle was visited, and thus down the hill to Scaitcliffe Hall. This old place is associated with the Crossley family to a very remote period. Mr. Ormerod, who used to live here, described the buildings. The front was erected about the middle of the seventeenth century; the other portion had been rebuilt in 1835, and the interior reconstructed. Adjoining the house there is a small summer-house; along the front are some stone pillars which about the middle of the eighteenth century were taken from the old church when the side-galleries were removed.



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.]

SOME DORSET MANOR-HOUSES. By Sidney Heath and W. de C. Prideaux. Many drawings and rubbings from brasses. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1907. Royal 4to., pp. xlii, 280. Price 30s. net.

This portly volume is so handsomely produced and in many ways is so covetable a possession that we feel loath even to suggest dissatisfaction. Yet we must confess to a certain sense of disappointment in one respect. "Dorset," says Mr. Bosworth Smith, in his brief Foreword, "is rich, above all, in the number, the variety, and the beauty of its manor-houses"—a statement with which every one who knows the beautiful county will heartily agree. Many of the genuine old manor-houses have fallen upon evil days, and are now used as simple farm-houses. Mr. Heath, in his Introduction, which, on the whole, is a readable and accurate survey of his subject and of the history of English houses generally, mentions this declension of many an old manor-house; but he has included very few of this class among those here described and illustrated. We would willingly have exchanged the drawings and description of the splendid Canford Manor, which is, to a very large extent, of quite modern date, and other houses which are not manor-houses at all, for drawings and careful descriptions of

more of the humbler farm-house manor-houses. As examples of the latter, Mr. Heath gives us Chantmarle, Lower Waterson, Poxwell, and Wool; but he might well have extended the list. In those manor-houses which now serve as farm-houses it will often be found that the internal arrangements and fittings have undergone much less change than in the larger and more palatial examples. Such houses as Kingston Lacy, for example, have been so enlarged and modified by successive owners, especially in recent times, that they are to a large extent modern buildings.

But having relieved ourselves of this grumble, we have little but praise for what is here presented to us. The book includes twenty houses, ranging from the magnificence of Canford Manor and Athelhampton and Melbury, through the lesser glories of Bingham's Melcombe and Warmwell, to the more homely attractions of the present-day farm-house examples already named. Mr. Heath, in each case, gives a description of the building, an account of the history of the manor, and of the various associations—literary and historical—in which many of these delightful old houses are so rich. The history of Kingston Lacy is intimately connected with that of the Civil War; Trent and the story of Charles II.'s escape after the fatal day of Worcester are inseparable. One of the most interesting houses here described is that at Woodsford, known usually as Woodsford Castle, which has been so little altered that in many respects it remains, as Mr. Heath says, "an almost unique example of an English gentleman's home during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries." Mr. Heath also describes briefly, or indicates in a few sentences, the wealth of rarities and curiosities to be found within the picturesque and time-honoured precincts of these old country mansions, as, for example, the furniture and bric-à-brac at Parnham and elsewhere, and the treasures of art at Kingston Lacy and Melbury. Nor must we forget the beauties of such delightful old-world gardens as that of Bingham's Melcombe—a house even yet so secluded as to be eleven miles from a railway-station. We have left ourselves but little space to refer to what, after all, is the chief feature of the volume—Mr. Heath's drawings. With but few exceptions—where the effect seems a trifle hard—they are admirable, those of architectural details being especially successful. These counterfeit presentments of some of the most charming old houses in the country are a delight to the eye, and a cause of gratitude in the reader. The descriptions of the inscriptions and brasses in the churches of the old-time owners of the manor-houses are by Mr. Prideaux, and both the descriptions and the plates of his rubbings from the sepulchral brasses are excellent. The general "get-up" of the book, which is furnished with an index of persons, is in every way most satisfactory.

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JAMAICAN SONG AND STORY. Collected and edited by Walter Jekyll. London: For the Folk-Lore Society, *David Nutt*, 1907. 8vo, pp. xl, 288. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This volume is a collection of puzzles for the folk-lore. The songs and stories, collected with careful industry by Mr. Jekyll, and here set forth with the music for all the songs, are of mingled origin. The

collection, says Miss Alice Werner, in an "Introduction," which is not the least valuable part of the volume, "presents to us a network of interwoven strands of European and African origin; and when these have been to some extent disentangled, we are confronted with the further question, To which of the peoples of the Dark Continent may the African element be attributed?" The double problem is one of considerable complexity. Mr. Jekyll provides the material in the very curious and entertaining medley of stories and songs which, with very necessary explanatory footnotes (themselves throwing much light on negro habits and modes of thought), forms the greater part of the volume. Miss Werner, in her valuable Introduction, and Mr. C. S. Myers and Miss Lucy Broadwood, in their all too brief remarks on the music, which are printed as appendices, make useful contributions towards the solving of the problems presented by the book. Folk-loreists will appreciate the importance of Mr. Jekyll's collection and the value of the elucidatory matter; others will enjoy the quaintnesses and strangenesses of both stories and tunes, which in every case were taken down from the mouths of men and boys in Mr. Jekyll's employ.

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THE HISTORY OF PAINTING. By Dr. Richard Muther. Translated by Dr. George Kriehn. Illustrated. London: *G. P. Putnam's Sons*, 1907. Two vols., crown 8vo., pp. xxx, 800. Price 21s. net.

This is the first and authorized English edition of a work published in 1900 at Leipzig, and we may at once say that with its good type and some eighty well-chosen photographs of great paintings it is a highly acceptable contribution to the literature of art. Without being so cumbersome as a biographical dictionary, it is full of a seriously developed narrative of the growth of painting in Europe from the fourth to the early nineteenth century. Conceived upon the characteristically thorough plan of German research, it is yet full of lively antithesis and epigrammatic criticism. There is no tiresome multiplication of dates, but the great painters are grouped psychologically in their schools and periods of development; the years of birth and death are usefully tabulated in a full index of names, which appears to be the work of the editing translator. Dr. Kriehn, who has made his home in America, appears to have happily surmounted the difficulties of translation from the German. Indeed, his text seems to grow in lucidity and "verve." The balanced contrast, for example, between Hogarth and Greuze near the end of the second volume makes admirable reading. It is strange that in so lengthy a work he should have been unable to obtain the source of the piquant citation of Dr. Muther, given as early as page 4, and we have detected some odd little flaws of style and interpretation in the more obscure matter of the early chapters on mediæval painting. But Dr. Muther's material is so abundant and so freshly handled that it is a pleasure to use his work, not merely as a book of reference (valuable as it will be to many in that capacity), but as a well-proportioned treatise on one of the highest spheres of human activity, with passages of literature attractive for its own sake. We can read

here of early mural and glass painting, where "not an eyelash of the figures quivers; not a feature betrays that they could hear prayers of men, graciously comfort or mercifully pardon them." The account of Memling of Bruges, with its gentle disposal of what is mythical, and its subtle analysis of the virtues and defects of the Flemish "primitives," is an excellent essay by itself. His studies show that "Savonarola is in no wise to be considered as the grave-digger of art, but that the *quattrocento* owes to the religious movement which emanated from him the most refined and subtle works of art which it produced." Naturally enough, his treatment of Germanic painting during the Age of the Reformation is sympathetic and full. For Dürer he has an unfeigned hero-worship, owing "his splendid achievements, not to his fatherland, but to himself alone." The comparison of him, as the brooder and thinker, with "the dashing and brutal Holbein," which happens to face the reproduction of the splendid Dürer portrait at Madrid, is so telling that one would like to quote it if space allowed. The well-worn material of the Italian Renaissance is amply handled; to pick an example almost at random, one has just praise of Leonardo's famous pupil Boltraffio, whose Madonna piece is such an ornament of our National Gallery. Rubens is frankly disliked, Rembrandt as warmly lauded. And so the narrative works on through the great Dutch, Spanish, and French schools, until the aristocratic art of France gives place to "the triumph of the bourgeoisie" manifested in Reynolds and Gainsborough. To end upon the French Revolution and Empire, with a glance at German classicism, seems an artificial and abrupt conclusion. One would welcome an added volume on what the nineteenth century has produced, and where it has left us. Perhaps it will come.

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THE DISCOVERIES IN CRETE. By Professor R. M. Burrows. With illustrations. London: *John Murray*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 244. Price 5s. net.

Such a book as this was badly needed. For some years past every season has added to Mr. Arthur Evans's original discoveries at Knossos and elsewhere in Crete, and the total effect has been to revolutionize our conceptions of what used to be vaguely termed the Mycenaean age and civilization. For "Mycenaean" Mr. Evans substituted the term "Minoan," simply because, whereas he was able to distinguish nine epochs between the Neolithic age and the Geometric, or early beginnings of classical Greece, it is only in the seventh of these nine that the earliest of the remains found at Mycenæ can be placed. Professor Burrows discusses the suitability of the term "Minoan," but the point is not of much real importance. As our knowledge extends and becomes classified and ordered, no doubt many changes in nomenclature will naturally be made. At present it is sufficient to know that the discoveries in Crete have vastly extended the boundaries of our knowledge of remotely antique civilization, and have upset many previous theories and conceptions. All this is known in detail to the few archæological scholars and students who have systematically followed up the reports of each season's work, and the various

monographs already issued. What was needed was a summarized account of the work and discoveries, and an outline of the relation of Cretan history and civilization to those of Egypt, Greece, and the East generally, written in a manner to be understandable of that part of the educated public which takes an intelligent interest in the problems of archæology. On the whole, this need is fairly well met by the volume before us. Professor Burrows says "it is written, as far as possible, in untechnical language"; but we fear it is hardly sufficiently so to attract or hold the less educated general reader. The volume, indeed, will best serve the purposes of "students who wish to pursue the subject seriously," and for them Professor Burrows has added references to the original publications and a most useful bibliography; and for them it must be that he devotes so much space to the discussion of controverted points. Less serious or less specialized students will still find the volume a very admirable summary; although for them, as for others, the more abundant provision of illustrations would have been of the greatest help. The successive epochs of Mincan history are largely fixed or traced by means of pottery remains, and a series of plates of these would have been of the greatest value. We do not propose to describe or discuss the contents of the book in detail. Many of the discoveries have been recorded in the pages of the *Antiquary* from time to time, but they are far too many, and the problems to which they have given rise are far too numerous and too complicated, to be discussed in a brief notice. It is sufficient to say that every one who is interested in work which has so profoundly affected our previous knowledge and theories of the history of man and civilization over a large part of the world—that is to say, every serious archæologist—should read and study this volume. Naturally, its day will be brief. Fresh discoveries are almost certain to affect and modify positions and theories now provisionally accepted. Even since its publication this has happened to some slight extent. And, moreover, Professor Burrows's methods and arguments are open to detailed criticism in more than one direction. But on the whole, and pending further developments, this book has so many merits, and is so much needed, that it deserves a very hearty welcome. The illustrations are a plate of vases from Hagia Triada, a sketch map of the island, a plan of the palace of Knossos—already shown by the most recent discoveries to need modification—and a plate of strata section from the same palace. There are appendices on the Egyptian year, and, by Professor Conway, on the suggested connexion of Labyrinth, Laura, Laurium; a good index, and a most useful bibliography.

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SAGA-BOOK OF THE VIKING CLUB, vol. v., part i. With illustrations. London: For the Viking Club, April, 1907. Pp. 196.

Besides the annual report of the Club's Council, reports of meetings, and various lists and business details, this issue of the Viking Club's *Saga-Book* contains a number of reports by district secretaries, and several papers of unusual interest. Among the former is one by Dr. G. A. Auden, of York, who describes several finds of the Danish period made

during recent excavations for building purposes in the Northern city, and also has a suggestive note on a supposed St. Olaf window in the east end of the south aisle of the now disused church of the Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York. The crowned figure, with flaxen hair, and wearing a wide-sleeved tunic, depicted in the left light of the window, has hitherto been supposed to represent St. Stephen; but Dr. Auden shows that it is more probably a representation of St. Olaf carrying the "Olaf Stones"—loaves turned to stone, according to a Danish legend, as a punishment for baking on St. Olaf's Day. The note is illustrated by photographic pictures of the window, of St. Olaf from a painted screen in the Norfolk church of Barton Turf, and of a carved figure of



CARVED FIGURE OF ST. OLAF IN THRONDHJEM MUSEUM.

St. Olaf in Throndhjem Museum. The last named, by the courtesy of the editor of the *Saga-Book*, is reproduced above. It will be observed that the saint is represented bearing the ciborium which, roughly carved, "is not unlike three cakes or stones superimposed." This is a frequent feature in the earlier wooden effigies of the saint in Norway, and may have some relation to the legend of the Olaf Stones. The articles in this issue of the *Saga-Book* include "Some Illustrations of the Archæology of the Viking Age in England," with many figures, by Mr. W. G. Collingwood; "Tradition and Folklore of the Quantocks"—a district which "has been from the earliest times the meeting and battle-ground of our component races"—by the Rev. C. W. Whistler; "The Life of Bishop Gudmund Arason," by Professor W. P. Ker; "Gringolet, Gawain's Horse," by

Dr. Gollancz; and "Northern Folk-songs: Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish, with musical illustrations, by Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson—a varied and appetizing bill of fare.

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREEK AND ROMAN TIMES. By J. S. Milne, M.A., M.D. With 54 plates. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 187. Price 14s. net.

This monograph, which was presented by its author, as the thesis which forms part of the examination for the Aberdeen University degree of M.D., and which was awarded "Highest Honours," most deservedly, is a striking contribution to archæological research. Dr. Milne has thrown great light on a subject hitherto obscure and little known. Many passages in ancient writers, particularly those dealing with medical subjects, have been practically unintelligible for lack of accurate knowledge of the instruments used by the surgeons of ancient Greece and Rome. Gradually, for many years past, materials have been accumulating, in the shape of successive finds of such instruments, which are now to be seen in most home and foreign museums. Dr. Milne has personally examined a very large number of these specimens, which are of very great variety—of which a mere enumeration, lengthy as it would be, would give but a faint idea apart from Dr. Milne's illuminating text—and has also made a very careful collection of references to, and descriptions of, surgical instruments in the classical medical, surgical, anatomical, and pharmaceutical writings. From the ample material thus systematically collected, classified, and critically examined—on the one hand the literary descriptions, allusions, and references, and on the other the actual specimens of instruments now accessible by hundreds in the museums and private collections at home and abroad—Dr. Milne has prepared a carefully written and scholarly book, in which he clearly describes the specimens, and illustrates their uses by passages from the ancient medical and other writers. Of each illustrative passage an English translation is given, and it may be remarked that not the least noteworthy feature of a piece of most sound and honest work is the care which has been taken to make this English version clearly intelligible to the reader—a by no means easy task. The book, though not quite exhaustive, is one to be accepted with gratitude and commendation. As further discoveries are made, subsequent writers may supplement it; but Dr. Milne has laid a solid foundation, and his work, which has had practically no predecessor in this or any other country, should bring him a European reputation. The plates, fifty-four in number, are very carefully produced, and are of the greatest value in illustrating and explaining the text. An appendix contains an inventory of the chief instruments in various museums, and a bibliography. There are three indexes—subjects, Latin, and Greek.

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Messrs. Andrew Reid and Co., Ltd., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, send us a copy of the new (fifth) edition of the late Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce's *Handbook to the Roman Wall*, revised and corrected by Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., which they have lately issued (price 2s. 6d.). The *Handbook* is too well known, and is too established in favour, to need notice at

length. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Blair has carefully brought it up to date by considerable revision, rendered necessary by the important and numerous discoveries which have been made on the line of the Wall since the previous edition was issued in 1895. The *Handbook* is freely illustrated, and in this revised form is a thoroughly trustworthy companion.

* * *

From the Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W., comes the first part (1s. net) of *Surnames of the United Kingdom: a Concise Etymological Dictionary*, by Henry Harrison, to be completed in about twenty-five 1s. parts. This Part I. covers the ground from Aaron to Bayard, and gives promise of a popular work of reference. Professor Kuno Meyer revises the proofs of the Celtic names. Incidentally the work will be a dictionary of British place-names and of Christian names, as well as of surnames. Mr. Harrison is sounder on place-names than on surnames. In some of the articles there are a few rather wild shots, and in others there are doubtful etymologies.

* * *

The Royal Institution of Cornwall has just issued a laborious but most useful piece of work in the shape of a *General Index* to its journals and reports from 1818 to 1906 (Plymouth: *W. Brendon and Son, Ltd.*), compiled by Mr. C. R. Hewitt, F.R.Hist. S. Within the compass of 216 well-printed octavo pages Mr. Hewitt has supplied a comprehensive and, so far as we have casually tested it, accurate key to nearly ninety years' publications, less those for a few years which are missing from the Institution's set, from which the index was made. This simple statement is a sufficient justification for, and recommendation of, this useful compilation.

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Among the pamphlets on our table are *Pigmy Flint Implements*, by Mr. H. S. Toms, the Curator of the Brighton Museum, which gives a very interesting description of a number of these tiny late Neolithic implements which he found in a sandpit near Brighton; No. 44 of the "Hull Museum Publications" (price 1d.), in which Mr. T. Sheppard describes, with illustrations, a malformed antler of a red deer, and some recent Yorkshire geological discoveries; and two good papers by Mr. I. C. Gould, F.S.A.—on "The Burh at Maldon" and "Greenstead and the Course of St. Edmund's Translation"—reprinted from the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*.

* * *

We have received the new issue of *Portugalia* (Tomo II., fasc. 3), published at Oporto, which, in about 200 lavishly illustrated small quarto pages, contains an extraordinarily varied collection of articles, notes, and communications relating to the study of Portuguese antiquities. Pre-Roman remains at Santa Olaga (of which many plates are given) form the subject of the longest article; but costume, customs, traditions, epigraphy, and folk-lore, bronze and gold antiquities, and various other topics, are also discussed, while obituary notices, bibliographical notes, and many other matters help to complete a publication which reflects the greatest credit on the working archaeologists of Portugal. The *Architectural Review*, September, besides a finely illustrated account of the new building of the United Kingdom Provident

Institution, contains the full and deeply interesting report on the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral by the committee appointed by the Dean and Chapter, with the accompanying plans, diagrams, and sections, and the photographic views showing cracks and sinkings in various parts of the fabric. There is also an article on the Cathedral from a professional standpoint by Mr. Somers Clarke. We have also before us *Rivista d'Italia*, August; *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, June—a good number, with two plates of the Dove-cote at Warmington, one showing the exterior, and the other giving a very clear view of the curious and most uncommon arrangement of the interior; and the *East Anglian*, June and July—we congratulate the hard-working editor on having so nearly overtaken his arrears.



Correspondence.

PULPIT HOUR-GLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. PENTIN, writing to you in the September *Antiquary* from Milton Abbey Vicarage, must indeed have thought that you had an ignoramus for a reviewer, if he imagined that I supposed an hour-glass stand to be unique. He has made a ludicrous blunder. Pilton I believe, is unique in having a human arm as the support of an hour-glass; that is what I meant, and that is what I said. Mr. Pentin is very much behind-hand in his notions as to hour-glasses or hour-glass stands in his attempt to correct me. Instead of there being a dozen, I have myself drawn up a list of *sixty-seven* such examples now extant in English churches! Mr. Pentin will do well to be less hasty in his corrections.

YOUR REVIEWER.

TO THE EDITOR.

The Rev. Herbert Pentin is correct in his assumption that many old hour-glasses, or the stands in which such originally stood, still exist in various churches. Notes relative to these may be found in the *Building News* for February 24, 1905. Therein I mention no less than fifteen that have, from time to time, come under my personal observation. Besides those at Pilton, Devon, and Bloxworth, Dorset, already referred to, there is one at Hurst Church, Berks. Its ironwork bears the date 1635. Three miles from Hurst is Binfield. The Jacobean pulpit there has a most elaborate hour-glass stand. The date upon it is A.D. 1628. At South Burlington, Norfolk, one exists, and so also at St. Alban's, Wood Street, W. The latter's pulpit was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, as was probably its gilt brass hour-glass holder. At Edinhorpe and Salhouse, both in Norfolk, the churches contain old hour-glass stands; so does that at Keyingham, Yorks. At Cliffe, Kent, the hour-glass stand, like the pulpit (dated 1636), is of oak. There is the iron frame for an hour-glass attached to the Jacobean pulpit at Leigh, Kent, and others at

Wolvercot and Beckley Churches, Oxon. An hour-glass exists, or did in 1882, at Fenwick Church, Scotland. Puxton, Somerset, has one, or did quite recently.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park,
Exeter.

CROSS SLAB IN WALL OF BRADING
CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

When recently visiting Brading Church in the Isle of Wight, I noticed on the outside wall, about 8 feet from the ground, a small slab about 18 inches by 12 inches, let into the wall. It had the appearance of age, and two small crosses mounted on two-step pedestals—the crosses with serrated edges—were cut on the slab. Can any of our learned antiquarian friends enlighten the writer on the matter? He is at a loss to understand what the crosses were for.

BERNARD LORD M.
QUILLIN.

Constitutional Club,
Leicester,

August 26, 1907.

MALLING ABBEY, KENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Recently visiting Malling Abbey, I was afforded an opportunity of inspecting the little figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Infant Saviour, a very much enlarged sketch of which appears in your issue of July last. A first glance was sufficient to assure one that its date is the twentieth rather than the fourteenth century. It is evidently one of the small objects of devotion which are easily picked up on the Continent, and which are enclosed in tiny leaden boxes. The style of dress, and particularly the inscription "Ego diligentes me diligo," should trace it. It is not from Chartres. The photograph reproduced by you is of a rough, somewhat incorrect sketch. In the original the sceptre-head is a fleur-de-lys, whilst in the sketch it appears as a human head. It was evidently dropped or purposely buried by some visitor.

Before I close, I should like to call attention to this wonderful old ruin—the masterpiece of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, and builder of the cathedral, 1090. The huge tower is a fine and well-preserved example of Early Norman work, whilst the other buildings retain specimens of all styles of architecture from the eleventh to the fourteenth-fifteenth centuries. The ground-plan of the church and a large portion of the twelfth-fourteenth century conventual buildings lie waiting an excavator to bring them to the light of day. The bases of the Early Norman nave-pillars protrude through the sward, and the high-altar elevation is indicated by a mound. Surely here is a grand opportunity for the study of one of the earliest and finest of Norman ecclesiastical edifices.

H. P. F.

P.S.—There is also a unique pilgrim's bath and stone-lined underground passage in the direction of Leybourne Castle, blocked.

GREENSTREET FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

I should be obliged by any information as to this family (Faversham and Ospringe branches), and particularly of their connexions by marriage.

Members of the family held the office of Mayor of Faversham *circa* sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and many of them were buried in Ospringe Church.

C. II. DRAKE.

The Elms,
Faversham.

GLAZED PAPER FOR ILLUSTRATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I feel attention should be drawn to the danger which threatens our archaeological and other publications of the present day. It is a common practice to use a so-called art paper with a highly glazed surface for the ordinary photo-block illustrations now in vogue, the publishers and others responsible recommending it for bringing out the full details of the reproduction. Unfortunately it is not generally known that in many cases this paper, which is sized with resin or other preparations, will be quite worthless in a few years. A firm of photo-engravers say that "probably about thirty to forty years is the maximum life of the surfaced papers which are usually used for illustration." This statement is surely sufficient to warn authors and editors of the various archaeological journals against the use of a surfaced paper for their publications. If a slight amount of detail is sacrificed, photo-block illustrations can be printed on any of the smooth durable papers—*i.e.*, such a paper as the ANTIQUARY is printed on.

G. MONTAGU BENTON.

ERRATA.—September *Antiquary*, p. 351, col. 1. Transfer line 1 to top of col. 1, p. 347.

Ibid., p. 358, col. 2. The price of Canon Atkinson's *Forty Years* is 5s. net, not 7s. 6d.

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

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

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.*

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.



NOVEMBER, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, which was not presented to the Congress of Archæological Societies in July owing to the illness of Mr. Chalkley Gould, has now been issued. It notes a marked increase in the interest taken in ancient defensive works and sepulchral memorials; but, on the other hand, remarks that respect for the relics of the past has not yet spread sufficiently to check the constantly recurring instances of destruction. Schedules of earthworks existing in their respective districts are being prepared by the Yorkshire and East Herts Archæological Societies, the Cardiff Naturalists, and, the Committee believe, by a few other societies who have not yet informed them of their efforts in this direction.

The report proceeds to remark that, "Apart from destruction of ancient works of earth or stone for utilitarian purposes, minor influences tend to their mutilation; to these the attention of owners and occupiers of the land may well be drawn by archæological societies. For example, great trees, perhaps centuries old, grow on the ramparts of an ancient camp, a tree is blown down or may be stubbed up; a large bite is thereby eaten out of the bank, and nothing is done to fill up the hollow thus created, though the cost of so doing is infinitesimal! Rabbits are permitted to burrow at their own sweet will,

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gradually causing the banks to crumble and lose their continuity, while gardeners and others are allowed to remove barrow-loads of the light material. Camps which possess guarding walls of stone are even more at the mercy of the neighbourhood unless jealously watched."

The Committee report a number of recent cases of destruction or mutilation of defensive earthworks, and even more of tumuli and barrows. Part of the moat at Barnard Castle is being filled up by tipping town refuse into it. The low square moated mount close to the church at Burghill, Herefordshire, has been levelled. Quarrying operations threaten the remains of the camp on Ham Hill, Somerset, while digging for gravel is destroying the remains of earthworks on Harbledown, Canterbury. A curious ring-work near the Castle of Comfort Inn, on the Mendip Hills, Cock Low barrow at Leek, Staffordshire, and the poor remnants of a square camp at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, have all been levelled. Destruction in various ways is being wrought at sundry other places.

The report, on the other hand, mentions a number of instances of careful exploration, and records several transferences to public bodies of ancient castles and castle sites. It includes, moreover, a useful bibliography of books and articles and papers in archæological societies' publications, which have been published since the issue of the Committee's previous report.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written we have heard, with great regret, of the death of Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A., on October 11, in his sixty-fourth year. It was on Mr. Gould's initiative that the Committee was appointed, and in its labours he took a deep interest. He was Chairman of the Committee for the Exploration of the Red Hills of Essex—an important undertaking which is not yet completed. Mr. Gould contributed several valuable papers to the *Victoria History of Essex*, and assisted the editor of that publication in revising the earthworks sections of other counties. His

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intimate knowledge of the history and topography of his native county was perhaps unique, and those who had the privilege of his friendship will recall his retentive memory and his accurate acquaintance with the highways and byways of Essex. The funeral service took place at Loughton Parish Church on Wednesday, October 16, but by his own directions the remains were subsequently cremated. Mr. Chalkley Gould's death will be deplored by a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by so many acts of thoughtfulness and kindness.

We take the following interesting note from the *Newcastle Journal* of October 2: "In one of the fields in which the excavators of the Roman town of Costopitum have been working at Corbridge this year, what exists of a most interesting building has been laid bare. It is obviously a temple, and is situated near where the potter's shop, which furnished so many objects of value, was disclosed earlier in the year.

"It is easy to form an interesting, and probably accurate, idea of the building and its uses. Ascending to the brow of the hill west of the town, from the river's north bank, the remains of the structure are seen. A flat roof or dome has been carried on pillars, the moulded sockets of which are worked in the skirting stones of the building. Under this roof or canopy would stand an altar or altars. On each side of the front of the building were enormous square pillars on which would stand statues of the gods who were worshipped within. One remains, and the socket only of the other. The pillar is scored on the top by the marks made by the ploughshare, the cultivated ground nowhere being very deep above the ruins. The floor of the temple is composed of enormous worked stones. These were bound together for extra stability with lead in the same way as were the stones of the abutment of the Roman bridge at Chollerford. The lead has been extracted by some one since the Romans left Britain in 509, but the stones have hardly moved. The workmanship is so good that the lead has been unnecessary.

"In front of the building is what was almost certainly an abattoir, through the aperture in the east end of which the animals

were probably driven in for slaughter previous to their sacrifice to the gods on the altars. There is a channel and drain-hole cut in the stone as if for carrying off the water used in washing out the place after the slaughter. The tops of the slabs which form the sides of the chamber are much worn by the sharpening of knives, as are so many of our butchers' doorsteps at the present day."

In the course of the recent excavations on the site of a Roman fort at Castleshaw, Oldham, to which we referred last month, several interesting relics have come to light.

There appear to have been two distinct forts, one inside the other. At three corners of the inner fort foundations have been found of what appear to have been turrets, and stone paving has been found at all corners of the outer fort. Careful search has been made for post-holes with some success. Twenty have been discovered, in some of which have been found remains of oak posts. The outlines of one of the main gateways of the larger fort have been traced. There has also been unearthed a heavily paved road crossing the larger fort from one side to the other, and some 15 feet in width. Early in October a fine hypocaust, almost perfect, was laid bare.

The relics already found make an interesting museum at Springhouse Farm, near the site of the excavations. They include Roman pottery and tiles, fragments of glass, lead, nails, and several blue fluted melon beads. There is also one of the Samian bowls of thin ware. A number of coins have turned up, two of which appear to be first brasses of Trajan. The pottery points to an occupation as early as the first century.

The following note by a correspondent appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of October 5: "The operations in connexion with the construction of the new railway to Red Wharf Bay [in the island of Anglesey] have been the means of bringing to light an ancient barrow of great antiquity. On the north-west side of the village of Pentraeth, on a portion of the old Merddyn Gwyn land, on the summit of a lofty bank of sand and gravel, persons with a keen eye for antiquities

had long since observed what appeared to be (and what has now been proved to be) an artificial circular mound of about 30 feet radius. On investigation this mound was found to be composed of hundreds upon hundreds of tons of stones, some of them being of immense size, evidently conveyed to the spot from the neighbouring limestone quarry. On the extreme eastern side of this heap of stones was found buried, upside down, with its mouth resting on a stone slab and covered with burnt soil, a cinerary urn containing the calcined bones of a human being, probably a female. Unfortunately the urn, which was of rude earthenware construction, fell to pieces in the process of displacement, but the portions found afford sufficient data to enable a sketch to be made showing its shape, size, and ornamentation.

"The railway operatives were at this point removed to another portion of the works. Thereupon the Rev. E. P. Howell, Rector of Pentraeth, preferred a request, on behalf of the Rev. E. Evans, Rector of Llansedwrn, and himself, for the permission of the contractor to investigate the mound. This was readily granted; and during the past few days several workmen have been engaged in turning over the barrow, with the result that up to date the following discoveries have been made :

"(1) The cinerary urn already referred to.

"(2) Several portions of skulls and stray bits of urns.

"(3) A complete skeleton, lying facing east in the doubled-up fashion sometimes found in these barrows.

"(4) And close beside (3) a bronze dagger, and a food vessel of similar construction to the urns, though of different shape.

"(5) Another skeleton lying lengthways.

"The investigations will be proceeded with under the superintendence of the two clergymen named, assisted by Mr. Harold Hughes of Bangor, who was early on the scene, and has prepared notes and sketches of the relics found. It is to be feared, however, that the impending application of the steam navy to the sand and gravel bank will bring the investigations to an abrupt termination long before they can be completed. The relics found are at present in the custody of the Rector of Pentraeth."

The quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund was issued early in October, and forms the second report since the resumption of the excavation of Gezer. Although the discoveries are of less importance than those of previous reports, they are of sufficient interest to justify the earnest appeal for contributions which the committee addresses to the public.



Gezer, as all students of the Bible know, was a Canaanitish city to the west of Jerusalem, and it occupied an important place in Jewish history. The fund has been engaged in its exploration during the last five years, and the earlier discoveries consisted of a megalithic temple, troglodyte caves, rock-cut tombs, pottery, and inscriptions. The origin of the city is quite prehistoric, and as yet nothing has been laid bare to equal in interest the great discoveries of Schliemann and other excavators at Troy, in Crete, and in Egypt. Mr. Stewart Macalister, who contributes the report of the recent operations, mentions that while several wine-presses, and traces of the existence of a Christian Church, and of some Byzantine houses, with mosaic pavements, were found—all of recent times—no tomb of the Pre-Semitic Period was found. One of the First Semitic Period, however, was discovered, and various cave-sepulchres of the Second Semitic Period were also brought to light. These sepulchres were contemporaneous with Egyptian history from the twelfth to the eighteenth dynasty, and consisted of rude chambers, more or less circular. They contained bones, pottery, and a limited number of ornamental objects, of some of which the report gives drawings. A number of the vessels have no corresponding types anywhere else in Palestine. Many of them betray traces of the Egyptian occupation. The remains of a Roman bath bring us down to Roman times, and several peculiarly shaped crosses connect the city with Byzantine Christianity.



The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes: "The newspapers have begun to discuss the rumoured intention of the Ministry of Education to unite both the Forum and the Palatine excavations under

one director, that director being Commendatore Boni. At present not only is the entrance to the Palatine separate from that to the Forum, but the administration of the hill is quite distinct from that of the valley at its foot.

“There is something to be said on both sides of this important archaeological question. Historically, the Palatine and the Forum are connected; geographically, they touch, and work on the *clivus* has long been stopped pending the Ministry’s decision. On the other hand, it is argued that the Forum is quite as much as one man can manage, especially now that important excavations are being made on the Palatine, and others contemplated beneath the Villa Mills. One thing is certain: that the administrative union will lead to archaeological disunion; for Italian archaeologists do not greatly love each other, and a battle will doubtless ensue over, if not on, the famous hill. Meanwhile the beautiful cypresses of the Villa Mills, and the famous palms of S. Bonaventura, which figure in every picture of the Palatine, are threatened, if not doomed. As too often happens, art is to be sacrificed to archaeology. No doubt the House of Augustus ought to be excavated; but, as one newspaper pertinently asks, if natural beauty is to be destroyed in this way people will hate the very name of archaeology. There are artists who have been heard to express a preference for the old *Campo Vaccino* as compared with the scientifically excavated Forum; but Commendatore Boni has, at any rate by judicious planting, made the Forum less like a stonemason’s yard. The Palatine, one of the loveliest spots in Rome, is more beautiful with its cypresses and its palms, beneath which Mills composed his history of the Crusades, and monks dreamed mediæval dreams, than it will be as a too severely archaeological quarry. It should be possible to reconcile the two rival sisters—art and archaeology.”

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We may note that a fine illustration of the Forum as at present opened up, taken from an overhead point of view, together with some useful plans, on which the temples, shrines, etc., are numbered to correspond

with appended tables, appeared in the *Sphere* for September 21, which also contained some very interesting pictures of details of the ancient castle of St. Angelo, Rome. Among the latter is one showing the “vettine,” or oil reservoirs of Alexander VI., which are still in excellent condition, and could contain 21,000 litres of oil when rendered necessary by an approaching famine or siege.



Mr. Albert Hartshorne writes to the *Athenæum* of October 12: “It should, perhaps, be placed on record that the early Jacobean pulpit in Alford Church, Lincolnshire, has quite lately been ‘restored’ with a coating of *Brunswick black*. An attempt to remove this noxious substance with turpentine, on account of remonstrances that have been made, has naturally resulted in driving the stain deeper into the wood.” One would have thought such vandalism impossible at this time of day.



At the opening meeting for the session of the Bristol members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, on October 16, Mr. W. A. Sampson read a paper on “The Almshouses of Bristol, Past and Present.” The western city has almshouses still existing which date from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Burton’s Almshouses, in Long Row, were founded in 1292. The modern block of buildings in St James’s Barton (All Saints’ Almshouses) represents a charity founded by Stephen Gnowsall in 1350; and the Barstaple Houses in Old Market Street were founded in 1402. The Merchant Tailors’ is a late fourteenth-century foundation (by a charter of Richard II.), and there are several almshouses which were established in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.



M. Eugène Pittard has communicated to the Society of Anthropology of Paris a paper on prehistoric implements of bone, founded on discoveries at the Palæolithic station of Ourbrière, near Périgueux, of the Mousterian period. He found about fifty long bones, marked with cuttings made by flint implements, precisely similar to some which had previously been discovered by Dr. Henri

Martin at a station of the same period at La Quina (Charente). He also found other pieces of bone that had been fashioned by flint implements into somewhat rude tools of five or six different sorts. These several discoveries carry back the use of bone implements to an earlier period than had previously been generally admitted.

The third Pan-Celtic Congress was held at Edinburgh in the last week of September, and seems to have been a decided success. The opening day, September 24, was marked by the picturesque ceremony of erecting Lia Cineil, or Race Stone, which took place on the breezy eminence of the Castle Esplanade, so rich in historical associations. The proceedings having been opened by the reciting of the Gorsedd Prayer in Welsh, the representatives of the different nations proclaimed the meeting of the Congress. The important ceremony of raising the Race Stone was performed by each of the six representatives placing his stone in position. Lord Castle-town laid the Irish stone first. Councillor Griffith Thomas placed the Welsh stone on top of it. Lord Bute placed the Scottish stone next. The Marquess de l'Estourdeillon followed with the Brittany stone, Speaker Moore, of the House of Keys, with the Manx stone, and Mr. Henry Jenner, F.S.A., with the Cornwall stone.

At a meeting of the archaeological section of the Congress Mr. David MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., delivered a lecture on "Celtic and non-Celtic Races in Early Britain," after which a short, animated discussion took place as to whether the word "Celt" should be pronounced with a soft or hard sound. After various opinions had been expressed, Mr. J. Kennedy stated that there was no soft C in the Gaelic. However, they could pronounce it as they pleased, which seems a solution likely to give everybody satisfaction.

In a two-acre field recently purchased by Viscount Tredegar at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire—the Isca Silurum of the Romans—some Roman coins, pottery, etc., have been found. On bricks bearing the stamp of the Roman Legion can be traced the impression of the workman's tools. The relics

have been unearthed while digging foundations for the St. Cadoc's Home for Waifs and Strays, the site for which was presented by Lord Tredegar.

An interesting find of old coins and trade tokens has been made during the demolition of a house in High Street, Guildford. One of the tokens, dated 1657, bears the name "Thomas Tompson, Gilford," and another is inscribed "John Smallpeece, Guildford," and is of about the same date.

Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., has been instructed by the Office of Woods and Forests to make a complete survey of Tintern Abbey, to do which excavations will be made (under his direction) on the site of the infirmary and buildings of the outer court. The sites of the gatehouses appear to be covered by roadways, and so, unfortunately, cannot be unearthed; but as much will be done as possible to make the plan as complete as those Mr. Brakspear has already published of Fountains, Waverley, and Beaulieu.

The palæontological collections in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington have received some interesting additions in the shape of a series of bone remains from the Hoe Grange Cavern, near Brassington, Derbyshire. These include remains of hyænas, bears, rhinoceroses, lions, and elephants. Some of the specimens have an added scientific interest in being the originals of those figured in various geological journals and papers written by experts who examined and worked out the fossil remains.

Renewed explorations on Lansdown, near Bath, under the superintendence of Mr. T. S. Bush, have led to fresh discoveries. Chief among them was the uncovering of a stone floor and foundations of what is believed to be a Roman potter's shed, this surmise being made on account of the various broken pottery moulds found on the floor, together with pieces of very fine pottery, and also a potter's wheel and a stone quern. The patterns of some of the moulds show clever and artistic workmanship, although none were found in a state of

completeness. Other discoveries on this site were a variety of iron instruments, an ancient reap-hook and a spear-head. Not far from these foundations a very fine specimen of a stone coffin was unearthed a little more than a couple of feet below the surface, and in it the remains of a skeleton of a man. The upper portion was almost in a powder, but the teeth were some of the finest found, and very large. Another find was that of an almost perfect skeleton of a man lying on his side, with the knees drawn up, while in close proximity a pile of human bones were at a rather greater depth than usual. In different parts of the portion explored between thirty and forty third and fourth century coins have been found. The work ended on September 21, but it is to be hoped that it will eventually be carried still further.



The centenary of the Geological Society of London was celebrated from September 26 to 30 by dinners, receptions, meetings, and visits to museums and other places of geological interest. On Saturday, September 28, separate parties were conducted by well-informed leaders over ground of supreme interest to geologists at Northampton, Aylesbury, Dover, Box Hill, Reading, Erith and Crayford, and Sudbury. On Sunday Mr. W. Whitaker took a party to Caterham, Godstone, and Tilburston, and guests, fellows and visitors had access to the Zoological Gardens and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. Visits on Monday to Oxford and Cambridge, when the Universities acted as hosts, formed a fitting conclusion to the celebration, which was attended by many distinguished foreign and colonial delegates.



A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes from Aidin (Tralles): "Last July the breaking-up of the foundations of a house in the Turkish quarter of Mesil Hanès led to the discovery of underground catacombs of Christian origin. They are in two stories, the upper of which lies 3 metres under the present level of the ground. The lower is 1½ metres below it, and only 1 metre high. In the upper two small chambers are already visible, which are connected by a door. One of these is about 3 metres high; the

other, to the west, has the chief entrance, and is full of earth, fragments of vases, and human bones. In the under catacomb various crossways seem to fill a great deal of space, and are full of earth and rubbish. On the north side of this is a small breach, which affords with difficulty an entrance into a third section of crossways connected with small doors. The second chamber here contains two fairly well preserved sacred frescoes, in which the faces have been scratched off by Turks. The inscriptions attached are no longer decipherable. All the walls of this chamber seem to have been full in former times of pictures, of which faint traces remain. A third chamber close by has also various pictorial adornments, including a small angel. It may be noted that about thirty years since, on the demolition of a part of this same house, the former owner discovered a Greek inscription intimating that the *μύσται* of the Temple of Isis and Sarapis dedicated to the priest of this temple, Julius Amyntianus, a statue. This inscription was published by A. Fontrier in the *Bulletin* of the Museum and Library of the Evangelical School of Smyrna. Some years ago, in an adjacent house, an enormous stone was found with an inscription published by a native archæologist, M. Papakonstantinon, in the *Amaltheia* of Smyrna, to the effect that the high-priestess Lucilia, the daughter of St. Luminus, was honoured with a statue on behalf of the council of the place, the people, and the Senate. M. Papakonstantinon thinks that these catacombs belonged to the Christians of Tralles, who later retired to the lower slopes of the plateau of Tralles. A further investigation of the whole district, as well as of the new discoveries, is needed to confirm this supposition."



Excavations at Leighs Priory, Essex, at one time the seat of Lord Rich, Chancellor to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and his heirs, who became Earls of Warwick, have laid bare the entire foundations of the old Priory, over which, in some places, are evidences of Tudor walls having been built on them. Especially is this the case in the foundations of the Priory Church, which Lord Rich converted into a banquetting hall.

The *Manchester Guardian* of October 9 had a long and interesting article, signed "E. A. B.," dealing with the nature and origin of the much-discussed "Dene-holes," *à propos* of the recent opening up of the great dene-hole at Gravesend. Describing the group of dene-holes at Hangman's Wood, near Grays, Essex, the writer says: "Here, in the compass of a few acres, about fifty holes occur. The chambers are all at about the same level, 80 feet, from the surface; yet, though there are so many of them, and their limbs almost dovetail into each other, great care was manifestly taken not to destroy the rock partition between any members of the series. Fifteen chambers have now been connected together by tunnels cut by explorers, but only in one or two spots was the thin wall between found broken, and this evidently the result of accident, dogs or badgers having apparently clawed away the chalk in their mad efforts to get out of the death-trap into which they had tumbled. The Bexley dene-holes, which are still more numerous and cover a large area, vary in shape, the recesses having frequently been connected so as to leave pillars, while in some instances the ground plan is simply an irregular circle. In one hole alone have I seen any attempt at lining the shaft with stone. This was in the 'Flint Well,' a pit about 100 feet deep, inside the precincts of a prehistoric camp in Joyden's Wood, where for many feet down a 'steining' of large flints has kept the gravelly sides from tumbling in. There was a 'steining' in the Grays dene-holes, but the squared flints have long ago fallen into the cavity, forming a bottom layer to the cone of débris. A dene-hole now covered in at Eltham had a similar lining."



E. A. B. points out that, though Neolithic deposits were found in some shallow dene-holes at Crayford, explored many years ago, yet the deep Bexley and Grays holes show unmistakably that they were excavated by means of metal picks, and must belong to a much more recent period. He thus summarizes the different theories which have been put forward at various times by archæologists to explain the purpose of the holes: "The three most reasonable are that they were chalk-pits, flint-mines for making weapons

and implements, or hiding-places for grain. Then, in descending order of acceptability, come the following hypotheses: Silos for preservation of fodder, dwelling-places, refuges in time of war, places of burial, places of worship, receptacles for prisoners of war, pitfalls for animals, and water wells."



For various reasons most of these are quite impossible of acceptance. E. A. B. is inclined, like many others, to support the granary theory. He says: "The care taken to keep each dene-hole at Grays private and separate from its neighbour, and the immense trouble expended in removing all traces of the chalk in levelling the surface of the ground, so as to ensure secrecy as to the situation of the underground chambers, seem to indicate that they were hiding-places for grain and other provisions. Each dene-hole might have belonged to a separate family. Marks have been detected in the shafts of dene-holes closed at the top showing that ropes had been used, and parts of the roof in the one at Gravesend appear to have been rubbed, as if quantities of corn or like material had been thrown down from the curious platform beneath the shaft. The holes in the sides of the pits may have been footholds, but were more probably fitted with stemples, such as those used by the lead-miners in the Speedwell Mine and Peak Cavern. I have just discovered a most illuminating passage in the *Perceval* or the *Conte del Graal*, written about 1180 by Chrestien de Troyes, a poet who reproduced the features of old Welsh legends very accurately, even when he did not entirely understand their meanings. He describes how certain damsels used to lead knights and other wayfarers in the forests of Britain to the 'puis,' or, as a later recension has it, the 'caves,' where they supplied them with food and drink. The 'puis' or 'puits' (Lat. *puteum*) obviously refers to underground storehouses having the shape of pits or wells; the damsels are a romantic addition. In the Arthurian age, then, something of the nature of dene-holes was a storehouse for provisions. It is objected to the granary theory that at Grays and Bexley there would have been room for 200,000 tons of corn. But these storehouses may have been used for all sorts of things besides corn; and at any rate the

grain would have been kept in the ear, both for the sake of the fodder and for its better preservation underground, and thus would require a good deal of room. At present the storehouse theory has the best of it."



A mammoth's tusk has been found by a workman engaged in excavating the site of a tank on land near Water Orton, in the Midlands. The tusk was discovered in the upper layer of the Keuper marl, about 16½ feet below the surface. It is in two pieces, and the larger piece measures about 18 inches in length, its girth being 8 inches. Although it has lain in the ground for ages, the tusk is in a capital state of preservation, for the grain of the ivory is perfectly perceptible. It will be on view at the annual conversazione this month of the Birmingham Natural History Society.



Dr. Mackenzie, a member of the British Archæological School, Rome, who has made a speciality of the early civilization of Crete and the Ægean, is at present in Sardinia tracing the connexion which he has found to exist between the architecture of that island and the early constructions of the Archipelago.



Recent newspaper articles on antiquarian topics include an account of the "Old Ruined Church of Arborfield, Berks," by Mr. E. W. Dormer, in the *Reading Mercury*, September 14; "Babylonia: the Problem of Antiquity," by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, in the *Globe*, October 5; "Boxgrove Priory," in the *Sussex Daily News*, September 25. There were also two good articles by the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., on the ancient churches and secular buildings of "The Hundred of Appletree, Derbyshire," in the *Athenæum* for September 21 and 28. This part of Derbyshire is little known. Dr. Cox says: "This hundred of Appletree, embracing twenty-five old parishes, several of which are divided into ancient chapelries, is somewhat irregular in shape. Though not including in its limits either the capital town of Derby or that of Ashbourne, it runs close to both these places, and may be described as, in the main, covering a large area on the south-west of the county, with Longford as a centre. When I

recently revisited every part of this hundred, chiefly in connexion with the future topographical sections of the Victoria County History scheme, after an interval in most parishes of some thirty years, the quiet beauty of much of the scenery, together with the interest of a number of the churches and secular buildings, impressed me not a little; and a few notes may, I hope, induce others to pay more attention to this part of Derbyshire."



Our first "Note" last month was, as we found too late to make the necessary correction, a little premature. Only the modern shell of Crosby Hall has as yet been destroyed. The ancient Hall itself is intact, but while we write its fate is trembling in the balance. The new owners—the directors of the Chartered Bank of India—consented to stay their hand until October 15, so that Alderman Sir T. Vezey Strong's committee might, in the meantime, secure the necessary funds to ensure the preservation of the Hall. By that date only £5,000 was collected, but the directors extended the time until the end of the month. If the money be not raised then, the Hall will be destroyed forthwith. If the committee be successful, it is proposed to create a Trust, securing the building for permanent public advantage, and its use in connexion with the advancement of the work of the City Guilds and Societies, and bodies having kindred objects.



The death was announced early in October of Professor Adolf Furtwängler, the well-known German archæologist. Although only fifty-four years of age at his death, he had taken part in the excavations at Olympia so long ago as 1878. Later he was Professor at Berlin, and then at Munich. His name has lately been prominent in connexion with the excavations at Ægina. He was the author of very many books and papers.



Five old tenements at Little Horkesley, Essex, were recently sold, and the new owner decided to restore them. It has now been found that the five were originally one house, and of the Tudor period. The rooms are covered with beautiful carving and panelling, which for generations had been covered up with plaster, whitewash, and wallpaper. On clearing the doors it was found they were of

oak heavily studded with nails. The house is believed to have been originally the residence of the old Essex family of Josselyn.



Dr. Charles Waldstein, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, University Reader in Classical Archæology, and formerly director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, was re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art at Cambridge on October 15. Owing to recent changes in the statutes governing the tenure of that professorship, Dr. Waldstein now becomes permanent professor, and it is understood he will resign the Readership in Classical Archæology. Since the spring of 1880 Dr. Waldstein has continuously lectured on classical archæology in the University every year, and with few exceptions (while he was doing archæological work in Greece) every term. His was the first chair for classical archæology established in Great Britain (Oxford following in 1882).



The Rome correspondent of the *Standard* wrote, under date October 10: "Some excavations, which have given excellent results, have been going on since last spring at Paestum, whose magnificent Greek ruins dominate the desolate Maremma country that borders the beautiful Gulf of Salerno. The remains at Paestum consist of three Doric temples, one of which, called the Temple of Poseidon, is one of the finest examples of Greek architecture in the world, and can only be compared with the splendour of the Parthenon, while the wild and solitary country in which it stands makes its massive grandeur still more impressive.

"The Greek colony of Paestum was founded about 600 B.C., while the Temple of Poseidon is said to date from 500 B.C., and the city was still flourishing in the eighth or ninth century of the Christian era. About that time it was pillaged and destroyed by the Normans and Saracens, who are said to have carried off its treasures to the neighbouring towns of Salerno and Capaccio, but this tradition has proved to be unfounded, and a young and enthusiastic excavator, Professor Spinazzola, obtained permission to make excavations on the spot, which, in a short three months, have brought to light a

large quantity of most important and beautiful remains.

"The first thing to be revealed was the great central road, 36 feet wide, composed of vast polygonal blocks, and having its paths still intact, which passed behind the two great temples, and has been uncovered for more than 405 feet. In the neighbourhood of the temples many fragments of cornices and terra-cotta ornaments have been found. Some great fragments of terra-cotta have come to light, which form a frieze 3 yards long, with its red and brown colouring still intact, and adorned with fine lion heads, with open jaws and pendent tongues. Beautiful Greek designs of spirals and flowers surround it, and it was evidently the cornice that crowned the temple.

"It has been a question hitherto whether the ruins known as the Basilica were those of a temple or not, but it has now been solved by the discovery of the fine Greek altar, 63 feet wide and 18 feet high, with four great steps that led to the platform for the priests and sacrifices. About 78 feet from the altar an extraordinary number of objects were found, which date from the Roman epoch to the most remote prehistoric times: weapons of the rudest description dating from the Stone Age, bracelets and ornaments of the Bronze Age, down to the memorials of the most recent Roman times, together with a most remarkable Mycenaean idol, a bearded god, with round eyes and strange archaic smile, perhaps an earliest expression of Zeus or of Poseidon, to whom, it appears, from some archaic inscriptions that have been found, the temple was dedicated. It is, indeed, a revelation of an uninterrupted civilization that dates from the earliest prehistoric times to the end of the Roman civilization, and it is impossible to say what treasures may not be discovered when the excavations are resumed this winter."



The Italian Minister of Education has asked for a grant of £800 a year for the purpose of establishing an Italian Archæological School at Athens. The proposal is said to have found great favour in Greece, where Italy has been popular since the royal visit of last spring, of which this is one result. In every period, Classical, Roman, and

Mediæval, the relations between Italy and Greece were so close that the Italian School will have plenty of scope for its labours. Hitherto Italy has excavated in Crete alone of Hellenic lands.



An interesting special work, says the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, October 15, is being taken in hand by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. At Witcombe Park, about six miles from Gloucester, and just under the Cotswold Hills, are the remains of a very fine Roman villa. These remains were discovered in 1818, and were carefully drawn and described by the celebrated Gloucestershire antiquary, Samuel Lysons, in *Archæologia*, vol. xix. Much that is shown on his plan has again disappeared under the earth, but there still remain five of the rooms. These form part of the elaborate and complete system of baths which once stood here. The actual bath itself is in excellent preservation, and the floors throughout are beautiful examples of Roman pavement.



In one room the original walls are standing to the height of about 3 feet, and contain the flues by which hot air was conducted from the hypocaust or heating chamber to the room. These three rooms are enclosed in two huts, the roof of one of which has completely fallen in, carrying with it a large portion of the walls, whilst that of the other threatens to follow its example. This has laid bare the floor, and considerable pilfering by tourists and others has taken place. As the matter is one of urgency, owing to the damage likely to be done by pilferers and frost, the Council of the Society has felt it to be its duty to undertake the immediate work of preserving these remains. A contract of over £100 has been accepted, work has been begun, and a special fund is being raised.



Mr. M. H. Medland, architect, of Gloucester, has kindly prepared plans for the work, which consists of considerable rebuilding and underpinning, and roofing both the sheds with tiled roofs in a manner which is calculated to last for many years. Lysons's plans and descriptions show the villa to have been

one of first-rate size and importance, and many eminent authorities consider that these plans do not show nearly the extent of the building. Their view is confirmed by various circumstances which have recently come to light. Should sufficient funds be forthcoming, the Society is willing to undertake further research, which may be expected to yield great results. This is exactly the sort of work for the Society, and should not be hindered for want of money.



Several interesting examples of the old-fashioned tinder-boxes are now being exhibited in the Belfast Art Gallery and Museum. The *Belfast Evening Telegraph* of October 3, describing the collection, remarked that tinder-boxes varied considerably as to size, shape, and material in which they were made, and any receptacle would serve, provided it was fitted with a lid, and capable of holding conveniently some tinder. One of the simplest and earliest kinds took the form of a shallow oblong box, which was divided into compartments for keeping the articles necessary for providing fire. The type of tinder-box which is familiar to us was circular, and made of tin, fitted with a lid which slipped on like the lid of a canister, and often furnished on the top with a candle-holder. On the bottom of the box was placed the tinder, and on it rested the damper—a disc of tin—usually with a turned-up edge, and finished on the top with a small handle for lifting, while on the damper rested the flint and steel, with probably some short sulphur matches ready for use. The steel used with the tinder-box, and anciently called a "fire-iron," was a thin plate or strip of highly tempered metal. Frequently an old file was put into the required shape; but their shape varied greatly, and many of them took roughly the form of certain letters of the alphabet. In all cases, however, there was a straight edge for striking the flint to obtain the necessary spark to make the tinder glow.



The only other article necessary was the sulphur match, but the word "match" to the present generation implies only that sort which lighted by friction. Originally, however, match was any substance which burned

readily but slowly, so that the old sulphur match was intended, not to produce fire, but to convey fire from the tinder to the candle. Sulphur matches were usually made by splitting thin slips off the edge of resinous pinewood or other light, inflammable wood, sharpening roughly each end, and dipping into melted sulphur. A familiar cry in the streets of London up to about 1830 was: "Here's your fine tar-barrel matches, sixteen bunches a penny." So that no doubt sulphur matches were made from the old wood of tar-barrels. The vernacular name for sulphur matches was "spunks," and even in some of the country districts of Scotland the name has descended to modern matches.



Pocket tinder-boxes also varied greatly in form and material. Among those now on view in the Belfast Museum is an interesting example, the property of Mr. Robert May, which has been in the possession of Mr. May's family for upwards of one hundred years. It is made of tin, and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and when closed is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height. It contains two compartments—one with a hinged lid, and a candle socket fitted to a hinged side, the socket still containing a remnant of candle. Some other interesting pocket tinder-boxes are also shown; one is made from the tail of a large armadillo, with horse-hide lid, and another has been prepared from the tip of a cow's horn. Both these specimens are from South America, where these articles are used at the present time, and they were recently presented by Mr. U. H. Bland. Another tinder-box of equal interest is made from a silkworm cocoon, such as is used to-day among the Bheels, Gujarat, India, and was presented by Mr. G. W. Blair. It contains tinder, and is attached by means of a string to the steel.



Mechanical forms were in use as early as the seventeenth century, and were generally to be found in the houses of the well-to-do. The more general examples are the pistol tinder-boxes, and they were usually made and sold by gunmakers, whose names they often bear. The tinder receptacle occupied the place situated by the "priming" pan of a flint-lock pistol, just below the flint and

striker. The sparks produced by the contact of the flint with the striker fell upon the tinder, igniting it. Fire was then conveyed to the candle by means of a sulphur match. There are three specimens in the Grainger Collection, one inscribed "Blake, London," which is in brass, and has a receptacle provided with a hinged door and spring, and intended to convey a supply of small sulphur matches. Another in iron, although imperfect, is furnished with a socket for candle; while a third, also in brass, is provided with a clamp screw. The "fire syringe," which has been kindly lent by Mr. May, consists of a solid rod terminating in a little hook, on which is placed touch-paper. By thrusting the rod into a tube closed at one end and pulling out quickly, fire was obtained.



Carved Oak Furniture in Westmorland.

BY S. H. SCOTT.

CARVED oak furniture is worthy of more detailed study than appears to have yet been given to it. Very distinct characteristics mark the carving of different localities, and the prevalence of a certain style in a district is an interesting matter for investigation. It is an investigation which should be made now, before the last of the old farm-houses and cottages have given up their oak to the collector, and the link with the locality is thus lost. Before long it will be impossible to secure a sufficient number of specimens (belonging with certainty to a particular place) to form the basis of any theory as to their origin and development.

The following cursory sketch of Westmorland carved oak is not intended as a serious contribution to the subject—it is a subject requiring much careful research—but only as an indication of what might be done in this direction. There still remains in the farm-houses of Westmorland a fair quantity of oak furniture in spite of the ravages of the dealer. In part this is due to the fact that important pieces of furniture belong to the freehold or to the tenement, if the property

be held by customary tenure. A family who are only tenants of the house are fairly easily persuaded to sell their old possessions. On the other hand, the owner of the freehold is a man of more substance and less easily tempted; moreover, he is less accessible. There is, too, a rather peculiar tenacity and innate conservatism among the yeoman or "statesman" class, which very often will make a man refuse to part with that for which he cares but little. The writer can call to mind an instance of this.

Some fifteen years ago the handsomely carved doors of a "locker," fallen from their hinges, were to be seen lying upon a heap of coals in the dismantled ruins of an old house, used at the time as an outhouse for storing fuel and other things. An offer of purchase was refused by the old yeoman who owned the place. The initials of his ancestor of two centuries ago were carved upon the framework, and he did not care to part with the neglected relic. Yet for another seven years the doors were allowed to remain in this forlorn condition, until by the mediation of a mutual acquaintance of some persuasive powers the yeoman was induced to repent, and allow the woodwork to be saved and fitted into a locker of similar dimensions in an old house in the neighbourhood.

It will not be necessary to remind those with any knowledge of old furniture that the pieces to be found in a Westmorland "statesman's" home were few and of simple construction. The inexperienced purchaser must beware of elaborate or unusual articles as most probably "made up."

In speaking of Westmorland furniture, it must be explained, is meant the furniture which is typical of the country, not the furniture made in London or elsewhere, which may have been imported into a few of the great houses.

Not that there has ever been any considerable quantity of imported furniture in the Westmorland of former times. There were a few great landowners, it is true, but the smaller squires were few in number, and those who styled themselves "gentlemen" scarcely differed in their manner of life or possessions from their yeomen friends and neighbours.

Even the great landowners were possessors

of manorial rights over a wide area rather than in effect owners of the soil; for the land was almost wholly parcelled out to customary tenants—the "statesmen" of whom we have spoken—who held their land by a tenure, which (although the tenants were threatened on more than one occasion with an arbitrary confiscation of their rights) amounted to freehold with a few inconsiderable disadvantages, such as a nominal lord's rent, fine on succession, heriot, and the like "incidents." Disputes with the lords and with the Crown only led to the tenants being confirmed in their right to do as they would with their lands.

From this explanation it will be seen that by far the greater part of the land, especially in the mountainous districts, was in the hands of a class of small landowners, who farmed their own fields and herded their own flocks on the fells. The refinements of the rich agricultural counties and the wealthy trading districts were unknown to these fell farmers, and hence their furniture has solidity rather than elegance or grace.

Until the beginning of the seventeenth century the houses of the "statesmen" appear to have been primitive dwellings built on "crucks," or pairs of curved beams, placed so that each pair formed an arch, a tie-beam connecting them. The roofs were of thatch, which is now practically unknown in Westmorland, and the furniture was apparently so scanty and so rudely constructed that none of it has survived. It is not clear why, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, there should have been an increase of prosperity sufficient to account for this rise in the standard of comfort, but there seems to be no doubt as to the great change in the condition of the Fell people at this time.

With regard to material, one might say that all Westmorland furniture is made of oak. The "age of walnut" and the "age of mahogany" have no meaning in these remote valleys, although much fine mahogany from the West Indies was brought to Lancaster and found its way into the houses of the country-side which lie south of the Westmorland border.

The principal items to be found in a "statesman's" homestead are:

1. The bread-cupboard, the most important. It stands in the "house," or living-room, and

is most commonly built into the wall. In it was formerly stored the oat-bread, the staple diet of the family, which could be kept without deterioration for some time.

It is a cabinet of the familiar type, consisting of an upper and lower cupboard. The top rail is carved, generally with the owner's initials. The smaller doors (*i.e.*, those of the upper cupboard) are frequently carved, but this is, as a rule, the only carving on a cupboard, unless there be a little ornamentation on the lower doors, not in relief, as is the rest of the carving, but cut in intaglio. The panels of the lower doors are never filled with carving as are those of the upper doors. The writer once came across a splendid specimen which had been for two centuries, at least, part of an ancient property. The panels of the lower doors were finely carved in relief carving, and the work throughout was of undoubted antiquity. A close inspection, however, made it clear that the panels had, at some comparatively recent date, been inserted, and were not part of the original cupboard.

In Westmorland, as elsewhere, there has always been a temptation, not necessarily for dishonest purposes, to elaborate an article of old but plain workmanship by adding modern carving. As a record of the past the furniture is thus made of little value, and, unfortunately, this happens very frequently.

2. Arm-chairs. Richly carved specimens of these do exist, but they are rare, and any such that are offered should be viewed with suspicion. The top rail is often marked with initials. The back is sometimes divided into three panels by two bars placed like a T. This means that the uppermost panel is the largest of the three, and is placed horizontally to the two lower panels; if there be any carving on the back it is the upper panel which is carved.

3. The great four-post bedstead, which once stood in the "bower" (the chamber of the master and mistress on the ground floor, leading out of the "house"), is often handsomely carved. Oak cradles are also to be found.

4. The long dining-table has heavy bulbous-shaped legs, and a rail to keep the feet off the cold flags in winter. This table usually has a little carving on the top rail on one

side only, as it was made to stand against the wall.

5. The "kists" are chests used formerly for linen, and the "arks" are larger chests for storing meal or malt. The front of a "kist," as a rule divided into three panels, is often very richly carved, and the top rail is marked with initials. But the lids are always quite plain, and the great arks, being of rough and massive make, are usually without decoration.

6. The doors of the "lockers" (or cupboards built into the thickness of the wall) are often carved, and the surrounding framework of wood may be carved.

The typical "screen or long settle" with high back is not carved, unless it be along the top rail, and the chairs, oval table, "stand of drawers," buffets (high stools with turned legs), and forms for the long table do not lend themselves to ornamentation.

Having enumerated the classes of oak furniture to be found, we will touch briefly on the subject of the carving to be found thereon. As we have remarked, the style of carving and the kind of pattern varies considerably according to the locality—the Westmorland style, for instance, differs essentially from that of South Lancashire, both in the way the wood is cut and in design.

Speaking generally, the Westmorland designs consist of a few forms which are so well known to anyone who has examined much of the local furniture that a Westmorland piece may generally be recognized by the carving upon it.

Among the most common of these forms is one which can perhaps only be described as having something of the shape of an elongated and straightened-out S, with a pronounced scroll at either extremity, and is usually employed in combinations of two or four; a kind of endless knot is frequently found, as well as a running pattern of scrolls, much used for the ornamenting of a rail on a cupboard or chest. The question naturally arises of the origin of these designs, repeated so frequently in a particular locality. The difficulty of arriving at any solution is increased by the fact that, as there appears to be no furniture in existence of a date prior to the seventeenth century, it is impossible to say

whether these patterns have been handed down from a remote period or invented comparatively recently.

There is a certain temptation, considering the many survivals of a Scandinavian origin which may be found in the Lake Country, to trace these traditional designs to a Scandinavian source, but although one or two of the common forms have a superficial resemblance to the well-known forms of Scandinavian ornament, it cannot be said that the general appearance of the work of the Westmorland carver favours such a theory, which is not a very plausible one.

On the other hand, the patterns do not seem to have been inspired by the mediæval wood-carving in the churches; in fact, there is little such work in the Lake District proper to serve as an example for the local craftsman, nor do the designs resemble the ordinary decoration of sixteenth-century furniture in the more accessible parts of England, which may be ascribed largely to Italian or Flemish influence. It is open to discussion to what extent the carving upon this oak furniture is the work of professional carpenters and village cabinet-makers, or of the owners of the furniture. Probably both have contributed something; doubtless the village carpenter was skilful enough to be able, if required, to add the carving to the cupboard or the chair which he had fashioned. At the same time, there seems to be little doubt that the yeoman employed some of his leisure in embellishing his household possessions.

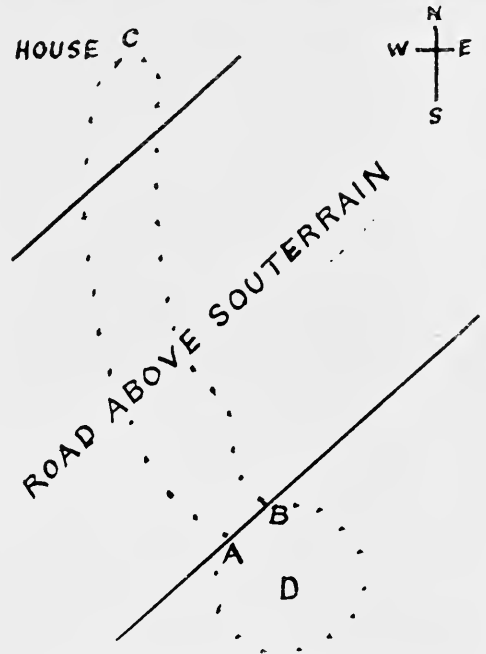


Notice of a Hebridean Earth-House.

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

“**I**N treating of the ancient remains in Coll,” observes Mr. Erskine Beveridge, F.S.A. Scot., in his excellent book on *Coll and Tiree* (Edinburgh, 1903), “mention may first be made of an underground gallery—apparently the only site in either of the islands now under notice which can be classed as an

‘Earth-House’ or subterranean dwelling. This structure is at Arinabost (two miles north-west from the small village of Arinagour), only a few yards thence from the point of junction of the roads thence running south-west and south-east.” Mr. Beveridge does not give any diagrams or photographs illustrating this place, a want which is now partially remedied in the present pages. But his written description is so precise that it would be unpardonable not to quote it here in full. Of the structure in question he



ARINABOST EARTH-HOUSE. GROUND-PLAN.
ENTRANCE AT A B.

continues thus: “It was discovered upon the levelling of the west (or Ballyhogh) highway, about the year 1855, when a piece of twisted gold was found, evidently part of a bracelet. The original entrance is believed to have been to the north of the road last mentioned, in a spot now covered by the dwelling (a former school-house) which immediately adjoins.* The passage still extends south-eastward in a flattened arc for

* This is the house indicated at C in the present ground-plan.

38 feet from beneath the porch of this house, under the road, and emerging into the remains of a roughly circular chamber, 7 feet in diameter, now laid bare in a gravel-pit.*



ARINABOST EARTH-HOUSE. DOORWAY AT A B IN GROUND-PLAN.

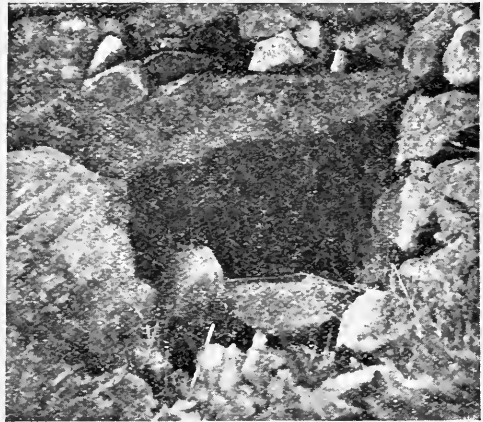
The greatest present interior height of the gallery is 50 inches, with a width of about 27 inches, and the walls are clearly mere underground linings; the roof consists of broad stone lintels at short intervals, bound together by narrower transverse slabs, either at right-angles or in pairs diagonally. Part of the roof is stated to have been of wood, and the passage to have extended farther north than the porch of the old school-house. The chamber, disclosed in the gravel-pit at the south-east extremity, was partially excavated in the summer of 1896 by Mr. Robert Sturgeon, postmaster of Coll, who unearthed some quantity of kitchen-midden bones and shells, a large bronze pin with a fluted head, at least two fragments of flint, and a few bits of crude unglazed pottery. In the same place was found a large glass bead (cylindrical in shape and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long), of an indigo blue colour, and enamelled with white spiral ornament." It may be added, with regard to this bead, that it was afterwards (1903) presented by Mr. J. M. Howden, F.S.A. Scot., to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and is portrayed in

* The site of this circular chamber, removed long since, is indicated at D in the present ground-plan.

the Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii., p. 68, where it is referred to as "specially interesting, as being the only one of its kind hitherto found in Scotland."

On 7th May, 1906, I visited this souterrain, and took some snapshots of the existing entrance,* the only portion that can be photographed without the aid of artificial light. This aperture is really that end of the passage which Mr. Beveridge describes as "emerging into the remains of a roughly circular chamber 7 feet in diameter." That chamber has now quite disappeared, but its situation is indicated at D in the ground-plan here shown, the letters AB marking the present entrance into the passage. The combination of a circular chamber with a long passage of access makes this souterrain almost identical with that at Gress, in Lewis, and the dimensions of both are similar. Both are also closely allied to a kindred souterrain at Usinish, in the island of South Uist.

Mr. Beveridge has bestowed so much care on his work that the measurements recorded by him must be accepted as accurate. Those taken by myself at Arinabost do not altogether coincide with his, but it must be



ARINABOST EARTH-HOUSE. DOORWAY AT A B IN GROUND-PLAN.

stated that mine are only approximate, so far as the interior of the souterrain is concerned. My measurements of the doorway are accurate, and as Mr. Beveridge omits this

* A B in the present ground-plan.

detail, I here record them. Breadth of entrance at top (lintel stone), 2 feet 3 inches. Height at A, 24 inches. Height at B, 30 inches. The roof at doorway is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the natural surface of the ground, and this may be taken as the probable depth underground of the whole roof of the passage. It ought to be explained that the surface of the ground is marked by the grassy line which runs along about the level of the shoulders of the gentleman who obligingly stood to represent the scale, and who is standing on what was the floor of the former circular chamber. The stones built above that grassy line are merely part of the wall of the modern road which crosses above the roof of the souterrain. According to my estimate, the present length of the gallery, which I explored to C, where it is blocked up, measures 25 feet. Mr. Beveridge says 38 feet, but probably he followed the outer arc, whereas I took the medial line. The average width and height of the gallery seemed to me several inches greater than Mr. Beveridge's estimate, but my measurements in this respect were not very precise. Altogether, this souterrain presents no striking difference from many other "weems" or "coves" in Scotland and Ireland.



London's Movable Monuments.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.

TWAS once thought that stability, if not immobility, was essential to every monument; but the changes which have taken place in London of late years have almost taught us that if we desire to set up any monument as an enduring memorial, it should be constructed, if not actually on wheels, yet so as to be capable of perfectly easy transmigration. Sometimes a fancied street improvement demands the destruction or deportation of some memorial which blocks the way. Sometimes an accident or a mere freak of fancy relegates a statue to some position for which it was never intended; but sometimes without any

reasonable excuse one monument is pulled down to make room for another with much the same object that a new font is presented to a church to replace the old one, ostensibly, to judge by the inscription, "to the glory of God," but obviously only for the perpetuation of the name of its donor.

Some alterations in the positions of monuments are, perhaps, inevitable in such a city as London, where changes and improvements must be continuous, unless municipal life stand still. They were not unknown in Rome. When Hadrian was about to build his temple of Venus at Rome, he found the colossal statue of Nero in the way; and by the aid of twenty-four elephants the great bronze mass, which was nearly 100 feet high, was dragged to another position. When Constantine built the triumphal arch which bears his name, he transferred to it from an arch which Trajan had built in his Forum some of the most essential parts, such as the columns and the best of the sculpture; and when he moved the capital of the empire to the shores of the Bosphorus, Rome, Athens and Antioch were despoiled of their movable monuments to decorate Byzantium.

Within the last few months we have had in London one of these monumental transferences for which, at first sight, there does not appear to be any adequate motive. In 1771 Brass Crosby, the then Lord Mayor of London, had the courage to oppose both the Court and the House of Commons by committing an act which had most important and far-reaching results in the struggle for the freedom of the Press, and for this act he was imprisoned in the Tower. His fellow-citizens, in memory of his martyrdom, and as a monument of the great victory he had obtained for liberty, erected in St. George's Circus, Southwark, an obelisk, not, perhaps, of high artistic value, but intended to be a permanent record of one of the most important historical events in the annals both of the city and of the country. This has now been pulled down, and in place of it has been raised a tower, neither more useful nor more graceful than the original monument, which records all the names of the various people who were concerned in its erection, as well as the fact that, not they, but the old obelisk had been removed to Bethlem Hospital.

Another monument erected by the citizens on the Surrey side of the water was the Gothic clock tower, which they set up at the foot of London Bridge to the memory of the Duke of Wellington. This was built in 1854, when his recent death and wonderful funeral were fresh in the memory of every one, and before the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny had blurred the clear recollections of Waterloo. It was never quite completed, for the statue of the Duke which it was to enshrine was never set up, and not long afterwards, when the South Eastern Railway was extended to Charing Cross, the tower was pulled down, and instead of it the company erected a huge iron girder bridge, an engineering triumphal arch, across the site. But the monument still survives; it was only moved. The first sight one sees on sailing into Swanage Harbour is the lofty Wellington clock tower, rising amid the ruins of Hungerford Market, on that lone Dorsetshire coast.

Another Wellington monument had a narrow escape of destruction or demission, but was fortunately saved by a little shift; this was the great triumphal arch which Decimus Burton designed, and a grateful country erected across the entrance to Constitutional Hill at Hyde Park Corner to the hero of Waterloo. A few years ago, when the so-called improvements were made between Park Lane and the top of Grosvenor Place, the arch was pushed further down the hill, so that Piccadilly might enjoy a full and unembarrassed view of the plastered front of a hospital. When to later generations the true history of Waterloo becomes confused, but this arch remains as a memento of the name, bearing as it does carved within a laurel wreath the inscription "G.R. IV.," it may be taken as sure evidence that that great monarch was, as he claimed to be, the hero of the fight.

That arches should be easily persuaded to move on, since, like John Gilpin's hat and wig, "they are upon the road," seems reasonable, especially when they block the way; and this fate overtook another of George IV.'s gateways. The so-called "Marble Arch," which was a free translation by the architect Nash of the design of Constantine's Arch in Rome, was first set up in front of Buckingham Palace at a cost of some £80,000. Blore,

who designed the very unpalatial front of the present palace, considered it incongruous, and it was then moved to its present position at considerable damage and a further cost of £11,000. Proposals for its re-removal have more than once been made, and it cannot even yet be regarded as having secured a fixity of tenure.

Another arch, most intimately associated with the history of the country as well as with the affairs of the City of London, went down before an idea of an improvement as stupid as it was disastrous. A gate so rich in historical associations as was Temple Bar would have been preserved elsewhere at any cost and at any inconvenience. In Paris the Porte St. Denis and the Arc de Triomphe, and in our own country the gates of York, Canterbury and Southampton, have been saved by carrying the roads around them. But Temple Bar was sacrificed to the idea of a clear street, which, once achieved, was immediately blocked up again by a monument, as ugly as it is obstructive, erected to its memory, and inscribed with the names of those who perpetrated the deed. But Sir Christopher Wren's gateway still survives; when it was taken down it was moved to Theobald's Park, near Waltham, where it now stands amid sylvan but unaccustomed surroundings.

The arch of Burlington House, Piccadilly, which gave access to the great colonnaded courtyard, cannot, perhaps, be regarded as a monument, but it was an interesting memorial of many literary associations, and was worthy of a better fate than that which befell it. While Hogarth's satirical engraving of it endures it cannot be wholly forgotten, and those who would seek for its remains will find them heaped in neglected and overgrown ruin in Battersea Park.

The peregrinations of the London statues are as interesting, if not so remarkable, as those of the more substantial monuments. The first of these to go on the trot was Le Sueur's bronze equestrian statue of Charles I., which was taken down from its pedestal at the Revolution and went into hiding, but was remounted on a fresh pedestal carved by Grinling Gibbons in 1678, and placed in the position it now occupies. The bronze statue of James II., which was also the work

of Gibbons, stood for many years in Whitehall Gardens behind the Banqueting House on an unenclosed pedestal, so low, that when surrounded by a group of people he might have been taken for one of the party but for his Roman costume. Perhaps the authorities felt that his position was undignified, since, a few years ago, he was moved into the enclosed gardens facing Whitehall; and now another freak of fancy has relegated him to a standing-place behind the new Admiralty.

Visitors to St. Paul's may think that they see in the sculptured group before the west front of the Cathedral the original Queen Anne, surrounded by her four subject nations, carved by Francis Bird, but this is not so; these are only modern copies of Bird's work, and the originals are now to be found, within sound of the sea, in the gardens of Holm-hurst by Ore, above Hastings. Perhaps in some such sequestered nook may be found the original statue of Queen Victoria set up in the courtyard of the Royal Exchange, since, when it became too blackened and weather-stained to look sufficiently respectable for the City, the authorities deported it, and, over a new clean copy of it, they reared a protecting roof to prevent a recurrence of such a catastrophe. The statue of George IV., which now stands on a pedestal at the corner of Trafalgar Square, was the work of Francis Chantry, and was designed by him to crown the Marble Arch; but before it could be elevated to the place for which it was intended, the arch itself was carted away, and it had to be mounted, much to its detriment, at a much lower level than that it was intended to occupy.

Another statue, once connected with Charing Cross, although there but for a short time, was the bronze seated figure of Dr. Jenner. When he was at first, appropriately enough, placed there within sight of the Royal College of Physicians, the military authorities, who regarded Trafalgar Square as in some special degree their own field of honour, looked askance at him, and he was sent, temporarily, to Kensington Gardens, trying, as *Punch* said, experiments on various spots; and there he still remains, and, doubtless, soothed by the murmurs of the sparkling Bayswater fountains, he forgets the tawny gleam of those of Trafalgar Square.

Perhaps the greatest of all the shiftings was that of Wyatt's colossal statue of Wellington from the Hyde Park Corner Triumphal Arch. This gigantic statue, the shadow of which daily, when the sun shone, progressed across the front of Apsley House, was one of the biggest blunders in bronze ever perpetrated. The thing stood some 30 feet high, and weighed forty tons, and the historian tells us that elephants not being available as in the case of Nero's colossus, it took forty horses to draw it to the Arch, and an indefinite number of crabs to raise it to the top. Silhouette pictures of the procession appeared in early numbers of *Punch*; it was the laughing-stock of Europe, and was thus referred to by M. Viardot in his work on Sculpture: "Elle semble l'image de Polichinelle monté sur l'âne de Balaam." When the Arch was rebuilt the statue was banished to the camp at Aldershot; and now, on a moonlight night at a sufficient distance, it very well passes for a spectre of the "Iron Duke."

Possibly we might well spare from the streets of London other examples of the architecture and sculpture of the last two centuries; but monuments which were erected to be memorials, or have become of historic value, should be esteemed as sacred; and whether their style and taste be, in our judgment, good or bad, they should be handed down to succeeding generations as tangible records of the events or persons they are intended to commemorate.



English Church Furniture.*

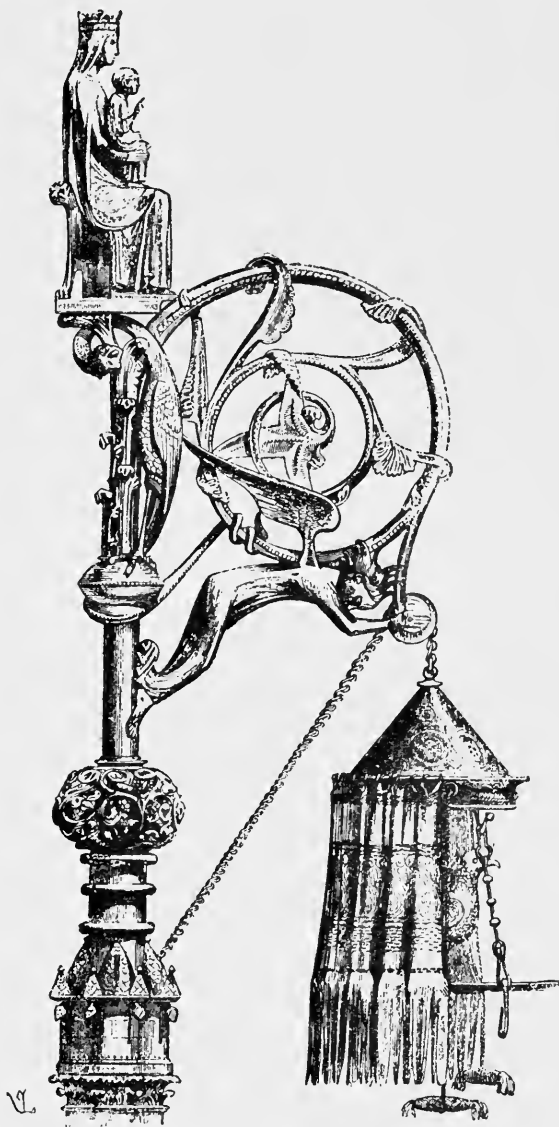


BOOK bearing the name of Dr. Cox offers a guarantee for the excellence of its contents. Whatever else we may be inclined to deny him, his reputation as a judge in things ecclesiastical must remain unchallenged. The work before us bears undoubted evidence

* *English Church Furniture*, by J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., and Alfred Harvey, M.B., with 121 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 397. Price 7s. 6d. net. The illustrative blocks are kindly lent by the publishers.

of years of industry and labour, although the authors most modestly label it as an endeavour to gather together some accounts

fied chapters, which include Altars, Church Plate, Piscinas, Easter Sepulchres, Rood Lofts and Screens, Pulpits, Fonts, Alms and



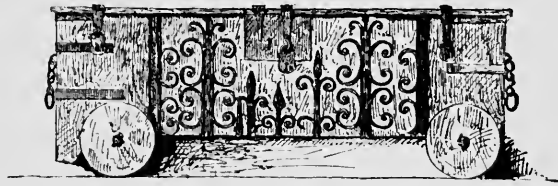
BRACKET WITH SUSPENDED PYE (DOVE) AND CANOPY.

of the more remarkable examples of old church furniture which are now extant in the parish churches of England. The result of this endeavour is set out in a series of classi-

other Chests, Sedilia, Thrones, Stalls and Misericordes, and Seats, Almeries and Chests, Church Lights, Libraries and Embroideries, the Royal Arms and the Ten Commandments.

The most cursory glance will show at once the extent of the ground covered, together with the various connexions included under the general heading. In fact, Dr. Cox and Mr. Harvey have given us so much that we somewhat ungraciously look for more. We look for more because the authors have been compelled from mere want of space to keep strictly to the lines originally laid down, of dealing exclusively with the more prominent and important details of our parish churches. To some, as to ourselves, it will seem a pity that the authors' eventual "decision to give a certain amount of general information down to the end of the seventeenth century" has precluded descriptions of such matters as "painted glass, wall-paintings, floor-tiles and iron-work"—minor matters, perhaps, in themselves, but still of much consequence where the study of our ancient churches is concerned.

concise description of the more remarkable and best-preserved items passed in review; and what is still more valuable, a generous supply of illustrations, 121 in number, adds vastly to the importance of the book as a work of reference. Illustrations in such a case as this are far more valuable than any amount of written description. "That which the illiterate cannot apprehend from writing," says the Synod of Arras in 1025, "shall be shown to them in pictures." "The Middle Ages," adds the author of *La Cathédrale*, "translated the Bible and Theology, the lives of the Saints, the Apocryphal and legendary Gospels, into carved or painted images, bringing them within reach of all, and epitomizing them in figures which remained as the permanent marrow, the concentrated extract of all its teaching." Huysmans is writing of the symbolism of the Cathedral



CHURCH CHEST : RUGBY, WARWICKSHIRE.

Nevertheless, the subjects which have been taken in hand have been well done, and we are given the half-promise that the above-mentioned subjects may be discussed in a future volume.

The student of archæology, as well as of ecclesiology, will find this book a very mine of information, while to the expert it will be a most useful compendium of the whereabouts of church furniture in general. For instance, a list of no less than 143 pre-Reformation altar-slabs is given in the chapter on altars, with the locality of their preservation. Similar lists have also been compiled of reredoses, chalices, and patens, Easter sepulchres, lecterns, screens, and rood-lofts (forty pages); pulpits, hour-glasses and stands, fonts (forty-six pages); alms-boxes, stalls and misericordes, seats and benches, church chests (seven pages); church libraries, chained books, old English embroidery, etc. In addition to these lists, which appear as appendices, we are given a

Church of Chartres, as Ruskin had done of the sister cathedral in the *Bible of Amiens*.

What description could do justice to the unequalled beauty of the font cover of Ewelme Church, Oxon, as displayed in the frontispiece; to the rood-screen and pulpit (p. 94); the bench ends of Jarrow, Durham (p. 270); the oak, iron scroll-work covered chest of Icklington, Suffolk (p. 292); or that unique relic of pre-Reformation days, the fine pyx-cloth preserved in Hessel Church, Suffolk?

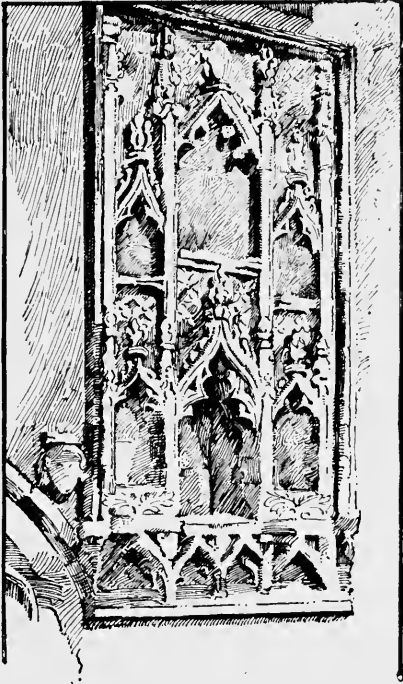
We may be pardoned a description of this interesting survival of bygone days. It is of a square shape, measuring 2 feet 4 inches, made of linen, worked into a pattern by the withdrawal of some threads and the knotting of others. Around it is a silk fringe of rose and yellow, 1 inch wide, the colours alternating in the space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At one corner a gilt wooden ball is still suspended by a tassel of silk of the same colour as the fringe; the other three balls have become detached. In the centre is a round hole,

more than 1 inch wide, bound with silk ribbon that shows a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on each side.

Dr. Cox and Mr. Harvey have done a real service to the antiquary and eccle-

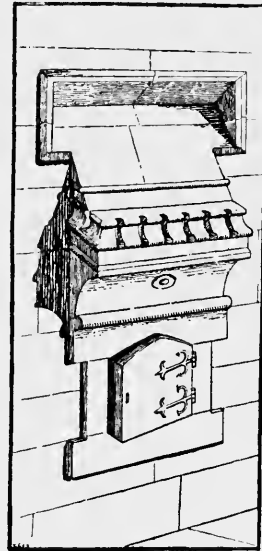
systematically? One often wonders what became of the large and valuable collection made by the late Earl of Shrewsbury under the learned Dr. Rock.

The editors are humble enough to acknowledge themselves "cognizant of imperfections," and to add that they will be "grateful for any corrections which may perchance eventually lead to the issue of an improved edition." We trust they may not ask in vain. Having acknowledged our indebtedness to the authors, we may be allowed to point out that an additional value would be attached to the list of pre-Reformation chalices and patens if the approximate dates could be added. A print of the fine Nettlecombe chalice is missed; a photograph of the old chrismatory at St. Martin's, Canterbury, would convey a more correct idea than the elegant spick-and-span drawing on p. 52. Might it be suggested that the stained lining in Bishop Wren's silver-gilt mitre was occasioned by the handling of visitors rather than by episcopal wear?



EASTER SEPULCHRE: ARNOLD, NOTTS.

siological student by the publication of this work. The result obtained only proves how excellent would be the sum total if others would co-operate in the same direction. How many interesting items are still hidden in our old churches which lie away from the beaten track, and which are sometimes discovered and lost again because no one cares — fragments of manuscripts, metal-work, glass, carvings, frescoes, embroidery, and what not, of no particular value to the owner, but of much import to the student of the olden time. We have an architectural museum hard by the Church House at Westminster; why not an ecclesiastical museum? The writer has endeavoured to glean information by means of prints or photographs for years, but with very poor success. Will not our antiquarian and ecclesiastical societies take up this most useful work



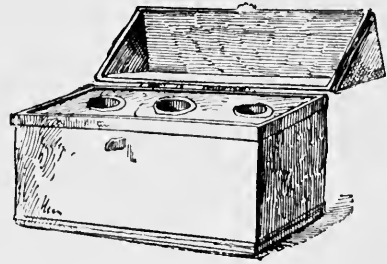
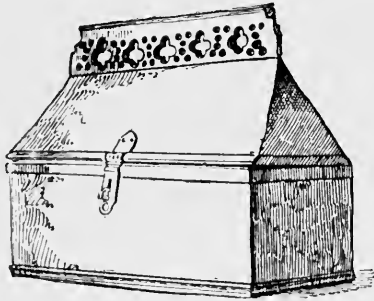
GOSPEL LECTERN AND ALMYRY: CHADDESSEN, DERBYSHIRE.

Prints of the fine Easter sepulchres at Heckington and Lincoln Cathedral are missed, as well as the almyry, carved with emblems of the Passion, in Coity Church;

Glamorgan, which is considered by some as a unique survival of the wooden portable sepulchre. The possibly Norman font at St. Martin's, Canterbury, deserves some better representation than a mere inset, and here it may be noted that the inscriptions on fonts and pulpits form an interesting feature in the chapters on these subjects. Several important omissions may be mentioned for future editions—*e.g.*, the splendid "Syon" cope in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the curious "deadly sin" poppyheads at Southwold; the old seats at St. Nicholas, Harbledown, Canterbury, etc.

Some reference should be made to Paschal candlesticks, and to the invaluable work of Messrs. Leland Duncan and Arthur Hussey relating to lights, images, and altars in East

daughters to pass through the fire, preferring to "walk in the statutes of the heathen" to serving the true God.* They used divination and enchantments, in which, no doubt, fire played the principal part as the symbol of the sun, and of Baal or Moloch. They erected images and groves in every high hill and under every green tree, and worshipped the phallic emblem of the sun. Later, in this country, in almost every witch trial, the "Evil Eye" was one of the counts of indictment against the accused preparatory to her being "dressed in a red gown"—*i.e.*, being committed to the atrocious flames of the Baal-fire; † indeed, it was not so long ago that this accusation alone was sufficient to condemn a young woman to the stake. ‡ Thus the conflicts of a primitive



CHRISMATORY: ST. MARTIN'S, CANTERBURY.

and West Kent. The former appears in the Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society; the latter, "Testamenta Cantiana," in the Proceedings of the Kent Archæological Society.

H. P. F.



The Evil Eye and the Solar Emblem.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 346.)

THE use of fire, in time, place, and circumstances widely varying, is in constantly recurring evidence as an antidote to the machinations of the Evil One. The children of Israel in their worship of Baal caused their sons and

dualism are maintained to the present day. In Manx folk-lore one of the most popular antidotes to the effects of the Evil Eye was the use of fire. It was efficacious to take a red-hot coal from the fire with the tongs and throw it over the right shoulder; § and if cattle were supposed to be bewitched it was customary, till quite recently, to burn one of the herd, || usually a calf, both for the protection of the others and to detect the bewitcher. Many Tunguz, Mongol, and Turkish tribes, says Tylor, in his *Primitive Culture*, sacrifice to fire, and some clans will not eat meat without first throwing a morsel upon the hearth.

* 2 Kings xvii. 9-17 and Jer. xxxii. 35.

† Mrs. Lynn Linton's *Witch Stories*, 1861, p. 3.

‡ *Caldcleugh Travels*, 1819-21, vol. i., p. 73, quoted in Dalyell's *Darker Superstitions of Scotland*, 1884.

§ *Antiquary*, October, 1895, p. 294.

|| *Folklore of the Isle of Man*, pp. 92, 93, quoted *ibid.*

The Laplanders propitiate the Lares by pouring brandy and other liquids on the hearth, and when going to dwell in a different place they had a custom of pouring milk on the spot which they were leaving, so as to declare a grateful and devoted mind towards the deity of that place, on account of benefits received during residence there. These and other interesting observations, relating to this phase of the subject, will, I think, be found in Pinkerton's *Voyages*, 1808, vol. i., p. 463.

What was presumed to be the last instance of burnt sacrifice in Europe is alluded to by Professor Dawkins;* but it was reported from Hainault, Belgium, so late as October, 1902, that when a man attributed the death of his goats to the evil eye of an old woman supposed to be a witch, he was advised to render the burnt sacrifice of a goat, and the first person who should come to the burning would be the author of the mischief. It was bad for the old lady that she should have arrived first, for she was thenceforward subjected to all kinds of ill-treatment, which drove her for refuge to an asylum. In other times she would, no doubt, herself have been literally "hauled over the coals," like the goat. The latter expression is, indeed, plausibly attributed, as to its colloquial origin, to the barbarous fire ordeal.† But the point that is especially interesting in this superstitious survival is that the goat, sacred to Pan and to Faunus as the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, should have been resorted to in sacrifice. It was similarly sacrificed by the mariners of the Western Islands of Scotland, among whom it was an ancient custom to hang a he-goat to the boat's mast, hoping thereby to procure a favourable wind.‡ A curious circumstance is that, from the sylvan deity the modern nations of Europe have borrowed the degrading and unsuitable emblems of the goat's visage and form, the horns, hoofs, and tail, with which they have depicted the author of

evil when it pleased him to show himself on earth.

A witch-burning, though, of course, not of a public character, actually took place in the town of Terrasini Tavarotta, near Palermo, in August, 1904. Antonina Frontieri, an innocent married woman, was reputed to have the power of the Evil Eye—to be a *malocchio*. At midnight Bartolo Frontieri, her brother, who attributed the death of one of his children some months before to *affascinamento mal d'occhio*, profiting by the fact of the Lojaco's house door being open on account of the great heat, crept inside, entered the bedroom where the couple were asleep, and stabbed the husband to death. They then took a can of petroleum, which they poured over the supposed witch, saturating her hair and nightclothes, and applied a light. The unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames, and died, it is said, in fearful agony. The assassins fled, and the police could obtain no information or assistance from the populace of Terrasini, who are stated to have celebrated the murder "with ferocious joy."

It is difficult to explain the reason for a piece of coal being so often found in the burglar's pocket, where it has been deposited to ensure good luck, except on the hypothesis that coal at some time became a charm against "evil" because of its combustibility having associated it exclusively with fire. The "enterprising burglar" has not, of course, attained the enlightened age in which he could keep a coal alive in the asbestos pocket of his asbestos trousers; but this, if it could have been managed, would have been a more effectual security. More convenient conditions were, however, afforded for the disposition of the red-hot ember. In private breweries, to prevent the interference of the fairies, a live coal was thrown into the vat, and a fairy would not find much satisfaction in referring to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* if she wanted to find out how she could better cheat the cow of her milk than by passing a red-hot coal over the back and under the belly of the animal (from which we get most of our roast beef) immediately after she had calved. In these doubtful butter days it is curious to observe that the women of the Western Islands

* *Early Man in Britain*, 1880, p. 338. See also Hone's *Every Day Book*, June 24, p. 431; *Folk-lore Journal*, vol. v., p. 195; *Castle St. Angelo and the Evil Eye*, by W. W. Storey, 1877, p. 181; *Note and Queries*, seventh series, vol. vi., p. 394, and tenth series, vol. vi., p. 240.

† Jamieson's *Dictionary*.

‡ Martin's *Description of the Western Islands*.

of Scotland used to be able, by a charm about a century ago, to convey the increase of their neighbours' cow's milk to their own use, and that the milk so charmed did not produce the ordinary quantity of butter. One can only observe that the witch is very much in the churn to-day; her morals have not improved. A remedy for the baneful effects of the fatal look in the West of Scotland was, so late as within the present century, to throw a spoonful of water containing a solution of salt—salt being symbolical of goodwill—into the fire, the act being accompanied by the exclamation, "Guid preserve from a' skaiith."^{*} In the West of England, too, a remedy for a child who had been "overlooked" by the Evil Eye was to take three burning sticks from the hearth of the "overlooker," and to cause the child to walk over them three times, when they were laid across the ground and quenched with water.† Numerous other instances of this fire-purging occur, among which those furnished in gipsy folk-lore are, in view of the theory of the gipsies' Indian origin, particularly interesting. I have confined references to a few more such instances to footnotes.‡

But these, and the like, were curative measures, and not preventive and protective, like the use of the mountain ash and its parts. Of the almost innumerable droves of bullocks that descend every year from the Highlands for the South, it used to be, and is probably still the case, that there is hardly one that has not a curious knot upon its tail—a precaution against the Evil Eye. "Prevention better than cure" is eminently the motto of the superstitious, for such precautionary measures are so universally taken to this day that it would be impossible to enumerate them,

* *Folk-lore; or, Superstitions of the West of Scotland*, by James Napier, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., pp. 36, 37; Gough's *Camden*, 1769, iii. 668; and Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, 1772, pp. 110, 111.

† *Popular Romances of the West of England*, by R. Hunt, 1881, p. 321.

‡ See Brand's *Antiquities*, vol. iii.; *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*; *Gipsy Folk-lore Society Journal*, vol. i., 1888; *Gipsy Sorcery*, by J. Cleland, pp. 81, 82; Chambers's *Information for the People*, vol. i., p. 768 (4); *Fascino volgarmente detto Jettaturo*, by Nicolas Valetta; Pitre's *La Jettatura ed il mal'occhio in Sicilia de Fascino*. L. Vairus and Potter's *Archæologia Græca Bæarica*.

however considerable, each and all, their interest and value in the study of Comparative Mythology. In this variety of charms worn about the person, the number of instances given in an exhaustive little work called *Castle Angelo and the Evil Eye*,* and relating to one part of Italy alone, is enough to illustrate the futility of any attempt to gauge the numerical extent and variety of the objects employed in this world-wide belief. But primarily it seems to have been the hearth and the precincts of holy places, about which so much care was taken in guarding against the assaults of the evil spirits. In Japan, for instance, to this day, when the evil spirits find the image of Tenjou, the faithful porter and messenger of the gods at the door of the temple of the national religion, they hasten on.†

Two giants, the guardian spirits of heaven, are posted on the right and left of the principal entrance of the celebrated bonze house of Quannon (Japan), and under their eyes paper amulets are annually distributed to the populace, and upon the same day the bonzes make visits, presenting for a small consideration bits of the holy water brush, which are fastened to the lintels of the door to preserve the house from evil spirits. (See Humbert's *Japan* (trans.), p. 242.) The gateways of the towns of the American aborigines were often of idolatrous forms. The monolithic gateway of Tia-huanaco gives us a mythological group of representations of condor, tiger, serpent, and sun, surrounding a central human figure, towards which human-headed winged figures are kneeling. It was the custom of pagan nations to adorn the gateways of cities and entrances to temples and palaces with one or more figures of deities, who were the protecting genii of the place.‡ The devices upon the Greek temples were often esteemed as talismans supposed to have a hidden and salutary influence by which the building was preserved.§

From a belief that he would come under the influence of Evil Eye, the late Viceroy of Egypt, Mohammed Ali, never during his

* By W. W. Storey, 1877.

† Humbert's *Japan*, 1874, p. 323.

‡ Dorman's *Primitive Superstitions*, 1881, p. 123.

§ Bryant's *Mythology*, 1807, vol. ii., p. 248.

long reign left the city of Cairo by the gate called Bab-el-Hadud.*

"He who works mischief at the door of the house" are the words contained in a formula from the Chaldean Tablets, which was to be recited over one of the talismans for preventing the demons from stealing into the different parts of the house, and which was supposed to give it its efficacy.† And on the obelisks, which, as phallic symbols of the sun-god, were set up in pairs before the entrance to the great Egyptian temples, we meet again with a custom, apparently universal, derived from the necessity for circumventing the designs of the Evil One in insinuating himself into the most sacred places. Thus his approach to the hearth of King Esar Haddon was arrested by the winged bulls. A transcription from an Assyrian fragment is as follows: "Who settled the tribes, who directs by law, who restored to the city of Assur its propitious winged bull making bright with splendour? The King who in Nineveh, in the temple of Dubdub, made splendid the emblems of Istar."‡ That Nineveh, as well as Ea, was, among the early magicians, a name to conjure with is evident in the relationship of Nina, of which Nineveh is stated to be most certainly a Semiticized form, to Ea. Nina, who figures prominently in the oldest pantheon, that of the Kings of Sirpurra or Lagash, was the goddess of the marshes . . . the daughter of Ea.§ An archaic stone figure, apparently representing some heathen deity, serves to this day as a gate-post outside St. Martin's Church, Guernsey.

In Bonomi's *Nineveh and its Palaces* the author is of the opinion that the secreted idols of the Assyrian palace discharged this protective function, and that they are identical with the *Teraphim* of Scripture, a name given to the images or gods which Rachel stole and hid from her father Laban.|| These were evidently the household or marriage gods, stolen because it was believed that they

would afford some protection to Jacob, from injury at the hands of Laban, though a more competent authority could perhaps say whether the name *Teraphim* be not traceable to that of the primæval goddess, *Thalath* of the Babylonians, whither the author of *The Two Babylons* traces that of *Thalassius*, the Roman god of Marriage. That the *Teraphim* of the Hebrews were not only in the nature of phylacteries, but were images in human form, appears from the deception which Michal practised upon her father in placing an image or "household god" in the bed of David her husband when the latter escaped "through a window" from the vengeance of Saul.* The Persians called these talismans *Telefin*,† and the *Theraphim* of the heathen were small idols made of various substances, which, according to the opinion of most authorities, were formed in the shape of dolls swathed in bandages, and which were affixed to various parts of the bodies, so that they could be conveniently worn. Hartnall shows that these dolls were used as guardian or familiar spirits, and for the purpose of investigating various abstruse subjects, for strengthening the body, and for causing various illusions.‡ To the last purpose for which they were adapted may perhaps be traceable the use of the clay or wax image, or *vice versa*.

The Lares of the Romans, as distinct from the Penates, seem to have served some purpose equivalent to that of the *Teraphim*, as the guardian spirits of their possessors, whose function was especially the protection of the hearth, although their influence, like that of the Saturnine eye, became extended to every spot inhabited by men. In the year 1881 the late Mr. Loftus Brock exhibited at a meeting of the British Archæological Association a great number of Greek and Asiatic headless Penates, in putative illustration of a custom still prevalent of destroying the heads of such figures when discovered

* 1 Sam. xix. 13.

† Chardon's *Voyages*, vol. ii., chap. x.

‡ *History of Amulets* (Blumler, trans. S. H., Gent.), Addenda (Edinburgh, 1887, vol. ii., p. 26). Our word "doll" would seem to be an abbreviation of "idol," from the Greek *εἶδωλον*, "an image," and is it not probable that dolls were, as likenesses or representations of some deity, given to children to protect them from evil?

* See Bonomi's *Nineveh and its Palaces*, 1869. A similar belief was held by the predecessor of the late Shah of Persia.

† Lenormant's *Chaldean Magic*, p. 45.

‡ *The First of Empires*, by W. St. Chad Boscawen, 1906, p. 186.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 188.

|| Gen. xxxi. 19, 30, 34.

in order to protect the finder from the Evil Eye.* Images of the Chaldean Magi occur among the Lares and Penates found in Cilicia.†

What are our elves and fairies, goblins, nisses, brownies, and pixies but latter-day survivals of arkite ancestor-worship? Brownies and pixies were probably invariably of good character, originally, a likelihood suggested by the good points which in many respects survive in their character, their virtues being turned into vices, and, contrariwise, their vices into virtues, as good or ill fortune befell the household and its appurtenances. Is not the bowl of milk placed for Brownie in the corner of the room a survival of the drink-offering of wine which was poured out before the household gods of the Romans? These libations to Brownie are seen again in the folk customs of Roumania, when at a marriage or other festival a peasant will always pour out some wine and spill it on the ground before giving to his guests or drinking himself. When asked why they do this the mysterious answer is: "So it must be," a rejoinder which would appear to betray an ignorance on the part of the peasant himself of why it is done, except that his ancestors did it.

Even in our own country the women of Northamptonshire, until lately, used to sweep the hearth before they went to bed, and leave vessels of water for the ablutions of the fairies or spirits of the earth, just as in Siberia food is placed daily in the cellar for the benefit of the Domavoi, or house spirits.‡

Among Slavonic superstitions is one which teaches that anything connected with the domestic hearth, even a stove rake, will, if suspended at the door of a cottage, prevent any wizard who may have gained admittance from getting out again.§ Of the same origin, again for the protection of the dwelling, is the still surviving custom of nailing a horseshoe over the entrance thereto.

* *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, July-December, 1881.

† W. A. Barker's *Lares and Penates*, 1853.

‡ Sternberg's *Dialect and Folk-lore of Northamptonshire*, 1851.

§ *Songs of the Russian People*, by W. R. J. Ralston, 1872.

According to Aubrey's* conjecture this is "an old use derived from the astrological principle that Mars is an enemy to Saturn, under which the witches are"; but he might perhaps have gone further and have said that the Romans had it from a pre-existing belief in the amuleitive virtue possessed by iron, a belief suggested probably by its malleability for useful purposes when subjected to the solar fire, and which had existed since the transition from the Stone to the Iron Age, iron and brazen objects like the bell terrifying alike Oriental finn and European witches, not only horseshoes, † but rusty nails and sickles—in short, iron of any description—being effective.

Professor Nilsson maintains that bronze was introduced into England by the Phœnicians about 1200 to 1500 B.C., but Professor Dawkins will not allow that the Phœnicians arrived here before about 500 B.C., though he states that they were certainly trading in the Mediterranean so early as 1700 B.C.‡ Lucian somewhere says that apparitions vanish at the sound of brass or iron, and in Wynken de Worde's *Golden Legend* "The evil spirytes that ben in the regyon of th' ayre doubtte moche when they here the belles rongen when it thondreth, and when grete tempeste, and outrages of whether happen to the end the feindes and wycked spirytes," etc.§ That the horseshoe acquired its efficacy as a charm in the first place merely because it was iron, and afterwards on account of its crescent shape, is an hypothesis strengthened by another allusion to iron by Mason in his *Anatomie of Sorcerie*, (1612, 4to), where he mentions among omens of good luck, "If drinke be spill'd upon a man, or if he find olde iron."||

If there be anyone so fatuous as to really believe that a horseshoe is a protection from harm for the possessor, he will perhaps take

* Aubrey's *Remaines* (ed. J. Britten), 1881, p. 104.

† Harland and Wilkinson's *Lancashire Folk-lore*, 1882, Introduction, p. 11; *Notes and Queries*, fourth series, vol. vi., p. 114, 1878; Napier's *Folk-lore of the West of Scotland*, p. 139; *Castile Angelo and the Evil Eye*, 1877, p. 153; and Tylor's *Primitive Culture*, 1891, vol. i., p. 140, etc.

‡ See the *Antiquary*, October, 1906, p. 400.

§ P. 90.

|| See also Ramsay's *Erminthologia*, p. 76.

it amiss that it was in one instance at least, and only the other day, itself instrumentally the cause of ill-luck, when a shoe from the foot of one of the horses in an omnibus proceeding towards Liverpool Street became detached, and, rebounding from the roadway, struck a large plate-glass window, splintering it in every direction.

To place a horseshoe at the root of an ash-tree, presumably a mountain-ash, was a custom formerly followed in this country for the purpose of charming the tree, so that a twig of it (*i.e.*, the rowan-tree) might be used to avert the Evil Eye from cattle;* and this, again, appears to be a relic of Hearth or Fire-worship, since the red berries of the mountain-ash mark the tree, as Grimm suggests a flaming breast marks the robin,† as sacred to Thor the German sun-god, who was represented with a blazing circle on his breast,‡ and whose name is traceable through the Thoros of the Greeks and the Assyrian Thouras to the Zora or Zero, the "circle," the "sun," the "seed" of the Chaldees.§

The house-leek, so called because it is grown on the roofs of houses to protect the dwelling from evil spirits, is identified by the name of Jupiter's beard with Jupiter the "shine father," a circumstance which suggests the inquiry whether hyssop, which is also under the dominion of Jupiter, derived its popularity as a charm from this fact, or from the ordination of the Passover, when, the lamb being slain, a bunch of hyssop was dipped in the blood, and *the lintels and two side posts* of the doors of those whose houses were thus rendered exempt from the ravages of the Destroyer were struck with it.

* *Notes and Queries*, fifth series, vol. ix., January 26, 1878.

† Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology* (Stallybrass).

‡ *Vide* Wilson's *Parsee Religion*, p. 31.

§ *The Two Babylons*, note L, p. 312; and Kelly's *Indo-European Folk-lore*, p. 165-6.

(To be concluded.)

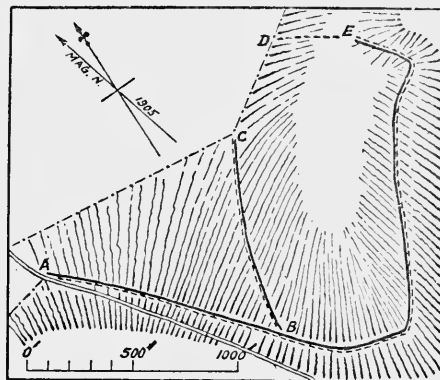


Valley Entrenchments near Falmer, Sussex.

BY HERBERT S. TOMS,
Curator of the Brighton Museum.

OF the many ancient entrenchments capping the South Downs there are three which we can date with some approach to exactitude.

These are Cissbury, to the north of Worthing, belonging to the later Stone Age; Mount Caburn, near Glynde, ascribed to the early Iron Age; and Castle Rings, above Edburton, which may date no further back than the time of the early Norman invader. But the others agree in principle of construction, consisting as they do of an entrenchment



enclosing hill-top or hill-crest with ditches and ramparts of earth so arranged as to give the defenders absolute command of the surrounding ground. These features show us that they were constructed primarily for the purposes of defence; and, as none exhibits the stereotyped characteristics of a Roman fortress, it is pretty certain that they belong to far earlier times.

Of these mention is made to show how markedly the Falmer earthworks differ in situation and purpose from the hill-forts noted above. The first of these local valley entrenchments which attracted the writer's notice may be reached by walking from Falmer Pond, nearly due south, up the Drove. About 800 yards from the pond the cultivated land bordering the road is passed,

and one observes a ditch, and a bank from 3 to 4 feet high, branching out of the roadside on the left, as shown at A on the first plan.

It may be explained that, in each plan, the tapering lines represent the uncultivated hill-sides sloping downwards and fining out in the valley; that the thickest line indicates the bank or rampart of the entrenchment; and the dotted line, running parallel to it, the ditch from which the rampart was thrown up.

Standing at A, one gathers that in the making of the earthwork a deep ditch—now nearly filled in by natural causes—must have been dug along the side of the hill, and the excavated material thrown downhill to form the rampart. From this point the entrenchment continues comparatively straight for 600 yards until it meets the hill-side in the corner of the plan. Here, instead of going uphill, it takes nearly a rectangular turn and runs along the valley slope till it reaches the spur of the Downs to the east. Here again it is evident that the original designers had some reason for not digging up the hill; for we get another abrupt turn, and the earthwork apparently terminates in the base of the valley at E. The portion already described is all that is indicated on the Ordnance Surveys; but, when standing at E, a line of dark grass may be seen traversing the valley and running in a slanting direction up the hill till it vanishes on the ploughed ground above the ridge at D. This dark line undoubtedly represents a part of the old ditch of the earthwork where the rampart has been destroyed.

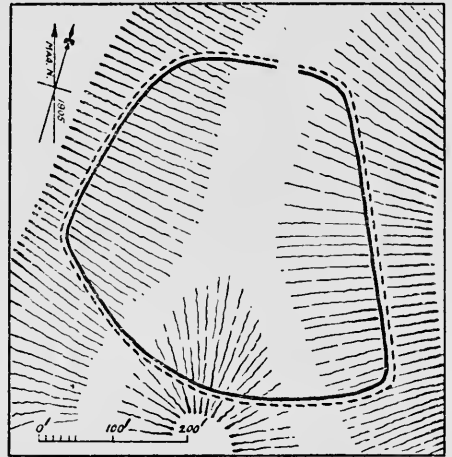
From D to C all trace of any pre-existing fosse or vallum has been obliterated by the plough; but the slight ditch and bank from C to B* leads one to infer that B to D might have been continuous, and so formed an entrenchment completely enclosing the valley head.

But was this the original enclosure? The writer thinks not, but that a powerful ditch and rampart, long since eradicated by cultiva-

* The comparatively slight elevation of rampart from C to B is apparently due to its having been reduced by cultivation. That the side of the hill across which it runs was at one time ploughed over is evident from the old furrow-marks, which are still plainly visible.

tion, may have run north-west from D and then doubled back in a rectangular fashion till it again closed upon A.

The second earthwork, represented in the second plan, needs little description. It is reached by walking down Loose Bottom, in the direction of Lewes, till one comes to the spot where a branch of the valley runs inward to the west of Newmarket Plantation and fines out half-way up the hill. Ascending this branch valley, a perfect entrenchment is observed enclosing the Y-shaped valley head. This comparatively small example is so well hidden in the nook of the Downs that it is easily overlooked from the main valley or the adjoining hills. It is entirely omitted



from the Ordnance Surveys, and plan 2 is a diagrammatic reproduction of the writer's survey made two years ago. The break shown in the entrenchment at the lowest part is very probably the old entrance.

The survey of these entrenchments which enclose valley heads, showed them to belong to a type entirely new to the writer; and it induced him to devote much time and attention to the attempt to run down other examples in Sussex. So far, however, these efforts, undertaken locally for the purpose of comparative study, have not been crowned with success. The plans have been submitted to several eminent antiquaries in London, but they acknowledge that they know of no earthworks like them, neither

could they offer any suggestion as to the period to which they belong.

Owing to their situation, the interiors of the Falmer entrenchments are commanded from nearly every point outside, and all those who have either inspected the plans or visited the sites are in agreement that these enclosures were not intended as works of defence. This being the case, the resultant query is, when and for what purpose were they made?

Until quite recently, the only earthwork known by the writer to resemble in any way the two under consideration was the one on Martin Down, Wilts. This, too, is rectangular in outline, and encloses part of a slight valley head. It was completely excavated under the personal supervision of the writer, by the late General Pitt-Rivers's archaeological staff in 1895-1896, and conclusively proved to be a Bronze Age structure. In principle of construction it is very like our local examples, and, like them, was certainly not a defensive earthwork. Evidence of its having been visited or temporarily occupied during Bronze Age times was not lacking, but Pitt-Rivers considered it probable that it was used for herding cattle rather than for permanent residence. Full details of this interesting earthwork will be found in vol. iv. of Pitt-Rivers's *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*.

Notwithstanding that excavation has demonstrated the futility of reasoning upon the periods of ancient earthworks from analogy of superficial characteristics alone, the writer had long hoped for some opportunity to connect, by other examples, the forms of our two local valley entrenchments with that of the undoubted Bronze Age structure mentioned above. Such an opportunity has lately occurred. Through the kindness of the Rev. C. W. N. Dicker, Vicar of Puddletrenthide, Dorset, he has had the pleasure of inspecting several little-known rectangular entrenchments in the valleys adjoining the River Puddle, near Puddletrenthide. One of these, at Southcome, very much approaches in outline that on Martin Down. It encloses the side of a bend in the long and very marked valley, and its lower side borders on and runs parallel to the base of the valley. Just over the separating

ridge, in Tennant's Bottom, two smaller examples lie quite near each other, and the interest of these is that they enclose the base of a long and gently rising valley, together with part of the hill slope on either side as well. Like our Falmer example, each shows a break in the lower side, which was apparently intended for the ingress and egress of cattle or human beings. Several others in the same district were visited, but those quoted suffice to show that valley entrenchments exist analogous to those near Falmer, and that they all fall into three types, as enclosing valley heads, valley sides, and the valley proper.

General Pitt-Rivers has shown that, in Wilts and Dorset at least, the Bronze Age tribes exhibited a marked preference for rectangular outline in the construction of camps and cattle enclosures; and although one bears in mind that analogy of form is no safe criterion, it appears more than probable that the whole of the rectangular entrenchments alluded to in this article may belong to that early period when the use of bronze in our country was gradually supplanting the more primitive weapons and instruments of stone.

Presuming this surmise to be accurate, one wonders if the tumuli to be seen on the Falmer Downs contain the remains of the ancient folk who threw up the enclosures and tended their herds and flocks in the valleys below. What sort of cattle, too, did these primitive people possess? The domestic animals of those far-off days were the horse, short-horned ox, sheep, goat, pig, and the dog. These, it may be remarked, were of the same breeds as those introduced in Neolithic or Later Stone Age times—a fact which leads one naturally to infer that in the fierce struggle of extermination which the bronze-using hordes from the Continent carried on with their more poorly armed neolithic opponents the native cattle which fell into the victors' hands were carefully preserved.

Corn, oats, and beans were grown by these early conquerors of Britain; and it is thus probable that many of the ancient ridges or cultivation terraces to be seen on our hills may belong to prehistoric times.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

EXCAVATIONS AT MEMPHIS.



THE British School of Archæology in Egypt has issued the following statement :

"One of the greatest capitals in the ancient world has been left buried in its dust, although the ground is visited by thousands of tourists every year. Memphis, whose history extends over the whole course of Egyptian history, has never yet been excavated. It contained the finest School of Egyptian Art, and in antiquity and wealth it was unrivalled. But most of it has gradually passed under the plough, and to rescue what yet remains is most needful before it further disappears. Great national undertakings, as that of France in the clearing of Delphi, or of Germany at Olympia, can never be done under our form of government, which ignores such intellectual conquests. It is upon a public association of subscribers that all such work must depend in England; and the British School of Archæology in Egypt has now undertaken this work, trusting that the public will support it worthily.

"The sites of the temples of Memphis lie clearly visible between the mounds of the ruins of the city. They cover more than a hundred acres, an extent greater than all the area of Karnak. The chief temple was that of Ptah, a vast building which had been added to by the piety of kings throughout the history. First founded by Menes, and doubtless rebuilt magnificently by the pyramid kings, the temple was enlarged by a great pylon on the north erected under Amenemhat III. Then Ramessu II. built here on an enormous scale, and added colossi in front of the temple, and Ramessu III. built a portico facing to the west. Psammitichos built a southern portico, and also the court for the sacred Apis, which, as Herodotus says, was surrounded by a colonnade and full of sculptured figures, while, instead of pillars, statues 12 cubits high were placed under the portico. Aahmes added an immense colossus 75 feet high before the temple.

"A temple of Isis adjoined that of Ptah,

a spacious and magnificent building worthy of the capital. And, perhaps the most interesting point of the whole site will be the 'very beautiful and richly adorned' temenos, south of the temple of Ptah, in which stood the temple of the foreign Aphrodite, surrounded by the Tyrian Phœnicians. This foreign quarter must have been the emporium of Egyptian trade during the prehistoric ages of Greece, and here we may hope to find the remains of the early civilization of the Mediterranean. Thus the site promises to be of the first importance, not only for the beginning of the Egyptian kingdom under Menes, its founder, but also for the later connexions with the rest of the world.

"The temples were standing, like the ruins of Thebes, down to seven hundred years ago, but were finally removed for building material to Cairo. The foundations and sculptures now lie beneath cultivated fields, owned by the villagers of Mitrachineh. The great colossus and a few other statues have been found here, and it is encouraging to see that all of them have their faces unbroken. The clearing of this site, with gradual exchanges of land as required, will occupy many years; and it is estimated that an expenditure of about £3,000 annually for about fifteen years will be required to excavate the temple sites, apart from the city. As half of the discoveries will be granted by the Egyptian Government, this clearance is certain to yield a considerable return to the museums of any country which undertakes to find the cost. It is hoped that this work will be effectively provided for by British resources, and that the School of Archæology will not need to depend upon foreign supplies, which would constitute a first claim upon the results." The address of the Hon. Secretary of the School is University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.



At the Sign of the Owl.



MR HENRY FROWDE sends me two more volumes in his excellent series of "The World's Classics"—Smollett's *Travels through France and Italy*, and Fielding's *Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon*, with introductions by Mr. T. Seccombe and Mr. Austin Dobson respectively. The *Journal* is already well

known, and Mr. Dobson's graceful appreciation has appeared before in another form; but the present issue at the ridiculously low price of one shilling is none the less welcome. Mr. Dobson supplies a number of excellent notes, and a reprint of Fielding's "Fragment of a Comment on Lord Bolingbroke's Essays" is added as in the original. The story told by Fielding of his voyage to Lisbon, with its many difficulties and disagreeables at the outset, is painful reading from one point of view; but as a picture of courageous resignation and quiet, strong endurance it is stimulating and impressive.

I have read Mr. Seccombe's introduction to that too much neglected book, Smollett's *Travels*, with much pleasure. For many years Smollett has met with less than justice from readers and critics. It is strange, as Mr. Seccombe points out, that he has not yet found a place in the series of "English Men of Letters"; while these *Travels*, which are readable and entertaining to a degree which will surprise the many fresh readers which this new cheap issue is sure to bring to them, have been most undeservedly ignored.

Mr. Seccombe remarks that each of those four great contemporary masters of English prose—Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, and Johnson—tried his hand at a personal record of travel. "Though Smollett's *Travels*," he continues, "may not exhibit the marmoreal glamour of Johnson, or the intimate fascination of Fielding, or the essential literary quality which permeates the subtle dialogue and artful vignette of Sterne, yet they are fully deserving of a place, and that not the

least significant, in the quartette. The temporary eclipse of their fame I attribute, first to the studious depreciation of Sterne and Walpole, and secondly to a refinement of snobbishness on the part of the travelling crowd, who have an uneasy conscience that to listen to common sense, such as Smollett's, in matters of connoisseurship, is tantamount to confessing oneself a Galilean of the outermost court."

The *Annual* (No. xii.) of the British School at Athens appeared a few weeks ago, and the fourth volume of *Papers* of the British School at Rome is on the eve of publication. The former, which runs to no less than 523 pages, contains seventeen valuable papers, profusely illustrated, by members of the British School on Greek and Cretan archæology, and also a series of papers by experts upon the work accomplished during the year in connexion with the excavation of the ancient city of Sparta, the Hellenic Government having kindly given permission to explore this important site. The work was carried on from March 19 to June 9, and the objects discovered suggest that this will probably be one of the "most extensive and important pieces of work yet undertaken."

The ancient Greek wall, formed of great limestone blocks, was traced for a considerable distance, the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia was unearthed, and many inscriptions were found dedicated to the goddess to whose altar the Spartan youths were brought to undergo the ordeal of the scourge as a necessary training in courage and endurance. Stone slabs were erected to the winners in the Spartan boys' contests, recording the honour conferred upon them, in the same way that our public schools record the honours conferred upon successful boys. Spartan honours were given to the most distinguished competitors in the national games, in enduring the scourge ordeal, and for excellence in musical competitions. These are recorded in the excavations of the Artemisium, giving us an insight into the regular training of Spartan youth.

Among the other papers contributed to the *Annual*, I may mention "Geometric

Pottery from Crete," by Mr. J. H. Droop, and "Tombs of Hellenic Date at Præsos," by Mr. F. H. Marshall. The monograph on "Cretan Kernoi," by Mr. S. Xanthondides, is of extraordinary interest. Among the discoveries lately made in Crete various Kernoi have claimed the attention of archaeologists. The Kernos was a sacred object, used in connexion with the Eleusinian mysteries. It consisted of a central vessel, to which a number of little cups were attached, filled with grain, and oil, and wine, as a votive offering to the deity, and was carried by the priest in the processional ritual throughout the Greek period. This vessel has been traced to prehistoric times, and it seems that in the recent excavations of the early Minoan period in Crete many Kernoi were brought to light, showing that "this sacred vessel occurs in the island in all periods from the earliest Cretan to the latest historical times."

It appears that even to the present day the Kernos is still preserved in the Greek Orthodox Church and used in Christian rites, while in many old churches and monasteries there still exist many sacred vessels with seven candlesticks and a number of little cups in front to contain the oil, and wine, and corn, which the worshipper brings to the priest to bless. Mr. Xanthondides therefore "cannot doubt that we have, in this sacred vessel and the accompanying ritual, an evidence of offerings of grain and first fruits thousands of years before the historical period, and one more witness to the unbroken continuity of cult and custom inherited by the historic Greeks from the prehistoric inhabitants of Greece and the islands. What is still more remarkable, the immeasurably ancient tradition has been continued, and the ritual is in use at the present time, only slightly altered and adapted to the new religion in the services of the Greek Orthodox Church."

The new volume of *Papers* of the British School at Rome will contain five separate papers—one by the Director, Dr. T. Ashby, on the first part of the Via Latina as far as Ciampino; one by the Assistant Director, Mr. A. H. S. Yeames, on an ivory statuette

in the British Museum; a third by Mr. Churchill, British Consul at Palermo, on the Corporation of the Roman Goldsmiths under the Popes, its statutes, and its bibliography; a fourth by Mr. A. J. B. Wace, on Roman historical reliefs; and a fifth by Mr. T. E. Peet, an Oxford Craven Fellow, on the Early Iron Age in Southern Italy. The new volume will have nearly forty illustrations and several maps.

The three hundredth anniversary of the departure of the first colonizing expedition from England to North America, which has just been celebrated at the landing-place, Jamestown, Virginia, has been marked over here by the publication by the Fine Art Society of a volume entitled *The American Pilgrim's Way*, which deals with the homes and memorials in England of the British worthies, from Raleigh to Washington, who played a part in the making of the American nation. The book is written by Mr. Marcus B. Huish, and contains over 130 illustrations by Miss Elizabeth Chettle.

Mr. John Leach, South Parade, Tenby, announces for immediate publication a monograph on the great parish church of Tenby, under the title of *Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby*, by Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., and Miss E. E. Edwards, in which the authors trace the history and fortunes of the church from 1172, when Giralduus Cambrensis was Rector, until the present day. The illustrations will include a reproduction in colours of a mural painting of the Crucifixion, and many original drawings by Miss Edwards. Among the latter will be twenty-four of the carved bosses in the roof and several interesting effigies.

A thick quarto volume has been issued in a limited edition of 200 numbered copies containing, besides other matter, a catalogue of the Historical Exhibition held in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, from July 15 to August 10, in connexion with the celebration of the seven hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the city. The exhibition was very comprehensive, and comprised pottery and porcelain, curios, medals, etc., views of Liverpool, models and pictures of

ships, charters, books, etc., papers relating to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, newspapers and maps, clocks and watches, portraits and miniatures, book-plates, and playbills.

The little work on *Ancient Tenures of Land in North Wales and the Marches*, by Mr. A. Neobard Palmer, of Wrexham, is now out of print. The author, in collaboration with Mr. Edward Owen, of the India Office, is engaged upon a second and much enlarged edition, based upon material hitherto unused.

A Review of Art by Signor A. Calza in the *Rivista d' Italia* for September gives an account of the recent excavations upon the Palatine at Rome. The article is illustrated by photographic reproductions showing the site of the new discoveries from different points of view. Those of special interest show the tomb that has been revealed beneath the ancient wall on the south-west slope of the Palatine—a discovery of great archæological importance, as Signor Calza states, since the human remains found in the tomb have been unanimously accepted as dating from the beginning of the fourth or even the end of the fifth century before Christ. The presence of this tomb has an important bearing upon the ancient traditions of Roman history.

A report has just been issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the papers of the Earl of Ancaster, preserved at Grimthorpe, among which are a large number of letters by bearers of great names during the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth. Other papers of later date are also fairly abundant. The following extract from a lively letter written by the Princess Elizabeth, third daughter of George III., to the Duchess of Ancaster, is delightful. The Court had just returned to Windsor, and the Princess describes how they had been leading the simple life at Weymouth: "I cannot put off the pleasure of letting you know that everybody is returned well and contented with Weymouth. The King never was better in his life, which makes us all happier than you can imagine. Mama really is a little fatter, which is a great advantage and

pleases us very much, as we thought she wanted it. You may easily believe that the time we spent there was extremely pleasant, as we had no forms nor nothing that was formal. Of a morning we used to amuse ourselves—that is to say, Mama and us—with going to the shops, walking, and driving out; of an evening we went very often to the play, and of a Sunday evening allways to the rooms. The actors were astonishingly good, and going quite at our ease made it remarkably pleasant to us. During the very hot weather which we had for some time Mama used to be drawn into the sea in one of the bathing-machines and sit several hours there; but we were not idle, for reading and working were our employments. You cannot imagine how cool and pleasant it was. The machine was so large that it could hold seven or eight people, besides a table and a chair, and as we never went so many at a time it was very airy and comfortable." One can hardly imagine the present King and Queen amusing themselves by sitting, reading, and working in a bathing-machine drawn into the sea at, say, Felixstowe or Seaford!

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. XXXII. (for the year 1906) of the *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society is a goodly quarto. Besides a record of the "Excursions of 1906" by Mr. J. A. Cossins, and a special account, illustrated, of a "Two Days' Excursion to Silchester, Avebury, and Silbury Hill," by Mr. J. A. S. Hanbury, who summarizes the theories regarding megalithic monuments, the volume contains four papers. The longest is "The Low Side Windows of Warwickshire Churches," by Mr. F. T. S. Houghton. This is a very thorough piece of work. The full statement of all the various theories which have been advanced to account for these "windows" is perhaps somewhat otiose, for it has been done more than once before; but no doubt many members of the Birmingham Society will be glad to have the statement, which is carefully and well done. Mr. Houghton, however, goes on to give an elaborate classification of the numerous Warwickshire examples, with a detailed description of each window or opening, and a tabular

summary of dimensions, etc., the whole forming a valuable contribution to the literature of this branch of ecclesiastical research. A brief bibliography is added, and there are ten good plates containing twenty-eight examples from photographs and four diagram sections. Mr. F. W. Evans gives a chronological notice of the old Castle of Beaudesert (Henley-in-Arden) and the De Montfords, from 1120 to 1265. Under the title of "Early Earthworks, Dykes, and Hollow Roads of the Upland of Barr and Sutton Coldfield," Mr. G. B. Benton tells the story of the development of the district under Roman governors, with two plans. The concluding paper is a well-illustrated account of "Meon Hill and its Treasures—an abundance of Neolithic remains with a few of later date—by Mr. T. R. Hodges. This

us pp. 78-85 are of unusual, if rather ghoulish, interest. These pages contain a very vivid description of the vaults under St. Michan's Church, Dublin, and of their extraordinarily heterogeneous contents—tombs, coffins, and human remains. The account is illustrated by two plates, one depicting the interior of one of the vaults with its open coffins, and the other, which we are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page, showing the recumbent effigy of a bishop, supposed to be that of the founder of the church, St. Michanus, which occupies a niche in the south wall of the nave, above the vaults, and represents him in alb, chasuble, and mitre, holding a pastoral staff. It is of granite, but has been whitewashed over. The "Funeral Entries," or certificates, mentioned above, and which are separately paged, are copied from a manuscript



EFFIGY OF A BISHOP IN ST. MICHAN'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.

(From a photograph by B. Killick, of Bray.)

volume is one of the best yet issued by the Midland Society.



We have received the new part (No. 1 of Part I. for 1907) of the *Journal* of the Irish Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead—a Society whose work we took occasion to commend a few months ago. This part of eighty-eight pages, plus twenty-four of "Funeral Entries," contains a great number of monumental inscriptions of varying interest and importance. The preservation of all is important to genealogists and all interested in family history. It may be noted, too, that coats-of-arms on monuments are often of great use as evidence for Confirmations of Arms. Such Confirmations are only granted by the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, where proof can be given of the *user* of a certain coat in a family for at least 100 years; and among the various forms of proof accepted—old seals, book-plates, and so on—are arms on monuments. In the part before

volume now in the British Museum. This volume is one of a series of eighteen preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle. How it became detached and found its way into the British Museum is not known, but the copy, of which the first instalment is here printed, has been made to fill the gap in the Dublin set. The Entries, says Lord Walter FitzGerald, the editor, "date from the end of the sixteenth century to the commencement of the eighteenth, when the practice of the Ulster King-of-Arms of the period, or his deputy, officially attending the funeral ceremony at the request of the relatives of the deceased, was practically discontinued; in those times, on the receipt of a fee, the demise was duly registered in Ulster's Office." Mr. P. G. Mahony, Cork Herald, informs us that Funeral Entries can still be made for a fee of £3, and further points out that in the second edition of *The Right to Bear Arms*, by "X." (published by Mr. Elliot Stock), a very good account is given of the history of Funeral Certificates in Ireland.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ON September 19 the members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion in splendid weather to the Bedale District. Starting at Bedale, the church was visited, where Mr. H. B. McCall and Mr. C. C. Hodges described the history and architectural features of the fabric. Architecturally, Bedale Church is an epitome of progress in styles that well repays attention. The four angles of the nave show that the edifice dates from Saxon times, and the subsequent structural developments may be clearly traced. The beautiful north arcade, with its nutmeg ornament, belongs to the latter part of the twelfth century. This piece of transitional work shares with the early fourteenth-century Decorated tower the chief claim of the fabric to architectural interest. The tower Mr. Hodges described as unique, in that it provided the only instance where a portcullis had been found in a parish church, the first stage having been constructed in such manner as to withstand a state of siege. Unfortunately, the portcullis has disappeared; it was given away as old metal seventy-five years ago, and the Yorkshire Archæological Society did not then exist. Among other points specially noted were the existence of a register dating from 1560, the curious large window at the east end of the south aisle, the belfry, and crypt, and the rebuilding (now in progress) of the south wall of the clerestory to the designs of Mr. Hodgson Fowler. After lunch the party proceeded through the grounds of Thorp Perrow to Snape, where, by the permission of Mr. W. Tilley, they inspected the Castle of the Cecils and the Latimers, the south side of which only is in a state of preservation. Here, once upon a time, Katharine Parr lived, who became the sixth wife of Henry VIII., she having first been wife to the Lord Latimer who fought at Flodden Field. The visitors met to hear an account of the matter in the old domestic chapel of the Nevilles, which was restored by the late Mr. Mark Milbank in 1875, and their attention was particularly directed by Dr. T. Horsfall to the now almost obliterated painted ceiling of Antonio Verrio, hiding the former open roof work. At Well, the next village of call, the Rev. T. F. Redmayne gave facilities for examining the Neville memorials and other features of note. The monument and effigy of John Neville, fourth and last Baron Latimer of Snape, who died in 1577, naturally attracted close scrutiny. A quaint thing about this tomb is the number of signatures carved on it by local celebrities in the year 1618, whose example has been followed in coarser style by predecessors of our modern defacers of monuments. The church apparently dates from the close of the twelfth century. Pointing out window tracery identical with that at Hexham Abbey, Mr. Hodges observed that this Decorated style was very rare in North Yorkshire churches. The adjoining hospital, founded by Ralph Neville, Lord of Middleham, in 1342, was also visited by permission of Mr. J. Gothorp, and its pleasant old-world character and the remains of the Hond mansion were duly admired. The day's journey ended at Tanfield, where Mr. J. W. Clay supplied notes on the Marmion family. Opportunity was also

given by Mr. W. D. Arton to examine the Marmion Tower.

Beautiful weather favoured the fifth meeting of the season of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on September 23, when a party of about twenty-five visited various places of interest in the neighbourhood of Stockton. Mr. F. N. R. Haswell, of North Shields, acted as guide, and the first call was made at Bishopton, where, after an inspection of the church, the Castle Hill, a huge defensive work of British date, was examined. At the next place, Redmarshall Church, the visitors saw the chantry chapel, known as the Claxton Porch, and also a fine alabaster monument to Thomas de Langton, the Lord of Wynyard. Driving through Thorpe and Wolviston, the party next visited Great-ham Church, and were afterwards taken over Great-ham Hospital by Canon Barroddell Smith. Billingham Church was the next place, and here the Communion plate, which includes a fine Elizabethan cup, was inspected with much interest. The last call was at the fine old church at Norton, which has several pre-Conquest features, whilst the nave is of twelfth-century date, and the chancel of the thirteenth century. Beneath the tower a sepulchral effigy, representing a knight in chain armour, with a female figure kneeling on his right and two animals at his feet, aroused much interest.

The opening meeting of the session of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on October 1, Dr. P. W. Joyce presiding, when Lord Walter FitzGerald contributed a paper on the "Lords Howth and their Altar-Tomb." On the following day an excursion (in conjunction with the Kildare Archæological Society) to the antiquities of Carbury and the neighbourhood took place. At Carbury Castle, a fine old ruin, Father Devitt read an interesting paper dealing with the history of the castle and of the district from the time of Strongbow. One of the first records which he mentioned was dated September 24, 1234, a mandate to Hugh de Lacy, directing him to give to the messenger of Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, seisin of the Castle of Cabry (*sic*), in his custody, owing to the war between the King and Richard, Earl of Pembroke. In 1290 William de Vesce, Viceroy of Ireland, held his chancery in Kildare, of which, as of Carbury, he was Lord. He was accused of treason by Sir John Thomas Fitzgerald, Baron of Offaly, and after appeals to the King and challenges to single combat between the parties, the result remained obscure, but it was clear that William de Vesce left the kingdom, and that all, or a large portion, of his estates were granted to his accuser, John Thomas Fitzgerald, who was created Earl of Kildare in 1316, and it was pretty certain that Carbury was for the time vested in the Earl. The history of the de Bermingham family was then dealt with. The old Irish kingdom of Offaly seemed to have been occupied by three families—the Fitzgeralds, who held the portion adjacent to Kildare and Rathangan; the Irish sept of O'Connor Faly, pressed all along the western border from Slivebloom to the Hill of Croghan; and the Berminghams, who held the portion immediately

west of Ophelan—practically the present baronies of Coolstown and Warrenstown, but anciently known as Thetmoy, the cantrel of the two plains. Father Devitt told the history of the district in later times by reading what he had himself written in 1896 in the second volume of the Kildare Archaeological Society's *Journal*. In the afternoon various places of interest in the neighbourhood were visited.

The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a two days' meeting in September. Assembling at Carlisle on the first day, the members first visited Longtown, to inspect, under the guidance of Canon Bower, Arthuret Church, and then proceeded to Scaleby Castle and Church. Mr. J. H. Martindale gave a detailed description of the castle. At the evening meeting various papers were read, but the feature of the evening was the exhibition by the Bishop of Barrow of a silver Norse brooch from Casterton Hall. He stated that it was found seventy or eighty years ago between Barbon and Casterton, and had been presented to him by the Misses Bickersteth, of Underley Hall. Mr. Collingwood remarked that this was a pleasant surprise. Only two other specimens of the Norse brooch had been found, and these were at present in the British Museum. He had had no idea that a third brooch had come to light, and its discovery would probably create some sensation. The brooch referred to is an exceptionally large penannular ornament, with a diameter of about 7 or 8 inches, and fastened by a pin 21 inches in length. These brooches are believed to be tenth-century work. The silver of which they are made is almost certainly from Asia, and this, with other indications, gives rise to the belief that they were of Oriental origin. The enormous size of the brooches tends to show that they were intended to decorate the image of a deity, or else were used for ceremonial purposes.

On the second day the company, in conjunction with a party of members of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE, visited the site of the excavations at Corbridge (Corstopitum). Mr. C. L. Woolley, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, who has been in charge of the excavations, described the work. From his remarks it appeared that at least three important conclusions may be arrived at. Under all the Roman strata they find a Neolithic stratum, from which flint chippings and small flint scrapers have been taken. This lends support to the theory, which had previously been held without support, that there was a British settlement there prior to the Roman occupation. The stones of which the Roman town had been built have been traced to a little south of the Tyne, and some to near Portgate. Thirdly, the time at which the Roman evacuation took place has been approximately fixed by the finding of coins. This took place only on the previous Thursday in "the china shop," or potter's establishment (from which a large amount of fragmentary pottery has been recovered), when the contents of the till were found and examined. The place had been burned down at the end of the occupation, and there was a layer of burnt stuff 6 or 7 inches thick in which a tremendous mass of pottery was unearthed. The till and coins being there, they were able to date the pottery fairly accurately, and to upset by nearly 200 years the accepted date for it. The Romans

carried on the manufacture of that red pottery for nearly 200—certainly more than 100—years later than anybody had hitherto thought. Above a plinth in the gutter of the roadway at the two adjoining houses a heap of 300 or 400 *minimi* were found, these being the smallest Roman copper coins. They had probably been dropped there in a bag when the place was evacuated. All the coins were of the fourth century A.D., mostly of the time of Constantine, the latest date being 383. Mr. Woolley first described the remains of the north abutment of the bridge leading to the main road north, called, in the Middle Ages and down to a couple of centuries ago, Dere Street, which, he said, probably ran along the western outskirts of the town, with gateways from it leading into the town. The large quantity of rubble on the west side of the bridge abutment, and the absence of it on the east side, showed the protection which was needed when the river, which then flowed in a channel slightly further to the north than it does now, was in flood. The next point of interest was a large building with terraces behind it, built on a projecting cliff some 15 feet high. In a cement cistern at the back a carved stone lion, which had been used as a fountain, was unearthed, it having apparently been thrown there with other unconsidered rubbish. Here, as elsewhere in the excavations, they found floor-levels of two, and sometimes three, different periods of construction. The later periods were always inferior in workmanship and material to the earlier. A coin found between two floor levels in this house was of the time of Carausius. It was interesting to find that some of the walls of the house were of lath and plaster. On the brow of the hill the Roman stratum is lost—wiped away by weather or the operations of agriculture—and does not reappear till the summit of the hill is passed, except where rubbish-pits have been dug, and from these some very interesting curios have been obtained. Some of them, with gems, ornaments, and implements, found elsewhere, were exhibited on a table on the site.

In September the members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to the district round Helmsley. The party, which arrived at Helmsley about noon, was conducted by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, of Wetwang, and was met by the Vicar of Helmsley, the Rev. C. N. Gray, who conducted them round the beautiful parish church of All Saints. The features of the structure having been explained, the ruins of the castle, which was built in the twelfth century by Robert de Roos, were visited. Through the kindness of the Earl of Feversham the party was enabled to visit Duncombe Park, the residence of his Lordship. The main item of the day's programme was, however, the inspection of the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey. Here the Rev. E. Maule Cole read an interesting paper, in which he compared the abbey with others at Hexham, Whitby, etc., and dealt with the founding of the abbey in 1131 by Walter Espec, a Norman baron.

At a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on September 18, Mr. R. Welford presiding, Mr. C. L. Woolley gave an account of the excava-

tions at Corbridge. Mr. W. H. Knowles, in introducing Mr. Woolley, said the scheme of excavating a city of such importance as Corstoptum would necessarily entail a considerable amount of labour and cost. That it should be done thoroughly, a most representative committee was appointed, with representatives from the different societies and Universities, and on that committee no less than about a dozen of their own council and committee were included. In addition to that the Newcastle Society had given a very handsome subscription of £25 a year. In return for that the progress of the work would be fully reported and illustrated to them at their meetings. The cost of the work would be £2,000, to be extended over five years, and they had received a very noble response to their application for funds. There was still, however, £300 needed to make up the sum, and he wished to make that known to those interested in the work. He concluded by saying that they could not have got a more painstaking and industrious supervisor of the work than Mr. Woolley.

The ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on September 19, made a pleasant excursion in lovely weather from Felstead. From Felstead Station carriages conveyed the party through Little Dunmow, with its quaint and picturesque cottages, to Little Dunmow Church. A sketch of its history was given by Mr. F. Chancellor, of Chelmsford, who stated that the present church was formerly the south aisle of the old priory. The arcade on the side of the church was one of the finest in the county, probably in many counties, and was in an excellent state of preservation. In thanking Mr. Chancellor for his explanation, the President, Dr. H. Laver, of Colchester, remarked that they were indebted to Mr. Chancellor, who, in carrying out the work of restoration many years ago, put the wall outside the arcade, and so exposed these arches in all their beauty. From Dunmow the party drove on to Leez Priory, or Leigh's Priory, as it is generally called. Here they were hospitably entertained to luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Hughes. Under the guidance of Mr. Chancellor, the party were conducted over the remains of the Priory, and explored the recent excavations carried out under the supervision of Mr. Hughes-Hughes. A paper was read by Mr. Chancellor on the history of the Priory.

The prehistoric entrenchment at Hollingbury was visited by the members of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on October 5. The party, which numbered about sixty, was under the experienced guidance of Mr. H. S. Toms (hon. secretary), who pointed out the chief characteristics of the camp. The two entrances on the western side, he explained, were evidently not the original ones, because the defence was weakest at this point. The true entrance was to be found on the opposite side, where the hill sloped away fairly rapidly. Mr. Toms also directed attention to the Bronze Age tumulus near the centre of the camp, and to the curious pit near by similar to the pits in the interior of Cissbury Camp. It was quite possible, he said, that this might be one of the ancient dwelling-pits, and the small depression to the south of it might be

what was called the "hearth-pit." From the fact that absolutely no remains were found during the construction of the recently formed road near the camp, Mr. Toms expressed the view that the top of the hill was not inhabited, but solely used for the purposes of a fort.

Other meetings and excursions have been the annual meetings of the BUCKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on September 23; a visit of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Silchester in September; the excursion of the CAMBS AND HUNTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on September 17 to Abbotsley, Waresley, Great Gransden and Little Gransden; and the visit of the LEWISIAM ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, and St. Giles's, Cripplegate, on October 5.



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.]

GOLDSMITHS' AND SILVERSMITHS' WORK. By Nelson Dawson. With 50 colotype plates and other illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1907. Wide royal 8vo., pp. xx, 267. Price 25s. net.

It was a good thought of the publishers or the editor of this series of "The Connoisseurs' Library" to set Mr. Nelson Dawson the task of describing "Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work." As a master art-worker of high ideals and a craftsman who has designed and superintended the execution of many beautiful pieces of work, he can speak with authority and first-hand knowledge. This volume, apart from the suggestive, if pessimistic, closing chapter on "Modern Trade Methods and Conditions," is an historical treatise which excludes jewellery, and, saving for some references to Ashanti work, is confined to European works of art. "He that would produce art must learn from art," and Mr. Dawson thus approaches from the point of view of artist and craftsman a theme which has an abundance of delightful interest for the antiquary and the archaeologist. In the early pages, which treat of the working of the two metals in question, he alludes to peasant work as a "proof of their kindness in working." One can recognize this even in such refined relics of comparative barbarism as the Tara brooch and other Celtic pieces. The fine plates of the volume will reveal to many who may not even have seen the copies at South Kensington the extreme beauty of the famous Roman "Hildesheim Treasure," though one regrets that in Fig. 4, as elsewhere, no scale of size is indicated. In passing, it seems a pity that, for reference' sake, all the illustrations are not numbered, and on one plate, opposite page 72, the figures are omitted altogether. The index might

have been fuller, and is scarcely consistent with a passing reference to one City Company when there is no clue given to a special mention, at page 229, of the Monteith bowls of another. But these are small defects in a finely printed volume, which, in this art-master's terse and straightforward style, narrates the development of a sumptuous handicraft. Mr. Dawson evidently envies the old silversmiths who were "not bound down by convention and custom as we are now"; but the portrait of his own sweetmeat bowl (Fig. 124) challenges comparison with those of the famous Ardagh or Grunalt chalices or the Tudor cup of Fig. 30. The curiosities of the art may be studied in such pieces as the Irish potato-ring and Madame du Barry's silver ewer and basin; but Mr. Dawson, perhaps rightly, does not condescend to notice the trinkets and toys that have been produced in times of false luxury. He is more concerned with the dignified and thorough examples produced for the uses of life. He even rebukes the layman for forgetting that "only that can come out of a work of art which is put into it, and unlimited time is, or should be, essential to the doing of any great work."

W. H. D.

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BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Vol. XXI. By J. H. Slater. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 794. Price 27s. 6d. net.

With this volume *Book Prices Current* comes of age, and celebrates the occasion by giving its purchasers more matter than any volume since 1902. This increase is due chiefly to the two great sales which were the outstanding features of the season that ended last July—the sale of the very valuable collection of Mr. Van Antwerp, of New York, and that of the library of the Duke of Sutherland, removed from Trentham Hall. In each of these cases Mr. Slater gives practically a full and complete report of the sale, with much useful comment and reference. The Van Antwerp collection was formed mainly in England, and contained many of the Rowfant books—once the cherished treasures of Mr. Locker Lampson—so it was with some satisfaction that English bibliophiles saw that the sale was arranged to take place in London. Some extraordinary prices were realized, including £3,600 for a First Folio, £700 for the Kilmarnock Burns, and £1,290 for the *Compleat Angler* (1653). The 243 lots realized £16,351. And while mentioning prices, we may note the £3,000 paid for the Shelley Note-Books, which belonged to the late Dr. Garnett, and the £510 given for a collection of Swift manuscripts—letters, poems, and essays, mostly unpublished. The season was remarkable, indeed, for the importance and literary interest of the manuscripts offered for sale, and for the high prices realized. The Trentham Hall books contained no such rarities as the Van Antwerp collection, but the 1,787 lots fetched £8,777, and included many volumes of literary and bibliographical interest. A study of some of the prices which are now given for the rarer books is calculated to make the book-lover of modest means despair; but Mr. Slater well points out that the fierce competition is at present confined chiefly to the early editions of the English classics, important manuscripts, books with inscriptions, and Americana. Rich collectors concentrate their

energies for the most part on these valuable rarities, while books of other classes "are, if anything, cheaper than they were seven or eight years ago, and it is possible now to form a library at considerably less expense than formerly." Hence the value of this annual guide to the sale-room. It is sometimes thought that a series of the volumes of *Book Prices Current* is hardly necessary to the collector, because so many books must necessarily recur. But it is remarkable how limited in extent such regular recurrence is. Classes of books seem to appear in the sale-room and to disappear therefrom at intervals of greater or less regularity; but no one can calculate those intervals, and in the meantime prices often undergo surprising modifications. This new volume varies from its predecessor of last year by as much as 50 per cent. in the character of the books sold, their writers and identity, and to a very large extent from the contents of previous volumes for years past. In print, general get-up, value of annotation, and perfection of index, this new volume is beyond praise.

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WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FISHMONGERS OF LONDON. A Short Account of Portraits, Pictures, Plate, etc., in Possession of the Company. By J. Wrench Towse, Clerk of the Company. London: Printed by *William Clowes and Sons, Ltd.*, 1907. 4to., pp. 74.

This small quarto volume, which contains, with a large amount of interesting information, a series of illustrations from half-tone blocks of the principal objects referred to, has been printed only for private circulation, and distributed among the members of the Company. It deserves to be known, however, outside so limited a circle, as the possessions of the Company embrace many things of artistic and historical interest comparatively little known to those who have never had the opportunity of visiting the Fishmongers' Hall. Among the objects which are catalogued and described, and which include the plate and pictures, there are several of considerable archæological value, the chief being, perhaps, the so-called "Walworth Pall." But it is clearly of later date than Walworth's time, and in great part, at least, seems to belong to that of Elizabeth. In the style of the ornament, workmanship, and materials, it is one of the most superb works of the kind in this country, and has, perhaps, no parallel. A description of the end portions of the cross, embroidered with an image of St. Peter, the patron saint of the Company, will give some idea of the magnificence of the details. He is seated on a throne, his head crowned with the papal tiara; in one hand he holds the keys, and the other is in the act of giving the benediction. On each side of the saint is a kneeling angel, censing him with one hand and holding in the other a golden vase. St. Peter's under-robe is crimson raised with gold; the linings of the hanging sleeves of his outer robe are azure powdered with gold stars; a golden nimbus encircles his head, and in his lap is placed an open book. Another relic preserved at the Hall connected with the name of Sir William Walworth is the dagger with which he is said to have slain Wat Tyler in the presence of Richard II. in 1381. There is no inherent improbability in this being the veritable weapon wielded by the Lord Mayor on that occasion,

and it is interesting as the fancied original of the dagger, which, however, is intended for the sword of St. Paul, which appears upon the City arms.

The silver plate, of which, as might be expected of a City Company, there is a profusion, is chiefly seventeenth-century work of no great merit, but two pieces deserve mention. One is a great silver chandelier, weighing 1,335 ounces, made in 1752, of which it is recorded in the Renter Warden's accounts that there were "several frauds discovered to have been committed therein by William Gould, the workman." The other piece is one scarcely to be looked for in a civic pantry, since it is no other than the Doncaster Race Prize for 1866, won by the Marquis of Hastings. It is a shield weighing 344 ounces, designed by Barrett, and representing in the centre the meeting of Bolingbroke and Westmorland at Doncaster, and round the rim Greek, Roman, and English races, all in high relief.

Of the portraits, which include many members of the Hanoverian family, the most interesting are the two great pictures by George Romney, of the Margrave and Margravine of Anspach, which were painted to "commemorate a fête given by the Margravine to the Fishmongers' Company at her residence, Brandenburg House, on the Thames." Amongst the paintings is a most remarkable series of eight, painted by Arnold van Hlacken, and acquired by the Company in 1767. They are on canvas, 40 inches by 50 inches, and embrace nearly all the fishes of the Northern seas and rivers, and the tabulated descriptions given of them in the text form a complete guide to British ichthyology.

Other City Companies have in their Halls varied collections of interesting objects, and if, following the example of the Fishmongers, they would prepare equally valuable catalogues to which the public might have access, they would add much to our knowledge of treasures which the City contains. It may be added that the work is produced in a manner worthy, both as regards type and paper, of its printers, and, above all, is completed by a full and clear index.

J. T. P.

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FROM ST. FRANCIS TO DANTE. By G. G. Coulton, M.A. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Frontispiece. London: *David Nutt*, 1907. 8vo., pp. xvi, 446. Price 12s. 6d. net.

In recent years there has been a general tendency to minimize the religious evils of the Middle Ages. At one time this period of the Church's history was regarded as hopelessly black; then the pendulum swung the other way, and we were asked to believe that the period was almost white. But it was really neither black nor white; it was a dark grey. Mr. Coulton, however, is a special pleader, and he is absolutely certain that nothing too bad has been said of the state of the religious world in the thirteenth century. He gives one side of the picture, and a terrible side it is. The clergy, from the Pope to the parish priest, were shockingly immoral; the monks and friars were, to say the least, avaricious and worldly, and faith was at a very low ebb. Mr. Coulton is quite certain of these things, partly because, amid his many studies in mediæval history, his

opinion is confirmed by the autobiography of Brother Salimbene (1221-1288). Last year he published the chronicle of this Franciscan friar, and in the preface he offered to print at his own cost the severest criticism of the views set forth in the book, to the extent of thirty-two octavo pages, together with his refutation of the criticism. To some readers this challenge, which also appears in the second edition, may add to the value of the work; but many will consider it objectionable and unworthy of a serious historian. At any rate, no one, apparently, has troubled to accept the pugilistic offer. But Mr. Coulton scores as well as loses by his trenchant enthusiasm and tone of infallibility. A few of the later chapters of the book would be quite dull were the author's personality less in evidence. Indeed, we sometimes have too much of Brother Salimbene, and too little of Mr. Coulton, who is quite a fascinating writer; and the solid autobiography of the Friar of Parma is greatly enhanced by the critical and able notes of his translator. The book, without doubt, is one that should be read and digested by every student of the Middle Ages, and as it does not seem unlikely that a third edition will be called for, we would recommend Mr. Coulton to verify all Salimbene's references to Ecclesiasticus. Ecclesiasticus in the Apocrypha is not the same work as Ecclesiastes in the Old Testament, yet they are sometimes confounded, and "Ecc." is certainly an insufficient abbreviation for either.

HERBERT PENTIN.

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The Viking Club is issuing a quarterly publication of miscellany and records under the title of *Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore*, for a subscription of half a guinea a year. We have received No. 4, dated October. The "Miscellany" section contains an obituary, various interesting notes and queries, and brief papers on "Some Old-Time Shetlandic Wrecks," by Mr. R. S. Bruce; "Shipping Peats from Orkney," by Mr. J. T. S. Leask; and "A Note on an Odal Family," by Mr. J. S. Clouston. The "Records" section, separately paged, contains documents collected in Scotland by Professor Taranger in 1906 for insertion in a forthcoming publication of the Norwegian Government. The originals are in Latin, Norse, and English. Translations, where necessary, by Jón Stefánsson are given. They deal with questions of right of grazing, conveyances of land, royal grants, episcopal presentations, etc. This enterprise of the Viking Club deserves support.

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The *Scottish Historical Review*, October, is the first number of the fifth volume. It opens with an article by Mr. Andrew Lang on "The Casket Letters," in which he declares himself unconvinced by Mr. T. F. Henderson's attack (in his *Mary Queen of Scots*) on his hypotheses concerning the said Letters, and gives reasons for the faith that is in him. Professor McKechnie discusses "The Constitutional Necessity for the Union of 1707," and Mr. J. Edwards writes on "The Templars in Scotland in the Thirteenth Century," with a well-engraved plate of a charter of 1354. Mr. W. Caird Taylor sends an annotated list of "Scottish Students in Heidelberg, 1386-1662,"

and Bishop Dowden supplies chronological notes on "The Bishops of Glasgow." The other miscellaneous contents of the *Review* are well up to its usually high standard. The *Architectural Review*, October, gives another instalment, fully and admirably illustrated, of the "Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," by Mr. A. C. Champneys, and has several other finely illustrated papers of much professional interest. The October number of the *Essex Review* completes vol. xvi. Mr. J. J. Green prints some notes on Roman roads in North Essex and Saffron Walden, written by the Rev. Benjamin Forster in 1765. Mr. Miller Christy describes the "Founding of an Essex Windmill" in 1802, and Mr. W. Marriage and Miss Fell Smith write on "The History of Corn-Milling in Essex," with several illustrations.

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The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, August, is a trifle belated. Dr. Fitzpatrick deals with a County Fermanagh episode in "The Ulster Civil War, 1641," basing his story on the depositions which he has already worked to such good purpose. Mr. F. J. Bigger supplies papers on "Sir Moses Hill" (with portraits of Hill and his wife), an early seventeenth-century Ulster officer of Devonshire stock, and "Old County of Down Presentments," with curious details of eighteenth-century gaol life. Mr. Dix and Mr. J. S. Crone make contributions to Ulster bibliography, and Major Berry writes on "The Whites of Dufferin and their Connections."

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Fenland Notes and Queries, October, contains an unusually varied assortment of notes. Very readable and interesting are Mr. Aubrey Stewart's reminiscences of the bargees, or "lightermen," as they called themselves, who used to steer the barges, now much less numerous than of old, through the waterways of the Fens. We have also received *Rivista d' Italia*, September, referred to a few pages back in "At the Sign of the Owl"; *East Anglian*, August, in which is continued Mr. William Coe's quaint eighteenth-century chronicle of sins and backslidings, of mercies received, and of good resolutions continually renewed and as often broken.



Correspondence.

ALLEGED GLACIAL AXES.

TO THE EDITOR.

WITH reference to the note on page 368 of your October issue, recording an alleged discovery of a stone axe-head in the glacial drift at Filey, would it not be as well if these and other astounding discoveries of a somewhat similar nature were submitted to an expert before being described in the daily press? As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest doubt that these alleged glacial axes are simply naturally formed boulders. Furthermore, if pre-glacial or glacial axes occurred in the drift of Yorkshire, they

would be of the Old Stone Age type, whereas these discoveries are of the shape of Neolithic axes.

F. G. S.

October 1, 1907.

PULPIT HOUR-GLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR.

I thank "Your Reviewer" of Baring-Gould's *Devon* for his courteous letter. The informing matter contained therein and in Mr. Hems's communication will have been read with pleasure by those who are interested in pulpit hour-glasses and their stands.

HERBERT PENTIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the current issue I mention seventeen old churches in which these interesting relics of bygone days (or the stands which formerly held them) still exist. Herewith is appended a list of thirteen others:

Essex: Higher Laver—unfortunately, the one attached to the pulpit here has now been removed to the adjacent Rectory (more's the pity!)—Hazeleigh, Heydon, East Mersea, Norton Mandeville. Herts: St. Michael's, St. Albans. Here is to be seen the only hour-glass stand (the actual glass missing) in the county. The pulpit itself is an excellent Jacobean example, and has its sounding-board complete. The bracket is an ornate specimen of wrought ironwork of the same period. Hants: Shawell, Isle of Wight. Kent: East Langdon, Cowden. Norfolk: Sallowes (glass missing). Oxon: Cassington. Suffolk: Flixton. Wilts: Compton, Bassett. This stand, formerly attached to the pulpit, is now secured to the adjoining masonry.

"Your Reviewer" passingly refers to the fact that he possesses a list of sixty-seven churches in this country in which hour-glasses (or their stands) still exist. I have named thirty; will he kindly give the other thirty-seven?

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park,
Exeter.

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

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

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.

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.



DECEMBER, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE most important work undertaken in the past year by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland in the course of their restorations of Irish national monuments was the repair of the ancient ruins at Clonmacnois. The history of the "Seven Churches" of Clonmacnois, which were situate on the Shannon, in King's County, nearly in the centre of Ireland, is related in the annual report of the Commissioners, and is of some interest. A monastery, or religious city, was first founded on the site in A.D. 545-548, and it rose to great importance, though its foundation was almost accidental, and its founder gave it no fostering care. St. Kieran, "Mac an t Saor," "Son of the Carpenter," as he was named from his father's occupation, had settled as recluse on Hare Island, in Lough Rea, and conceived the idea of founding a little wooden church and cell lower down the Shannon, at a lonely spot called Cluan Maccunois, Clonmacnois. While engaged on the work he was found by a fugitive, Prince Dermot, who aided him to set the first posts of the church, thereby earning his blessing and a prophecy of coming honour. Soon afterwards Dermot was elected King of Ireland, and endowed the establishment. The place grew in fame and learning, and many churches and villages of huts were crowded round Kieran's cell.

Omitting allusion to its long lists of noted men, some even of European fame, it is

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sufficient to say that it had an eventful history. It suffered often from plunderers and destroyers, both Norse and Irish, having been ravaged six times between 834 and 1012, and burned at least ten times between 719 and 1082, and twenty-six times from 841 to 1204. The Norse King Turgesis, in his attempt to break up the Irish Church in 845, enthroned his wife Ota on the altar in the chief church at Clonmacnois, whence she gave her oracles. It was plundered by the subjects of King Donough O'Brien in 1042, but he punished the culprits, and made amends to the monks. The Normans did violence to it several times about the year 1200.



There remain two round towers, three crosses of large size and elaborate sculpture, eight churches, a castle, and two holy wells, and some 200 inscribed tombstones and fragments. In the great church or cathedral, which has been many times destroyed, once by the English, is the burial-place of Roderick, the last native King of Ireland, who died in 1198, and of his father, King Turlough.



Dr. Stein appears to be proceeding from one discovery to another in his remarkable and prolonged tour of exploration in Central Asia. Writing from his camp at Wang-fu-shia, in Western Kansuh, last June (says the *Athenæum* of November 16), he describes the discovery of the ruins of an outer wall similar to the Great Wall, which he succeeded in tracing for 140 miles. He discovered—apparently in the towers which formed part of the fortification—a large number of Chinese documents of the second century of our era. They related chiefly to military questions. In addition, Dr. Stein also found a large quantity of Buddhist remains, including fine frescoes and stucco sculptures similar to those of Khotan. The traveller is not expected to begin his return journey for another year.



Glasgow has been holding an "Old Glasgow Exhibition." Among the more noteworthy exhibits were comprehensive collections of old Glasgow silver and Jacobite glassware; old weapons; an illuminated Missal—shamefully misused by some goth of an angler for

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the storage of hooks; Archbishop Beaton's Bible; many manuscripts; ancient municipal halberds, seals, and drum, and the "Deid Bell," which dates from 1641; Burns relics; and trade tokens. Sketches of some of the exhibits were given in the *Glasgow Evening Times* of October 23.

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Mr. R. M. Dawkins, Director of the British School at Athens, gave a brief but interesting account of the work done by the school during the 1906-1907 session, at the annual meeting of the subscribers held on Tuesday afternoon, October 29, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. The annual report, which was adopted on the motion of the Chairman (Professor Percy Gardner), testified to the variety of the researches carried on by the school, and the energy with which they had been pursued. During the session excavation has been carried on continuously at Sparta, and has resulted in important discoveries. Progress has been made in the survey of Laconia, and various outlying sites have been explored. The revenue account for the year shows a credit balance of £522, as compared with a debit balance of £112 for the preceding year. The annual subscriptions have increased from £911 to £938, and a new fund has been established (to be called the Frankish fund) for the purpose of publishing a work describing the existing remains of the Frankish period in Greece (1205 to 1566). Mr. Dawkins showed extremely interesting lantern slides illustrative of the excavations in Thessaly, near Bromyri, on the promontory usually identified as Cape Sepias, and others giving the results of the work of the school at Sparta. The excavations near Bromyri revealed four "geometric" tombs, all containing skeletons, fibulae, vases, and other remains. The floor mosaic of a church of the fourth or fifth century and two Byzantine columns were also found. The chief task, however, planned for the summer, was the complete exploration of the precinct of Artemis Orthia at Sparta, containing two strata belonging to periods before and after 700 B.C. The Roman theatre fronting the ancient temple of Artemis has been completely excavated. The arena of the theatre and the interior of the sixth-century temple have been cleared down to

the solid earth. Another important result achieved during the year was the identification of the Brazen House of Athena on the Acropolis of Sparta. The discovery of roof tiles with the stamp Ἀθηνᾶς Χαλκιοῖκον left no doubt on the point. Here were discovered nine bronze statuettes in good preservation, and a rich deposit of geometric pottery. The actual Brazen House of the goddess was much destroyed, though fragments of the capitals showed that it was in the Doric style. The sanctuary of Artemis Orthia will probably be again the chief scene of excavation next year.

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Amongst the most recent discoveries made at Carthage by Father Delattre are the remains of a large basilica erected when the town had become the chief seat of Christianity in Africa. The basilica occupied the site of the still more ancient amphitheatre, built in Phœnician times, and is supposed to have been raised in memory of Saint Perpetua and her companions, martyred there on March 7, 203. A photographic view of the amphitheatre, with the newly discovered basilica, appeared in the *Graphic* of October 19.

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While foundations were being cut at Messrs. Cowan, Sheldon, and Co.'s works at Carlisle in October, a Roman slab was unearthed only a few yards from the street. The road was the Roman highway to London, and the ground on each side was evidently a burying-place, other Roman discoveries having been made. The latest find, says the *Northern Echo*, a slab of three to four feet long and rather less in width, is apparently a sepulchral slab. Upon it is an ornament resembling a canopy, beneath which is seated a female figure, and portions are visible of another figure with something resembling a scroll held in the hand.

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Mr. F. J. Bennett, the author of a recent volume on the Kentish village of *Ightham*, sends us a pamphlet he has written on *The White Horse Stone and its Legend* (West Malling, H. C. H. Oliver; price 3d.). After mentioning briefly several great stones, and describing various emblematic and prehistoric white horses, Mr. Bennett particu-

larly describes a great white stone that stands not far from Aylesford. The curious thing about this stone is that both ends appear to have been "worked" by human hands—one end into the semblance of a human profile, and the other into a fish-like face. The

natural holes that run right through the thickness of the stone. There has been some rude but effective dressing of the stone over the eyes to bring out the forehead, and some other chipping to bring out the remarkable western human face, seen in profile, well



WEST-END AND PROFILE VIEWS, WHITE HORSE STONE.
(From photographs by Mr. H. Elgar, of the Maidstone Museum.)

blocks here reproduced, by the courtesy of the Editor of the *South-Eastern Gazette*, make this plain. "Not only," says Mr. Bennett, "does the south view of this stone show two faces in profile, but at either end, in the thickness of the stone, are two full faces, the eyes in each case being due to two

deserving, I think, the name suggested—viz., that of the Western Sphinx." Tradition, adds Mr. Bennett, "allots to this stone a part in the Battle of Aylesford, in A.D. 445, and there, it is said, Hengist and Horsa set up their standard with the device of the prancing horse, their emblem, and perhaps

the name of the White Horse Stone may date from that time." Mr. Bennett goes on to construct a "Legend of the Kentish White Horse or the Western Sphinx," which is purely fanciful. Apart from legendary fancies and problematic connexions with Hengist and Horsa—whether the latter be historic or mythic personages—this great stone is certainly an interesting relic; and, whether his views be accepted or not, Mr. Bennett has done good service by bringing his discovery to the notice of archaeologists.



A fine example of that ancient instrument of correction—the scold's chair—was included in an auction sale on October 28, at Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke. The chair, which is dated 1723, is of elaborately carved oak, and is so controlled by a lever from behind that the sitter may be locked in at will. On the canopy there is an inscription: "Presented to Archibald Acheson, Earl of Gosford," and the following lines:

If you have a wife who scolds,
Life indeed is bitter;
So in this chair you'd better sit her.
Then go out and take your pleasure,
Come back, release her at your leisure.
And, after all, too light a measure.



Lord Barnard, President of the Shropshire Archæological Society, and Archdeacon Maude, of Salop, are appealing to the public for a sum of £1,700 to enable them to rehang the bells and repair the west tower of Shrewsbury Abbey Church, which is in a deplorable condition. The church is a remnant of the great Benedictine Abbey founded by the kinsman of the Conqueror, Roger de Montgomery, who is buried there, and part of the existing fabric goes back to Norman times. Some years ago the chancel, transepts, and clerestory were rebuilt and the roof repaired at a cost of about £16,000, and in the last two or three years £2,085, for the most part locally collected, has been expended on the tower. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Rev. Bruce Blakland, Vicar of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.



The *Builder* of November 2 contained some interesting notes on "Old Headstones and Forgotten Craftsmen," illustrated by good photographic reproductions of stones in the

South-West Sussex churchyards of Broadwater, Sompington, and Tarring. Referring to a quaint conception of the Day of Judgment on a memorial stone, the writer wisely remarked: "The treatment of the subject is curiously naive and childlike, from the present-day point of view; but it represented a sincere effort on the part of a country sculptor to express the idea in his own way, and such efforts always have their interest." The same issue of our contemporary had an article on "The Exhibition of Ancient Umbrian Art at Perugia." The *Builder* of November 16 was noteworthy for an article on the work of Piranesi, accompanied by five plates, illustrating various phases of his art of draughtsmanship and invention.



An interesting discovery has lately been made in the small town of Cheadle, North Staffordshire. In effecting some repairs to a house in the High Street, now occupied by a saddler, some of the plaster covering the two gables was removed, revealing the existence in each of a wooden-mullioned window, previously entirely blocked. These were found to light attics to which no entrance from the interior of the house existed. In one of the rooms was found a woman's leathern shoe with tapering end, probably of the middle eighteenth century.

The discovery led to the stripping of the entire house-front, which was found to consist of well-preserved half-timber work of an extremely elegant design, apparently dating from about 1550. As the adjoining house (now a fruiterer's), which has a large gable, was evidently coeval, permission was obtained to remove the plaster from this also, and the pattern employed here was found to be of even greater beauty and elaboration, with quatrefoils, pateræ, etc. Traces of ancient doorways prove the two dwellings to have been originally part of a larger mansion. Both have now been carefully restored to their original condition, and the two windows filled with old-fashioned lead lights. The cost was partly borne by the owners, and partly raised by public subscription. The discovery is of considerable local interest, as half-timbered dwellings of the finer types, though still fairly plentiful in Shropshire and Cheshire, are now rare in Staffordshire. The

iniquitous window-tax of the eighteenth century doubtless accounts for the blocking of the windows.



In the same parish another sin of the past has just been partially undone. When the ancient church was razed to the ground in 1836 and supplanted by a larger but most unlovely building, several relics of its fabric were locally preserved. Among the rest, the altar-rails of the Stuart period were employed to decorate the interior of a summer-house at Harewood. By the kindness of the present owner, these have now been restored to the church authorities. They are of oak, with spirally twisted balustrading, and have carved upon them the date 1687 and the names of the "Parson," "Clark," and "Wardens" of the time.



Our last month's Note on the discoveries at Leighs Priory, Essex, was not quite correct. We are informed that the foundations which have been laid bare are those of Lord Rich's house, and not of the monastery, very few traces of which remain.



We take the following note from the *Times* of October 19: "Much historical interest attaches to the Castle of Mont Orgueil, Jersey. On June 28 of this year the Crown passed over the castle to the guardianship of the States. For generations past the old fortress has been permitted to fall into decay, and the Société Jersiaise, founded with the object of preserving local antiquities, is anxious that the works of preservation and archæological research should be commenced without delay. The States of Jersey have accepted the offer of the society to make a special appeal to Jerseymen and to all who take an interest in the castle for funds to meet the cost of the work. The States' Committee will receive from the society such funds as may be forthcoming, and the society will be consulted as to the manner in which the money subscribed should be applied. It is impossible to put forward any fixed plan. The work can only be determined as the examination of the structure proceeds, but no attempt at a restoration is intended. The work will be limited to preserving the fabric

as it is to-day, to removing the débris accumulated during past ages, and possibly some excrescences in the form of the quite modern buildings and walls, the architecture of which is out of keeping with that of a medieval fortress. With these objects in view, the Société Jersiaise appeals to the patriotic sentiments and generosity of Jerseymen and to all who know Mont Orgueil Castle to assist the society so that the work may be begun. Contributions may be sent to the hon. treasurer of the society, Mr. F. J. Bois, 16, Royal Square, St. Helier, or to the hon. secretary, Mr. Ed. Toulmin Nicolle, 21, Hill Street, St. Helier."



The Bishop's Stortford Urban District Council has obtained the sanction of the Local Government Board to a loan for the purchase of the site and ruins of Waytemore Castle, a fort which was built by the East Saxons to defend Mercia, and which later became the property of the Bishops of London, until it was demolished by King John. The property covers eight acres, and will be laid out for the use of the public.



A twelfth-century sarcophagus, containing a skeleton and a silver candlestick, is reported to have been discovered during renovations to Stanground Church, Peterborough.



The fate of Crosby Hall is still undecided. Although a sum of over £50,000 has been given or promised, several thousands are yet required to induce the directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China to stay their hands in demolishing the ancient hall. At the time of writing no definite result has been arrived at. The Preservation Committee have issued an illustrated booklet, in which the history of Crosby Hall is traced from 1470 to 1907, and full details are given of the manner in which the ultimate sum of £120,000, which is required, will be expended. Reference is made to the threatened destruction of the hall in 1832, and it is pointed out that, while a sympathetic public then subscribed the funds to save the building, they did not, unfortunately, take the precaution to secure the land on which it stands—hence the present trouble.

We are very glad to hear that Miss Gertrude Jekyll, of Godalming, whose gardening books are well known, has presented her collection illustrating old cottage life in Surrey and Sussex—furniture, ironwork, and articles of domestic use—to the Surrey Archæological Society. For nearly thirty years it has been Miss Jekyll's hobby to get together articles of every kind relating to domestic rural life in Surrey and Sussex, and of its kind her collection is probably without a rival. Nothing could be more appropriate than the exhibition of these quaint and interesting articles, many of which were figured in Miss Jekyll's charming volume on *Old West Surrey*, in the Surrey Society's Museum in the old-fashioned house at the Castle Arch, Guildford.



Volunteer workers have been collecting and recording for the East Herts Archæological Society all the memorials which have been deciphered in the churches and churchyards, chapels and burial-grounds, in the Hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford. The record is now complete for the parishes of Albury, Anstey, Aspenden, Barkway, Barley, Buckland, Buntingford, Much Hadham, Little Hadham, Great Hormead, Little Hormead, Layston, Meesden, Brent Pelham, Furneaux Pelham, Stocking Pelham, Throcking, and Wyddial. They have been carefully transcribed and bound in a volume, with index added, which may be freely consulted in the Honorary Secretary's library, Ivy Lodge, Bishop's Stortford, or inquiries will be answered if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Considerable progress has been made with the recording of the inscriptions in the Hundreds of Braughing, Hitchin, and Odsey, while a beginning has been made with the Hundreds of Broadwater and Hertford. The lists, which give much additional information to that contained in the parish registers, will be of great value to the historian and genealogist both present and future.



Several prehistoric burials have been discovered at the colliery village of Fatfield, a few miles west of Sunderland, on the banks of the Wear. The first two graves opened were destroyed and the skeletons scattered

by the workmen before the nature of the find was realized. The third interment was found on November 8, just below the turf, and the top was a flat stone slab, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. On this being lifted the grave was found, lined with small slabs of stone. Inside was a skeleton, complete except for the comparatively soft ribs and upper arm bones. The body was about 5 feet 5 inches in length. The knees were drawn up to the chin. The skull was quite intact, being of the rounded order, and quite distinct from the elongated variety of the earlier races. It was full of sand. Though careful search was made, no trace could be found of any urn or vase, or of arrow-heads, either of stone or bronze—nor were the usual indications which are often to be seen on the sand denoting the existence of these things to be traced.



A curious discovery of old gold, silver, and copper coins (says the *Athenæum* of November 2) has been made at Colachel, in South Travancore. Owing to sea erosion, these have been unearthed in large quantities, and it is said that their inscriptions and origin are unknown.



A series of models of Old London is being prepared by Mr. J. B. Thorpe, a London architect, for display at the forthcoming Franco-English Exhibition. The series will include Old London Bridge, Old St. Paul's, the entrance to the Fleet River, Westminster Hall, and Parliament House. Of these the first-named has already been completed, to a scale of one-hundredth full size, the view being from the east side of the bridge at a point between the present bridge and the Tower. "The model," says the *Surveyor*, "is a real marvel of accuracy to the most trifling details, and Mr. Thorpe has caught the very spirit of medievalism in his surprising reconstruction of the old bridge."



Nature of October 24 contained a long account of the third "Congrès Préhistorique de France," which was held at Autun (Saône et Loire) from August 12 to 18, and attracted some 350 adherents, about 50 more than did the Congress held at Vannes in 1906. Excursions and lantern lectures were prominent

features of the proceedings. "It should be recorded," says *Nature*, "that, concerning the megaliths, it seems to be generally admitted in France that the monuments were unquestionably oriented for a set purpose. Dr. Baudouin, who, following Gaillard (of Plouharnel) and many others, scientifically defends this theory in France, stated that the orientation varies from N.E. to S.S.E. in Brittany and Vendée, and clearly refers to the rising sun if one takes into account the latitude of the place and, an important factor, the momentous seasons.

"The variation of the orientations indicates that in erecting these monuments all the seasons were considered, although the alignments to the winter sun predominate, as in Brittany, where the most frequent direction is S.S.E. This is in good accordance with the results of the work recently prosecuted in England concerning this important problem. The author also insisted upon the relations between menhirs and dolmens, and showed by an example, *à propos* and indisputable, that the menhirs were really indicators of megalithic sepultures, or of the limits of the necropolis of this epoch. By using two certain holed stones as indicators, he was enabled to discover an *allée couverte* which was buried under the soil, and had until then remained undiscovered. This 'find,' made with remarkable scientific precision, was received by numerous foreign congressists as a striking example of the value of a theory which many of them still ignore."

Mr. Morfitt, of the East Coast Museum at Atwick, near Hornsea (says the *Yorkshire Daily Post* of November 14), has just added to his collection a fine specimen of the mammoth tusk, which is in a splendid state of preservation, free from all shelling, and weighs over 70 pounds. The tusk is 46 inches in length, having a circumference at the root of 21 inches, in the centre 19 inches, and at the extreme point 16 inches. The tusk is not quite perfect in length, as its size at the point indicates. The tusk, which was recovered from the boulder clay in the vicinity of Hornsea, points to an age presumably anterior to the Ice Age, and is one of the most massive and perfect tusks ever found on the East Coast of Yorkshire.

Parts of another mammoth have been found in an excellent state of preservation by miners excavating near Starunia, in Austria. So far (says the *Lemberg correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette*) the portions dug out include two teeth, some 6 feet in length, but in five or six pieces; jaw bones; parts of the vertebral column; and three or four yards of hide, upon which the hair is still fresh, joints, and other bones, and one foot of the animal. The remarkable state of preservation in which the skeleton was found is attributed to the fact that the soil in the district is permeated with mineral oils, earth wax, and natural gases.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date November 10, says: "The excavations at Herculaneum are about to be actively begun. Signor Rava, Minister of Public Instruction, upon whom the excavations depend, has prepared a Bill on the subject, to be presented at the forthcoming reopening of Parliament, the chief provisions of which will be—first, the appropriation of £20,000 to begin the expropriation of the land and buildings at the town of Resina, which stands over Herculaneum; secondly, the appropriation of £600 yearly for the work on the excavations, which does not include the salaries of the officials engaged in it.

"Meanwhile, a special commission, presided over by Professor De Petra, of the University of Naples, has undertaken the preliminary studies with the view of beginning the work as soon as possible, and has already sent several reports to Signor Rava, with important projects and estimates."

Among recent newspaper articles on antiquarian topics we note "Antiquities at Brindle" in the *Bolton Journal*, November 9; "Account of the French Descent on the Isle of Wight, July, 1545, under Claude D'Annebault," by Mr. P. G. Stone, F.S.A., in the *Isle of Wight County Press*, November 2; "Mediaeval Ruins at Cardiff," illustrated, in the *Western Mail*, November 5; and "The Royal Scottish Museum and Egyptology" in the *Scotsman*, October 29.



Kusejr 'Amra.*

BY H. BRENTANO; TRANSLATED BY
MARY GURNEY.



AN art monument of the Eastern Middle Ages, especially valuable as being unique of its kind, was discovered a few years ago, in the midst of the deserts of Arabia, by an Austrian savant, and is now made known to the world in an artistic publication issued by the Imperial Academy of Arts in Vienna. The representations given are the well-preserved ruins of a Kalif's castle. As shown by its structure and by its interior decoration, it must have served its owner for pleasure and bathing, and must have been adorned with a magnificence of which no trace can now be found in other desert castles.

The early Kalifs, who often spent their youth with Bedouin allied Princes, yet took delight in returning at intervals to the desert, and in passing a few months of the year with their Court and guests in the magnificent castles which had gradually replaced the earlier movable tents of the nomad chiefs. When, however, the Abbasides, who were unfriendly to the Bedouins, seized the Kalifate in the year 750, and selected the distant Bagdad as their residence, the pleasure-castles were left untenanted, and also suffered from the prolonged strife, carried on with extreme bitterness and ferocity, between the remaining Bedouins and the followers of the Abbasides. The buildings thus fell into oblivion and ruin; what remains were left after the destructive rage of the enemy, gradually fell a prey to the withering hand of Time, and the sites of former scenes of gay life, with expenditure of extravagant riches in art and beauty, and gaiety of every kind, are now only distinguishable from the surrounding desert by long silent heaps of ruins. One castle only has been preserved (as by a miracle) to bear witness to posterity of vanished glories — Kusejr 'Amra — its name having been recently handed from mouth to mouth in artistic and literary circles.

Professor Dr. Alois Musil, during his first

* *Deutsche Rundschau*, June, 1907.

journey through Moab in the year 1896, heard the name of 'Amra from a Bedouin Prince, and was told that the castle was inhabited by a ghost who forbade the entrance of any mortal. The savant had made many friends amongst the Bedouins by proclaiming himself a physician of the name of Musa (or Moses), and by conforming to their manners and customs, yet he could persuade no one to accompany him to the haunted castle. The only course left for him was to return to Jerusalem, and there to examine the reports of all previous travellers, in order to seek for any mention of the mysterious building. In two books of travels of the beginning of the nineteenth century he found mention of "Kassramara," but neither of the travellers had seen the place with their own eyes. There was no mention of the castle in the Arabic writings of the Universal Library of Beirut.

Dr. Musil was a second time in the land of Moab in the year 1897, and he then succeeded in persuading a Bedouin to undertake the journey to 'Amra; but when all preparations were complete the guide disappeared; his tribe were involved in a war with the Beni Sahr, who were encamped around 'Amra, and it was therefore impossible for him to cross the district. The bold traveller, apparently undaunted by mishaps, then sent a messenger to the captain of the Beni Sahr, with whom he had been on friendly terms in the early part of the year. The messenger brought back the reply that Kusejr 'Amra was inaccessible now on account of the war, but that if Musa could wait a few weeks, probably he could be guided to it. Dr. Musil was unable that summer to wait longer, and was forced to abandon the fulfilment of his wish, although with a heavy heart.

In the year 1898 the indefatigable savant was enabled to undertake a third journey of discovery by the aid of a subvention from the Austrian Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences, and started with the hope of being the first European to cross the threshold of the Kalif's castle. On his way Dr. Musil encountered dangers and difficulties, of which he gives a vivid account. After various annoyances from the Turkish authorities (who mistook the Austrian savant for an

emissary), he succeeded in escaping from his escort of soldiers, and in joining his friends from the tribe of Beni Sahr. He sufficiently assumed the attire and appearance of a Bedouin, and thus commenced his journey through the desert, accompanied by a few faithful followers. Added to the sufferings endured from almost insupportable heat and frequent parching thirst, there was constant danger of an encounter, either with hostile tribes or with bold desert robbers. Whenever horsemen were seen at a distance it was always doubtful whether they were friend or foe. The course adopted was to remain unobserved as long as possible, to avoid every sound (even the lowest tones being audible in the majestic silent desert), and to seek cover under stones or hillocks, for which purpose whitey-grey clothing, corresponding with the tone of the desert sand, proved invaluable. The travellers could breathe again when the strange riders disappeared on the horizon, or declared themselves as belonging to a friendly tribe. Then greetings were exchanged, the position of affairs in the neighbourhood was discussed, and there were mutual gifts of water, or of camels' milk (a favourite and wholesome Bedouin beverage). The chief desert food consisted of dates, rice, a kind of bread of barley or wheat, kneaded with water, and baked on hot ashes; and of dried grasshoppers, dressed with camels' butter, and considered very palatable by Musil. The flesh of sheep is only cooked for high festivals. Coffee also is always carried by the Arab, but is only prepared for honoured guests, small cups being given at the same time to the dwellers in neighbouring tents who are attracted by the scent. The most trying part for a European is the want of cleanliness amongst the Bedouins; the dearth of water caused by the climate affecting the condition of the body, of the clothing, and of cooking utensils. Yet habit, hunger and thirst, and, above all, a strong will, lead the traveller to overcome his aversion, and to acquiesce in the inevitable.

The Bedouin sings much and willingly. He has original songs for every event of life; the author and the composer being usually unknown. With a song he starts for battle, celebrates his victory, or laments his over-

throw, gives drink to his camels, or feeds his steed. The maiden greets her lover with a song, and the bride meets the bridegroom accompanied by the hymns of her companions; the survivors sing the death lament over a lost friend, placing the mortal remains in the earth, and rolling heavy stones over the grave in order to protect the body from hyenas. Only then can the soul (having escaped through the nostrils at the moment of death, and fluttered round the corpse like an insect) seek its "place of rest," which exists somewhere under the earth.

After several days' journey through the desert (during which Dr. Musil enjoyed the unlimited hospitality of the Bedouins, viewed many ruins east of Moab, occupied himself with ethnological studies and drawings, and accompanied the Sahari upon an expedition against a hostile tribe), he was at last led by his Arabic friends to the long-desired goal. On June 8, 1898, he stood before the Kusejr 'Amra, and with beating heart he trod the spot on which no European had stood. To his great astonishment, immediately on his entrance he saw on the walls of the chief room of the castle artistic wall-paintings, arabesques, and inscriptions. He reports, "My first glance justified my expectations." Yet he had scarcely recovered from his first surprise, and taken his photographic apparatus in his hand to gain impressions of the separate pictures, when his companion, who was keeping guard outside, terrified him by the cry, "Enemies in sight, Musa!" The fugitives mounted their steeds in utmost haste, and, though hotly pursued by the Bedouin enemy, succeeded in reaching their camp in safety. Thus Musil had scanty advantage from the fulfilment of his wish of many years, especially as he was seized during the summer with such a violent attack of exhaustion that he was forced to return home, and to abandon any further attempt to reach 'Amra. But his hurried glance had strengthened his conviction "that a thorough and systematic description of the building and its art treasures would furnish a valuable contribution to research"; and this conviction was shared by his fellow-workers, to whom Dr. Musil reported the result of his investigation. On every account he arranged another journey to 'Amra, which he undertook in the summer

of 1900. A few Sahari (whose faithfulness he had already frequently tested) led him to the ruins, in spite of their hourly increasing dread of ghosts; but no persuasion would induce them to enter, and they begged Musa to finish his work as quickly as possible.

It was on July 10, 1900, that the savant stood for a second time before the building, which for two years had constantly hovered before him; its existence being scarcely credited in Europe until direct evidence could be furnished. He found that the spot was over 100 kilometres east of the north end of the Dead Sea, about 70 kilometres from the nearest village, and 27 kilometres from the nearest well. The red limestone walls rose abruptly before him, devoid of any architectural decoration; the central room had an arched vault with three divisions; whilst the roofing of one of the other well-preserved rooms was a cupola; a second had cross, and a third had band vaulting. The whole precincts consisted of three parts: the castle itself; a deep well, now in ruins, and from all appearances formerly used to supply a neighbouring reservoir by means of machinery worked by horse-power; and a large court, partly enclosed by a wall. On the northern side a broad door led to the three-storied, almost square, principal room; it must have been built after the other rooms, which, from their construction and the remains of channels and basins, were evidently bath-rooms. It looked to the south with two apse-like bows, between which was a niche. The painting of the wall of the niche showed a monarch on a litter; over his head was a baldachin resting on pillars; the feet were supported by a footstool. Above was an Arabic inscription hardly legible. The other frescoes in this hall, and in the neighbouring rooms, represent allegorical groups. There are also hunting and bathing scenes, animal and fruit subjects, all chiefly visible through their fine colouring, which cannot be quite obliterated by dust, rents, and various superinscriptions. Those parts of the walls not painted, and the floor (now covered with dirt and ashes) were adorned with blocks of marble, of which but few traces remain; probably most had been stolen by desert robbers and gipsies (who did not dread the haunted castle) and sold

in Damascus. The few window-openings are at a high level, and let in a scanty supply of the sun's rays.

The fear of an enemy's attack or of any other disturbance led Dr. Musil to rapid action; after gaining a general idea of the situation of the castle, he proceeded to photograph the details of internal decoration, and to make a plan of Kusejr 'Amra. His companions allowed him three days, and at first only showed their impatience by inquiries whether he intended to remain long. But on the evening of July 13 they were thrown into the wildest excitement by the ghost stories of some passing shepherds, and pressed for such immediate withdrawal that the traveller was forced to obey them.

Dr. Musil returned home, reported his journey to the Imperial Academy, and proposed a commission for the consideration of the plans and photographs he had brought. The Professor of the History of Arts, Alois Riez (who is since dead), judged from the photographs of the wall-paintings that the frescoes with figure subjects were of the fourth, or at latest the fifth, century A.D., and thought that they gave a general outline of the post-Constantine development of painting, in the remotest east of the Roman Empire. He pleaded for a careful reproduction of the pictures by a competent artist. The Viennese Orient painter, Mielich, was selected for the work, and accompanied Dr. Musil on his next journey to Kusejr 'Amra in April, 1901. Mielich (introduced to the Arabs as "Hanna") undertook the desert pilgrimage with the same zest, and the same endurance and ability, as had been repeatedly shown by Dr. Musil, and, as before, the Sahari accompanied their friend "Musa" and his companions to 'Amra with faithful devotion, although they could not comprehend what attraction could again lead the Europeans to this haunted spot. The goal was reached on May 26, 1901 (Whit Sunday). Dr. Musil relates how Mielich was the first to spring from his steed, and, without looking round, to hasten into the interior of the castle; how his features brightened at the sight of the paintings, his eyes beamed with joy, and he exclaimed, "Magnificent—truly magnificent!" With what satisfaction must the discoverer of

these glories have welcomed the joyful surprise of his expert companion!

Tumult and cries from the camp aroused the travellers from their almost devotional admiration. A few strange riders, who had already been observed on the way, had fallen on the reposing Bedouins, and had robbed them of their camels. At the risk of his life Dr. Musil dragged one of the animals from the assailants; the rest were brought back a few hours later, found resting around the nearest well by a friendly tribe. After this event the Sahari (like the European travellers) resolved to live within the castle, and gave all the assistance they could in the work. Whilst Mielich was engaged in his endeavour to clean the pictures, Musil erected the necessary scaffolding with the help of some of the Bedouins. Then followed painting, photography, the drawing of plans, and the removal of some parts of the paintings, to be taken as original specimens to Vienna. All the work was rendered far more difficult by the insufficiency of appliances, the want of every comfort, and not least by the oppressive heat, sometimes exceeding 122° F. And yet there must be no rest from work during the day on account of doubt how long it could be continued. At any hour the approach of an enemy's troop or a sudden attack of the fear of ghosts might lead the Arab companions to demand immediate retreat. In reply to the question of the Sahari how long the stay would continue, Dr. Musil replied sternly: "I have come here to work. As long as my work is not finished, I cannot turn back. That is the will of Allah. Even should I die I must remain here, and Hanna will do the same." The faithful coloured companions replied: "O Musa, thou art our brother. We will all remain. Allah will provide." Yet they continued to urge haste, and gladly lent their hands for every service in furthering the work.

The mode of life led in 'Amra was naturally of the simplest; before 5 a.m. all rose from their carpets. Their breakfast consisted of black coffee, or of very sweet tea, considered by Musil as a good corrective of thirst; then every one went to his work. The heat took away all appetite during the day, and the busy workers delayed until the

darkening evening, which compelled rest, before partaking of their scanty supper, generally consisting of rice with dripping, dropping grape honey, or apricot pap, and of bread baked on the ashes. The washing of hands and faces could be thought of as little as the washing of cooking and eating utensils; the painter requiring for his work the greater part of the water, fetched in the night by one of the Bedouins from a remote well. The fatigue and discomfort of the days, the exciting watch in the nights, the heat, and insufficient food, had at length reduced every member of the little party to a condition of mental and physical exhaustion, which could only be resisted by the strongest effort of will. Thus every one breathed freely when Mielich announced on June 1 that he had finished his work, so far as it could be brought to any conclusion. Dr. Musil felt sorrow in parting from the spot, which had become so dear to him, after three perilous efforts to reach it, and wandered mournfully through the rooms where the treasures had been discovered.

The departure from Kusejr 'Amra took place on June 9. The copies, plans, and descriptions (including all the results of investigation in 'Amra) had, for safety's sake, been sent on beforehand to Madaba by a trusty messenger, in order that copies and photographs might be made there, and meanwhile the travellers visited the other ruins discovered by Musil, in order to take further plans and photographs. From Jerusalem, whither the faithful Sahari conducted them, and separated after affectionate leave-takings, the travellers made yet another détour to the south, which ended in the illness of both. They could only undertake the return journey after a detention of some days in the Austrian Hospital in Jerusalem, whilst suffering violent attacks of fever.

A member of the Commission appointed by the Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences anew examined the results of the expedition, and declared them of such value that he advised the publication now before us.

Whilst there has been agreement as to the purpose of "Kusejr 'Amra," opinions have differed as to its date. Professor Riez's view that the wall-painting dates from the

fourth or fifth century has been already mentioned. Dr. Musil thinks it not impossible that the Ommaijade Al-Walid II. (who was dethroned by his opponent in 744) resided for a time in 'Amra, which would agree with Riehl's opinion as to the erection of the building. Hofrath Karabacek, on the other hand, writes a long treatise on the style of work and on the date of the building, and draws the conclusion, from various details of the paintings and inscriptions, that Kusejr 'Amra was built and decorated by Greek artists in the second part of the ninth century, and at the command of Prince (later Kalif) Ahmed-el-Mustain, and believes the painting on the niche wall to be his portrait. He says: "Kusejr 'Amra belongs to the brilliant period of those Abbasides' castle buildings which, especially from the beginning of the ninth century, arose from the earth with fairy-like rapidity, and hedged in the North Arabian coast territory. El-Mutawakkil, the uncle and contemporary of Ahmed, built no less than twenty-five of such castles, adorned with fabulous luxury."



Some Notes on Newark Priory, Surrey.*

BY T. HUGH BRYANT.

WITHIN the bounds of the somewhat remote parish of Send, on the River Wey, and about two miles north-east from Woking, stand the remains of the once rich and famous Priory of Newark.

This House was founded at a place called Aldbury by one of the Bishops of Winchester, for Canons of the Augustinian Order, and dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. Subsequently, during the reign of Richard I., it was enlarged, and the Priory Church built, or rebuilt, and re-dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury, by one Ruald de Calva and Beatrix de

Sandes (Send), his wife, on the same spot, which was afterwards denominated De Novo Loco juxta Guildford, New Stead, New Place, and Newark. They gave the land called Hamma de Pappesworth, with all its appurtenances of woods, wastes, mills, fisheries, etc., to build the church, and endowed it with other lands, part of the Manor of Send, with the church of Sandes, or Send, the chapel of Ripeli (Ripley), and other benefices; and, after the death of her husband, Beatrix released to the Canons the Hamma of Pappesworth, which was then in her sole power, and Robert de Tregoz, Lord of Sandes, confirmed the gift.

About 1204 Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, gave to the Prior of Aldebiri, in Sandes, all his lands called Redecumbe in his Manor of Mienes, which used to pay 100s. rent, with all the wood, lea, pasture, etc.; and this gift was confirmed by John de Pontissara, his successor, in 1285. In the Register of Winchester this House is said to be "de fundatione Episcopi Wintoniensis." (Many authorities state that the Priory was originally founded by Ruald de Calva and his wife, but they only erected the Priory Church, and, at the same time, probably enlarged the other buildings.)

In 1279 Robert, the Prior, made good his claim to free warren over his Manor of Newark; to a weekly market at Ripley, which was then valueless, as no one attended it; a fair on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalen, granted in 1220; the assize of bread and ale, and view of frank-pledge at Pattenham; and court, and view of frank-pledge at Ripley. John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, stayed at the Priory about 1281 and 1283, for several letters from him are dated at Newark (Reg. Epistolarum J. Peckham, Rolls Ser.).

Among the numerous benefactors to this House were Andrew Bukerel, who gave the Manor of West Bedfont and an estate at Stanwell, Middlesex; Thomas de Hertmere presented the Manor of Hertmere in Godalming, with his rents at Ashurst and under Guild down, free of all secular services, saving only to William de Windsor and his heirs the customary service belonging to one knight's fee and castleguard at Windsor; and Ralph de Treyere and Alice, his wife, who

* The illustrations of the Priory are from photographs kindly taken for this article by Mr. W. M. Ward, of Walton-on-Thames.

gave lands, etc., in Burnham and Kirkeshye. The Taxation Roll of 1291 shows that the temporalities of this Priory were very considerable. They held tenements in ten London parishes, producing £5 16s. 3d. per annum; elsewhere in that diocese £7 4s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; in Rochester Diocese £1 6s.; and in Winchester £27 10s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Rauld Maubanke held one knight's fee in Sende of Robert de Lodeham as mesne lord, and at his death left his estates to his three daughters, who married John le Blunde, John le Deudeswell, and Thomas de Sende.

jury returned that the grant might be made. A few years afterwards, Thomas and Alicia de Sende appear to have been dispossessed of part of their estates, for, in 1300, Symon Pypard and Dionisia, his wife, recovered seisin of a messuage and 12d. rent, with appurtenances, in Sende and Rippele, against Thomas and Alicia de Sende, Walter (Prior of Newark), Walter le Bel, and Richard le Wariner; and the said Symon and Dionisia recovered seisin of two other messuages, with appurtenances, in Sende, against de Sende and his wife.



REMAINS OF NEWARK PRIORY, SURREY: NORTH-WEST VIEW.

Alice, wife of the latter, with her husband, granted her share of the property, containing one messuage, one carucate of land, a water-mill, 20 acres of meadow, 20 of wood, and 30s. rent here, to the Prior and Convent of Newark. In 1291 an inquisition was instituted whether it would be to the prejudice of the King, as lord paramount of the fee of Tregoz, to grant the homage and service of Ludeham, and the homage of the heirs of Maubanke, the tenant of Ludeham, as mesne lord; and if Thomas de Sende and his wife, the usufructuary tenants, should grant their interest in the estate to the Priory; and the

The superiority of the Manor of Send became vested in the de la Warres, but a share was held by the fraternity of Newark, for in 1359, on an inquisition relative to the grant of lands to them from John Messenger, it was stated that the Prior and Roger de la Warre were mesne lords of the manor between the King and Messenger. This Messenger was Vicar of Send, and had 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and 32 acres of wood, etc., in Send and Windlesham in trust for the Prior and Convent of Newark, after the death of Margery, wife of William de Weston, who had held the property of the Prior at the

annual rent of 28s. 10d., a pound of cumin seed, value 3d., and suit of court to the manor of Send (Pat. 32 Ed. III., m. 83).

In 1262 the Prior held the impropriations of the following churches: Woking, with the chapels of Horshull, Pyreford, and Pyrifrith; Leigh; Sandes; St. Martha; Wanda (Wanborough); Shipton; Weybridge and Windlesham cum Capella sc. Bagshot; and they afterwards held the church of Ewell. In 1382 they obtained the tithes of Sutton in Woking, by the name of "the portion of the monks of Stoke"; and in 1480 the Canons

Wykeham, and of Laurencia, whilst living, and for the soul of Peter atte Wode, and the souls of the above named, when dead; and the Canon was to receive 7d. each week for officiating (Winton. Epis. Reg. Wykeham iii., ff. 191-193).

On January 19, 1387, Bishop Wykeham appointed a commission for the visitation of Newark Priory, and on February 7 a mandate was issued for the citation of various persons to answer charges arising out of this visitation. The result seems to have been the cession of Alexander Culmeston, the Prior, on the



REMAINS OF NEWARK PRIORY, SURREY: WEST VIEW.

were discharged from the payment of all tenths on these benefices (Rot. Pat. 19 Ed. IV., m. 8).

During the rule of Alexander Culmeston an elaborately appointed chantry was founded in Newark Priory. In 1382 John Newdigate and Laurencia, widow of Peter atte Wode, assigned £6 4s. rents of the Prior and Convent of Stoke, which rents the Priory of Stoke were accustomed to receive of Newark, for finding a chantry of one Canon in priest's orders in the conventual church of Newark, for the good estate of the King and Bishop

ground of infirmity, and the acceptance of his resignation by Robert, Prior of Merton, under commission of the Bishop, on October 25, 1387; and John Chesterton, Canon of Newark, was removed from the Priory by the Bishop's orders, on account of various scandalous excesses, and placed in custody within the Priory of Merton.

Henry V. granted an annuity of 20 marks to Thomas Pyrie, the Prior, which was confirmed by Henry VI. in 1423; at the same time Henry V. sanctioned the transfer of the Manor of West Bedfont and certain

lands in Middlesex from the Priory of Newark to the Abbey of Chertsey.

In 1501 Dr. Hede, as Commissary for the Prior of Canterbury, visited Newark during the vacancy of the Sees of both Canterbury and Winchester. At this time Laurence Harryson, the Prior, was absent on a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostello, and William Baxter, sub-Prior, testified to the good and spiritual condition of the House, but could not answer as to its temporal estates, as the Prior did not render the accounts of the Priory; but one John Johnson said that the annual rents of assize amounted to 300 marks, and that the House was not in debt (Cantab. Sede Vacante Reg.).

The following have been Priors of Newark: *circa* 1189 John; *circa* 1258 Richard; 1259 Thomas; 1272 Robert; Geoffrey de London resigned in 1280; 1280 Walter de Chapmanesford; 1312 Roger de Eynham or Enham, appointed by the Bishop of Winchester—resigned in 1344; 1344 John de Barton or Burton, appointed by Bishop Adam de Orleton, the Canons, in full chapter, having resigned to him their right of election for this turn; *circa* 1360 Alexander Culmeston; he resigned on account of old age; 1387 Thomas Pyrie; *circa* 1400 Robert Alderley; *circa* 1415 Thomas; 1432 Ralph; *circa* 1447 William Whalley, died 1462; 1462 Richard Brigge; he resigned on being appointed Prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark; 1486 Laurence Harryson; he resigned on account of old age; 1514 John Haskenne *alias* Johnson; 1534 John Grave, formerly Vicar of Send; died Prior in 1536; 1538 Richard Lyppescombe, the last Prior; he resigned the site and possessions to the King in 1541.

At the Dissolution the Prior was granted a pension of £40 per annum; William Thatcher, a Canon, £6; and Thomas Snellinge, John Marten, Michael White, Richard Wood, John Rose, Thomas Garland, and another Canon, £5 6s. 8d. each. The gross annual revenues of the Priory were estimated at £294 18s. 4½d., and the net at £258 11s. 11½d.

After the suppression of religious houses the estates here belonging to the Priory of Newark devolved on the Crown, and Henry VIII. in July, 1544, granted them to Sir Anthony

Browne, Knight, in the name of the Manor of Send and Jury (the latter was a reputed manor, called Jury Farm, *temp.* Queen Anne, and had neither courts nor tenants; the whole of the land which might have been copyhold was then in demesne), with the rectory inappropriate and advowson of the vicarage; a farm called the Chapelry of Rippeley; the site, farm and hereditaments in the Manor of Send, called Send Barnes, late parcel of the said monastery, etc., to be held by Sir Anthony Browne and his heirs, in socage, paying the Crown a rent of £7 6s. 6d.; to the Curate of Ripley £6 a year stipend; to repair the bridges in Send and Ripley, £8 6s. 8d. annually; and an annuity for life of 40s. to Thomas Rayle, the bailiff.

Anthony, son of Sir Anthony Browne, was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Montacute, and his descendants held this manor during the reign of Queen Anne, when it was vested, by Act of Parliament, in the Hon. Henry Arundel and his heirs, in trust, for payment of debts. It afterwards passed by purchase to the Onslow family, and was similarly transferred in 1785 to Lord Lovelace. It subsequently returned to the Onslow family, and the Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G., is the present Lord of the Manor of Send with Ripley, as well as of Dedswell or Deudeswell, and Papworth or Paperworth, the two other manors in this parish.

An inventory of the Priory was taken by Dr. Legh on January 15, 1539, when the following plate was dispatched to the Master of the Jewels in London: "Fyrste a basyne and ewer, iij standinge masers, ij saltes with one cover, xxij spones, a knife the hafte of the same covered with sylver plate, iij chalices, a cross enamelled, ij small beiles, a paxe, j censor, a shippe for incense, ij cruettes, vj small relics of cristall covered with silver, an other of cristall with copre and gilte, iij litle crosses of wode covered with silver plait—cccxj ounces."

There were also three bells in the steeple and a clock. The ornaments of the church, other than the above, with the utensils, etc., of the House, were sold for £35 13s. 8d. The corn, hay, cattle, and implements realized £52 3s. 8d. The temporary payments, until the pensions were paid, consisted of £6 13s. 4d. to the Prior, and 40s. each to

the eight Canons. Forty-one servants and hinds received £18 6s. 8d. for their quarter's wages.

There are some seals of the Priory remaining. On one attached to a deed *temp.* Henry VI. the Virgin Mary is represented sitting with the Infant Saviour at her breast, and angels glorifying at the sides. The middle part is defaced, and also half the legend; it runs: "+ S. Ecclesie: Beate: Marie: et: Sci: T . . ." On another seal is represented the assassination of Thomas à Becket; and on a shield is a chevron between three escallops, for Richard Brito, or le Bret, who was one of the four knights by whom the murder was committed, and who is said to have cloven off a piece of



NEWARK PRIORY, SURREY: SOUTH VIEW, SHOWING THE GABLE OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

the Archbishop's skull (the other knights were William de Tracy, Reginald Fitz-Urse, and Hugh de Moreville). The arm of a priest, nearly severed by the sword of Fitz-Urse, who interposed to ward off the stroke aimed at à Becket, is also shown on the seal, and within a niche at the base is a monk praying.

After Waverley, Newark is the most considerable ruin of all the Surrey religious houses. It stands on flat ground, sheltered on the north and east by slight elevations, and practically surrounded by streams, being approached by a footpath from the riverbank. Much of the Priory buildings and cruciform church were pulled down years

ago, and the materials used for mending the roads, and excepting for the intervention of Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, the whole would have been demolished.

The major portion of the existing ruins consists of the shell of the south transept, of which the pointed gable remains. In the east wall of this is a mutilated altar, and above are fragments of a niche. Portions of the side walls of the eastern part of the church remain, and other blocks of masonry appear at different places. Eastwards of the transept, but deprived of the east walls, are two chapels, in one of which are parts of a piscina. Of the chancel the mutilated north and south walls alone remain, and on the north wall of the transept are portions of the tower arches; the only remnant of the nave is a small piece of the wall. Outside the chancel, on the north side, is a fragment of another building, which may have been detached. No tracery remains, and scarcely anything of an ornamental description is left in any part. The walls, which have lost little of their original height, are about 3 feet thick, and mostly composed of rough flints, cemented by grout and rubble work, and the interior faced with plaster. The whole ruin is now enclosed by a wire fence.

Some excavations were made in the interior of the south transept in 1840, when fragments of tessellated pavement were found, as well as human bones, and an entire skeleton, about a foot beneath the surface. The tesserae were chiefly small glazed tiles exhibiting devices of animals and flowers, and on one was an Abbot with pastoral staff. Several small bricks, somewhat of wedge-like form, inlaid with a Saxon letter or an Arabic numeral, were discovered, but the whole was disarranged and the inscription lost. Tradition says that a subterranean communication existed between the Priory and a nunnery at Ockham, and a ballad was founded on this tale, called "The Monks of the Wey," published in the first volume of Mackay's *Thames and its Tributaries*. It describes how the monks, in digging a tunnel under the River Wey to the nuns of Ockham, were all drowned by the water breaking in upon them when on the very eve of the completion of their labours. This story turns out to be mere scandal, for

of recent years the underground passage has been discovered, and was apparently nothing but a sewer to drain the Priory buildings, and the nunnery at Ockham never existed at all.

To the monks of Newark we owe much of the fine Early English work in the grand old church of St. Mary at Send. They apparently had a cell at St. Martha's, or St. Martyr's, in Chilworth, where a few Canons resided on the south side of a hill; and possibly the building still existing in a farm-yard close to the Priory ruins, which has a vaulted ceiling, strengthened by five stone ribs, also two arched doorways, and remains of a moat, may have been connected in some way with the Priory of Newark.



The Mysterious Guest at Stirling Castle.

BY M. E. GRAHAM.

IN the anonymous *History of Stirling Castle*, published in 1812, there is a short paragraph which recalls certain half-forgotten memories connected with the grey old castle beloved by the Stewart Kings.

"The person who pretended to be Richard II. of England, and had been entertained under that character several years at the Court of James I., dying in the castle in 1420, was interred in the same church, at the horn of the great altar."

The church to which allusion is made is that of the Dominicans, which formerly stood eastward of the Friars Wynd, and was held in great repute in Stirling for over 250 years. On the south side of the high altar were buried the bodies of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and his two sons, who were executed on the Gowling Hills in 1425; while on the north side of the same altar was the other royal(?) tomb to which the entry which we have quoted refers.

Those who are familiar with Tytler's *History of Scotland* will remember that the

historian was much interested in the identity of this mysterious guest, or State prisoner, who was detained at the Scottish Court for nearly nineteen years; nor was he satisfied to accept unchallenged the dictum of Buchanan and those who followed him, that it was a mere case of imposture.

In an ancient manuscript entitled *Extracta ex Chronicis Scotiæ*, which is in the Advocates' Library, Tytler found three passages referring to the "exile" of King Richard in Scotland, his death at Stirling Castle on the Feast of St. Lucie the Virgin, and his burial in the Church of the Preaching Friars. It was further recorded that above the "royal image" painted on his tomb was a long Latin inscription, given in full, which commemorated the misfortunes of "Richard II., King of England." This inscription was visible in the days of Boece, as that chronicler expressly mentions.

The accounts of the Chamberlains of the Crown in 1408, 1414, 1415, and 1417, yielded fresh proofs of the importance attached to the proper maintenance of the distinguished fugitive. The first entry noted the outlay incurred by the Lord Governor (the Duke of Albany) "for the sums expended in the support of Richard, King of England, and the messengers of France and Wales, at different times coming into the country, upon whom he has defrayed much."

The last, in 1417, represented that the Duke had had the custody of Richard, King of England, since the death of Robert III.—"being a period of eleven years—which expends the lords auditors of accounts estimate at the least to have amounted annually to a sum of a hundred marks."

Further researches convinced Tytler that there was a sufficient body of evidence, direct and indirect, to support the theory that Richard II. had escaped from Pontefract, and had found refuge in Scotland, probably enfeebled, in mind as well as body, by the hardships of his confinement, if not by the shock of his deposition. Whether the historian was right or not, the story, as he unravelled it, might well have aroused the interest of an antiquarian Sherlock Holmes.

In the official documents of the time the strictest secrecy had been maintained as to

the custody of the deposed King, while the accounts of his death were most conflicting. Walsingham, a contemporary historian, devoted to the House of Lancaster, asserted that Richard put an end to his life by voluntary starvation; others maintained that he was denied food by Henry's orders. A manuscript in the Royal Library at Paris related that he was murdered by Sir Pierce Exton and a band of assassins—a story which was repeated by sundry chroniclers and adopted by Shakespeare.

Tytler's authorities for the earlier part of his tale are Bower, who was elected Abbot of Inchcolm in 1418, and who was frequently employed by the Scottish Government; Winton, Abbot of Lochleven, whose chronicle was finished between September, 1420, and the return of King James from captivity in 1424; and Creton, the author of *The Metrical History of the Deposition of Richard II.*, who addressed a letter to the Scottish captive in 1405 (six years after the reputed death of Richard), in which he congratulated him on his escape, and greeted him "comme vraye amour requiert à très noble prince et viaye Catholique, Richart d'Engleterre."

The story they tell is substantially the same. It is, that Richard—whose death at Pontefract was publicly announced—had previously escaped through the connivance of "two gentleman of rank and reputation, Swinburne and Waterton, who felt compassion for him and spread a report of his death."

Before proceeding further, it is worth noting that two knights named Sir Thomas Swinburne and Sir Robert Waterton were in the confidential employment of Henry IV., and Tytler ascertained that in the family of Waterton of Walton Hall there existed a long-standing tradition that their ancestor, Sir Robert Waterton, Master of the Horse to Henry IV., had had charge of Richard at Pontefract. But to return to our narrative.

Some months after Richard's demise, "a poor traveller" appeared in the "Outer-Isles" of Scotland, and sought hospitality in the castle of Donald, Lord of the Isles. There he attracted the notice of Donald's sister-in-law, a lady of Irish birth, who re-

cognized him as Richard II., whom she had formerly seen in Ireland. When questioned as to his identity, the stranger denied that he was the deposed King, a course of action which—as Tytler observes—was most unlikely in an impostor, but perfectly natural in the case of a fugitive flying for his life and uncertain whether the Lord of the Isles was in alliance with the new ruler of England, as indeed was the case. He was, however, treated kindly by Donald, who, presumably, could make little of him, as his behaviour was wild and distraught. Winton says:

Quether he had been king or nane
There was but few that wyst certaine.
Of devoioun nane he was,
And seldom will had to hear Mass;
As he bare him, like was he
Oft half wod or wyld to be.

He was sent in charge of Lord Montgomery to the Court of Robert III., where he was received and entertained as an exiled King. Here he spent the last nineteen years of his life, at first under the care of Sir David Fleming of Cumbernauld, and ultimately—after Robert's death—in the charge of the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland during the captivity of James I. in England.

Henry was perfectly aware of the existence of the reputed Richard at Stirling, and throughout his reign he was constantly called upon to suppress insurrections which had their origin in the popular belief that his predecessor was still alive. It certainly seems singular that Henry never made any open effort to get "the impostor" into his power, more especially as he had latterly a potent bribe to offer in the person of the young Prince of Scotland. But certain underground negotiations may be surmised from the circumstance that, in 1404, Robert III., writing to Henry, refers him to the Laird of Cumbernauld for some particular information desired by the English King. It is known that the latter entered into a private correspondence with Sir David Fleming, and granted him a passport for a personal interview. Evidence also exists of secret communications between Henry and Lord Montgomery, and between the former and the Lord of the Isles and his chaplain.

It was not long after Richard's deposition

before his supporters began to rally, led by the Earls of Kent, Surrey, and Huntingdon; and it is related that when Henry set out to meet them, accompanied by the Earl of Warwick, the latter reproached him for his previous lenity, whereupon the new King made answer, that, "if he should meet Richard now one of them should die"—an unaccountable speech if he knew that his captive was in safe custody.

The conspiracy was suppressed, and the leaders were all executed, including Maudelain, the late King's chaplain, whose strong resemblance to his master had often been remarked. The executions were followed shortly by the announcement of Richard's death; but popular opinion seeming inclined to scepticism, Henry ordered that the body of his predecessor should be borne on an open bier from Pontefract to London, which was done, the face being exposed "from the lower part of the forehead to the chin." There was a great procession through London, the Mass at St. Paul's being attended by "Duke Henry who"—says Creton—"made a show of mourning, holding the pall, without regarding all the evil he had done to the dead."

But Creton adds his belief that the body exposed was not that of Richard, but of Maudelain his chaplain, a suspicion which gained confirmation from the circumstance that, after the ceremony at St. Paul's, the body was taken privately to Langley in Hertfordshire, and interred there, although Richard had prepared a tomb for himself at Westminster. This took place on March 12, 1399.

The year 1402 "teemed with reports that Richard was alive." A priest of Ware was drawn and quartered for affirming that he would return, while no less than eight Franciscan friars were hanged for the same cause. The Franciscans, it will be remembered, had a monastery at Stirling, and were in constant intercourse with Scotland. The Prior of Launde and Sir Roger de Clarendon, formerly Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Richard, also suffered; while in the same year a pardon was granted, under the privy seal, to William Balshalf of Lancashire for revealing a projected rising in which he had purposed to take part.

The rebellion of the Percies in 1403 ended in the Battle of Shrewsbury and the death of Hotspur; but in 1404 rumour was again busy on the return of Serle from Scotland. Serle, who had been one of Richard's household, declared that he had seen and talked to his late master, and was the bearer of letters from him to his friends in England. The unfortunate envoy paid the usual penalty, but Walsingham alone among the chroniclers declared that before his execution he confessed that the person he had seen was not Richard.

Tytler's investigation of the Parliamentary Rolls led him to the discovery that in 1405 the Earl of Northumberland seized and imprisoned Sir Robert Waterton, "esquire to our lord the king"; and it is noticeable that subsequently to this date Northumberland, who, before the Battle of Shrewsbury, had publicly charged Henry with Richard's murder, seems uncertain whether the latter is dead or alive. In a letter to the Duke of Orleans, written at Berwick in June, 1405, he says:

"J'ay l'entencion et ferme purpos de sustener le droit querelle de mon sovereign sieur le Roy Richart, s'il est vif, et si mort est, de venger sa mort."

Placards denying Richard's death were posted in London in 1407; while, in the same year, an ineffectual rising was essayed by Percy and Lord Bardolph, in which Northumberland was slain. This was probably after their return from Scotland, whither—according to Bower—many persons, including the two Percies, Bardolph, and the Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor, "had fled from the face of Henry."

Even after the death of Bolingbroke the unquiet spirit of Richard refused to be "laid," and twice at least was Henry V. hindered on the eve of his French campaigns, by conspiracies at home inspired by rumours from Stirling.

The rebellion of Cambridge, Scrope, and Grey was put down with extreme severity, the trial being remarkable for unseemly haste and suppression of evidence. An allusion to the second plot, in 1417, may be found in a letter of Henry V. which is given in the *Vita Henrici V.* After desiring that good order should be maintained in the

northern marches, and that special vigilance should be exercised regarding the royal captives, James I. of Scotland and the Duke of Orleans, Henry writes that he hears that an agent of the latter has been in Scotland, and "has accorded with the Duke of Albany that this next summer he shall bring in the Mamuet* of Scotland to stir what he may."

But perhaps the strongest piece of evidence adduced by Tytler is that given in the trial of Lord Cobham, the supporter of the Lollards, who was burned for heresy on December 25, 1417. Cobham, who was a man of high character and of strong religious principles, had been Sheriff of Herefordshire, had served in the Parliament which had deposed Richard, and in several successive Parliaments. He had been assured of Richard's death, and had probably seen his funeral procession. Yet when he himself was being tried for his life, eighteen years later, he refused to acknowledge the authority of the Court "so long as his liege lord King Richard was alive in Scotland."

By such a statement, made at such a moment, he put his life in imminent jeopardy, yet he deliberately challenged the authority of the only man from whom he could expect mercy. This fact alone—as Tytler remarks—would suffice to prove that, if the distraught exile at Stirling Castle was not indeed the son of the Black Prince, he was at least believed to be such by a large number of notable persons for a very long period of time. If the tomb in the Church of the Blackfriars was not that of Richard II., it covered the remains of a madman who had a unique experience—not that he, being mad, believed himself to be a King, but that he, being mad, was believed by those around him to be one.

* Mamuet or mammet = a puppet, a dressed-up figure.



William De la Cour, Painter, Engraver, and Teacher of Drawing.

AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF OLD EDINBURGH.

BY DAVID FRASER HARRIS, M.D., B.Sc. (LONDON).



IN the course of the article on the dissolution as at April 1, 1907, of the "Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland," which appeared in the *Scotsman* of March 25, 1907, mention was made of "Mr. Delacour, painter," the first teacher in the then newly established "Drawing School," or School of Design. The activities of this same William De la Cour (for thus he wrote his name) constitute material for a chapter in the history of Old Edinburgh as yet unwritten; it would contain much of interest to lovers of the "romantic town."

The date of the birth of De la Cour I have never discovered, but as he is stated to have died of "old age" in 1767, and, as his age is not given, if we suppose him to have been only seventy at the time of his death, he must have been born about 1697. The earliest reference to him which I have is of his having painted *ad vicum* the portrait of Sir Thomas de Veil (one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, etc.), which was engraved by one "T. Ryley," and "published according to Act of Parliament, June 1, 1747," and "sold by De la Cour, Kathrine Street in ye Strand." This De Veil is none other than the "austere magistrate" in Hogarth's picture—a woman swearing her child to a grave citizen. After this date we have his own words to the effect that he painted scenery for "the theatre" at Newcastle and at Glasgow. By 1757 he had settled in Edinburgh and painted a "new wood scene" for "Douglas: A Tragedy" (*Edinburgh Evening Courant*, July 23, 1757).

"Douglas: A Tragedy," by the Rev. John Home, minister of the Church of Scotland! What a flutter that caused in contemporary ecclesiastical dovecots is well known to those versed in the annals of the old theatre at

Playhouse Close in the Canongate. The *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of January 18, 1759, assures us that "the celebrated tragedy of the 'Orphan of China,' by M. Voltaire, is now in rehearsal." "The whole appearance of the stage will be entirely new . . . the scenery, dresses, and decorations designed and painted for the occasion by Mons. De la Cour." On the 23rd of the same month this play was given as a benefit for De la Cour, and tickets were to be had "at Mr. De la Cour's house, head of Toderick's Wynd."

If stage scenery was all that was done by De la Cour, we might never have known what manner of man he was as an artist; but it is far otherwise. He has left seven large landscapes in distemper upon cloth on the walls of the ballroom at Yester House, which he executed for the fourth Marquis of Tweeddale; he *signed* and dated six of them "W. De la Cour, 1761."

From a study of the character of these we can ascertain that the same hand painted between forty and fifty pictures, some on wooden panels, some on plaster, at Caroline Park House, near Granton, for the second Duke of Argyll, as well as four landscapes on the walls of the large room in Lord Glenlee's Town House, Brown Square—now the Dental Hospital, Chambers Street—the room which Mr. Martin Hardy has chosen for the setting of his interesting group, "Burns reciting 'A Winter's Night' at the Duchess of Gordon's, January, 1787." The De la Cours are quite obvious in the prints of this picture. At old Craig House (now the private part of Morningside Asylum) there are two undoubted De la Cours, and at Drylaw House, Blackhall, three very fine examples of his best work exist. In the Municipal Museum in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, there are two panel pictures, one in dark, the other in light tones, taken from houses in Old Edinburgh, while in a house in Chessel's Court, Canongate, there is a painting by De la Cour on a panel over a fireplace; it has suffered much from neglect. There are two signed portraits of ladies at Lennoxlove, Haddington, and two landscapes, originally at Caroline Park, are now at Dalkeith House, whither they were removed by the late Duke of Buccleuch. Both are on wood, and are a

cold grey in treatment; one of them, a long rectangular panel, is particularly interesting in that it represents the city of Edinburgh before the "Nor' Loch" was drained, and when as yet there were no buildings, save one farm-house, on the site of Princes Street, George Street, or Queen Street.

De la Cour rarely depicted local scenery; with the exception of the above, and two river scenes, something like the Firth of Forth (one at Dalkeith, the other in the city museum), and a castle like that of Merchiston at Craig House, his subjects were all of foreign origin. His inspiration was all drawn from some sunny, mountainous land of ivy-clad ruins, broken arches, mossy gateways, towers, baths, amphitheatres, the vegetation-covered relics of the Roman Empire.

He had a grudge against Scotland—at any rate, against the theatrical managers in the Canongate, for their having underpaid him for scenery painting. In the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* for March 5, 1763, he takes us into his confidence, and explains that the report has been spread abroad that he is "too dear." To justify himself, he tells us he got seven guineas for 15 square feet of "front scenes" ("towns, chambers, forests"), and one guinea "for the wings"; that he was paid by benefits, any surplus being retained by the managers: he therefore thanks the public, and not the managers, for what he has contrived to get hold of in the way of payment. "Last year," he says, "for instance, they gave me Monday, February 1st, as this was a fast day of the Church of England.*" He painted scenery for the "Tempest," "Twelfth Night," the "Dragon of Wantley," and for a number of comedies and farces now known only to the curious in matters theatrical.

The announcement of his appointment to the School of Design is thus given in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* for July 12 and 14, 1760:

"The commissioners and trustees for improving Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland do hereby advertise that by an agreement with Mr. De la Cour, painter, he has opened a school in this city for persons of both sexes that shall be presented to him by the trustees, when he is to teach gratis the

* The Church of *Scotland* is obviously meant here.

Art of Drawing for the use of manufactures, especially the drawing of patterns for the linen and woollen manufactures; and at the end of the year some prizes are to be distributed among the scholars. All persons who incline to be taught by him are desired to apply to the trustees' secretary, with whom they will lodge certificates in their favour or recommendations from persons of character, and specimens of their drawings if they have already done anything in that way. As only a certain number can be admitted at one time, they who intend to take the benefit of this appointment must not make any delay in lodging their applications. Mr. De la Cour is likewise to teach the art of drawing to all persons that chuse to attend his school at one guinea per quarter. He has a room for girls of rank apart from his public school. By order of the commissioners and trustees,

"DA. FLINT, Secretary."

De la Cour held this post for seven years, for he died in 1767, and was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard amongst so many more notable in the story of Old Edinburgh. The entry could not be more meagre: "Mr. De la Cour. Painter. L. French ground. Old Age." Needless to say no stone to-day marks the spot; the poor French painter is not, however, alone in that, since the same might have been said until quite recently of the great native humanist George Buchanan, buried in the same place.

In the *Caledonian Mercury* of March 14, 1767, the creditors of the lately deceased Mr. De la Cour are requested to lodge their claims. He seems to have left a widow, for the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of April 8, 1767, announces "an assembly for the benefit of Mrs. De la Cour: tickets 2s. 6d. each at Mr. Picque's house, Skinner's Close, and at Balfour's Coffee-House."

In the same newspaper of April 25 and 30 there is a long notice of a sale by auction, in the room below Balfour's Coffee-House, of paintings, drawings, prints and sketches which belonged to "the deceased Mr. De la Cour, Painter, also blocks for grinding colours, pencils, drawing tables and other utensils and materials."

De la Cour is represented in our National Portrait Gallery by only one small drawing in

red chalk (148), the head of an artist, John Brown, one of the pupils at the School of Design. In the short note on De la Cour in the catalogue to the Gallery it is stated that there are two portraits by him of Sir Stuart Thriepland at Fingask Castle; also that he painted a portrait of the Lady Elizabeth Jane Leslie, daughter of the tenth Earl of Rothes.

The pictures at Milton House in the Canongate are in this notice, on the authority of the late Mr. Patrick Gibson, S.A., attributed to De la Cour. I have seen these; I do not think they are by his hand. The late Mr. Thomas Bonnar, architect, told me that he believed they were by Francesco Zuccherelli (1702-1788), a Florentine artist, also represented at Yester House by one small oil painting on the staircase.

Certain paintings on wooden panels in Old Edinburgh houses were done by members of the family of Norie, the first of whom, "Old Norie," began life as a coach-painter. Very few of these now survive, but there is a genuine example of the Nories' work at Salisbury Green. De la Cour was strong in foliage, the Nories not so from the examples I have been able to examine, but their respective paintings are often confused.

De la Cour when painting on the plaster of walls sometimes furnished his landscapes with painted frames, which, although done, of course, on the flat, give a clever appearance of imitating a spirally carved wooden picture-frame. The landscapes in Chambers Street and certain paintings at Caroline Park are good examples of this. With such frames he furnished the coats of arms of the Argyll family, in which we can still see excellently preserved the ship of Lorne, the boar's head, the *Ne obliviscaris* and the *Vix ea nostra voco* of that ducal house. They remain to remind us of Caroline Park having been acquired from its builder, the first Earl of Cromarty, of Union fame, in 1742, and later decorated for the second Duke of Argyll and Greenwich.

De la Cour's subjects are pleasing landscapes in the manner of Claude Lorraine; he is very fond of waterfalls, boulders in streams, cliffs with ruined castles perched on them, and men fishing in the quiet pools below. His foliage is very skilfully treated,

and he is particularly successful in weird effects—trees blown to one side by the breeze, or even blasted as by lightning, are prominent features in the foreground. His light and shade is good, as also his perspective; but his clouds are crude, and his human figures very roughly sketched.

His panels are by no means decorated boards; he was far more than “a decorator of interiors,” as he has sometimes been described. There is high probability that before coming to England he had studied in Rome; there is a panel at Caroline Park which is said to be a faithful reproduction of the Arch of Titus, and one of the pictures of large ruins at Yester House forcibly recalls the Baths of Caracalla. The Colosseum occurs as a subject more than once, and he has several Roman aqueducts and ruined gates. William De la Cour was an artist, if now an almost completely forgotten one.

Certainly here and there his use of colour was peculiar, as the following conversation, reported by John Ramsay of Ochertyre in his “Scotland and Scotsmen of the eighteenth century” shows: “On coming to drink tea in the dining-room after their bottle, Mr. Dundas, looking at the paintings, said: ‘Oh Tom, what’s this? green cow, red sheep, blue goats. Damned ridiculous!’ The other, who was then Lord Advocate or Justice Clerk,* answered with great humility: ‘My Lord, not understanding these things myself, I left it to Mr. De la Cour, who I thought was a man of taste and knowledge in the fine arts.’” Probably the last allusion to him is in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of March 22, 1769, which runs thus:

“DRAWING SCHOOL TRUSTEES’ OFFICE,
“EDINBURGH,
“March 21, 1769.

“The trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures and Improvements advertise that the Drawing School in Edinburgh which has been broke up since the death of Mr. De la Cour is to be opened again on Monday next the 27th current under the direction of Mr. Charles Pavillon, painter, from the Royal Academy of Paris.”

So De la Cour was succeeded by a fellow-countryman.

* Later Lord Glenlee, alluded to above.

And thus the old French painter passes from Old Edinburgh annals, making, ere he does so, one more unlettered grave in green Greyfriars. But he is known to a few; and for one at least, whose earliest memories are of his dark cascades and sunlit trees, he has left “the touch of the vanished hand.”

THE UNIVERSITY,
ST. ANDREWS.



The Temple Church.*



IF all the many famous and ancient buildings of London, the Temple Church is probably one of the most secluded—one of the least known or thought of by the thousands who daily pass along Fleet Street, or, on the other side, along the Embankment. Yet there are few more interesting spots in the Metropolis. The circular nave, the Round Church, was consecrated in 1185, while the rectangular choir was completed and consecrated in 1240. Grouped in the central space of “The Round” are eight of the recumbent effigies regarding which there has been no small controversy. The difficulties of identification are many. We need not go into a somewhat intricate discussion here, but we cannot help expressing surprise that the authorities of the Temple still label the unknown effigies with crossed legs as “Knight Crusader,” purely, apparently, on the strength of the exploded theory that the cross-legged posture indicates the tomb of one who went a-crusading. This notion seems to have originated in a guess, and cannot be shown to have any basis in fact, while excellent reasons can be given for rejecting it. It may be sufficient to mention here that cross-legged effigies in some churches are of much later date than the Crusades, and some are of women. Mr. Worley, in his otherwise excellent account of the tombs and effigies, seems a little inclined to cling to the Crusader theory,

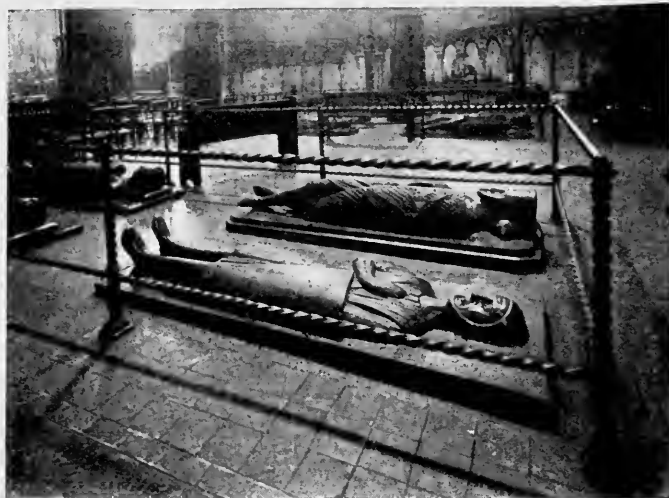
* *The Church of the Knights Templars in London.* “Cathedral Series.” By George Worley. With thirty-one illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1907. Crown 8vo, pp. xiv, 74. Price 1s. 6d net. The two blocks are kindly lent by the publishers.

although he mentions one strong argument against it, namely, that the crossing, whatever its signification, is not found in sepulchral effigies, even of known Crusaders, out of England. While on the subject we may appropriately quote what Mr. Rushforth says in the *Companion to English History (Middle Ages)*, 1902 :

“A peculiarly English motive, introduced about the middle of the thirteenth century, was the representation of the recumbent warrior with the legs crossed, a natural attitude of repose in life, in which state these figures generally appear, usually with open eyes, and sometimes in the act of sheathing

Gough as “the earliest instance in England of sculptured armorial bearings on a monumental effigy.”

The Round itself, the ancient circular nave, is impressively beautiful. Mr. Worley gives an excellent description of its architectural features, concluding with the following paragraph: “The Round is a perfect example of the Early English style at the Transitional period, when it was escaping, but had not quite released itself, from Norman characteristics. These are clearly seen in the solid structure of the building, as well as in its round-headed windows and doorway, while the minor decorations are apparently more



TEMPLE CHURCH: TWO OF THE RECUMBENT EFFIGIES IN THE CENTRAL SPACE OF THE ROUND.

the sword. The practice (which, it may be added, has no connexion with the Crusades) lasted for about a century, and gradually disappeared with the introduction of plate armour, for which the posture is as unfitted as it is appropriate for the close-fitting and yielding chain-mail.”

The effigies shown in the illustration reproduced above are described—the first or cross-legged figure as that of Sir Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, died A.D. 1144; and the second as that of an unknown knight. The former has on the left arm a long, pointed shield bearing the Magnaville or Mandeville charge, which is remarked by

Gothic than Romanesque. The whole composition, with its graceful pointed arches, deeply cut mouldings, and clustered columns, is evidently the creation of a master-mind, and has a special character of its own among the best specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in England with which it takes rank.” In the latter part of the seventeenth century, it will be remembered, the “Round Walk” of the Temple Church became a favourite lounge, a rendezvous for idle walkers and talkers, and a place of appointment for business transactions, just as the central aisle of old St. Paul’s—Paul’s Walk—was used a little earlier.

The rectangular choir—or the “Oblong,” as it is sometimes awkwardly called to distinguish it from the “Round”—built some sixty to seventy years later than the latter, is in a much lighter style. There is here no trace of heavy Norman work. Mr. Worley succinctly describes the features of the building, pointing out the considerable quantity of new work which has been introduced, and also gives careful descriptions of the windows and the mural paintings. Other

Order, its rise to enormous wealth and power, its decay and destruction.

There have been many books written on the Temple and its church, but the “Cathedral Series”—which has for some time past ceased to answer quite exactly to its name—would not have been complete without a volume on the ancient Temple Church. Mr. Worley has done his work thoroughly well, and the illustrations are abundant and good. L. A.



TEMPLE CHURCH: THE INTERIOR FROM THE WEST.

points of interest in the Choir are the fine effigy of a bishop, supposed to be that of Bishop Everden, of Carlisle (*ob.* 1255), which is behind the stalls and difficult to get at; the modern bust of Hooker, the “Judicious”; the Selden memorial tablet; and the curious penitential cell in the north-west corner. Regarding all these, and regarding also the clerical staff, services, etc., Mr. Worley gives sufficient and accurate information. The account of the church is prefixed by a brief sketch, clearly and well written, of the history of the Templars—the foundation of the

VOL. III.

The Evil Eye and the Solar Emblem.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Concluded from p. 427.)

THE confusing and therefore nullifying effect of curious objects in serving as a protection from the Evil Eye is also seen in the herb *rosalaccio*—not the corn-poppy, but a kind of small house-leek, otherwise called Rice of the Goddess of

3 N

the Four Winds, which derives its name from looking, ere it unfolds, like confused grains of rice, and when a witch sees it she cannot enter till she has counted them. This being impossible, her undesirable visit is at least postponed.* Plant-lore plays an important part in the psychology of fascination. One of our commonest flowers—the periwinkle—used to be called Sorcerer's violet, on account of its being a favourite flower with "wise folk" for making charms. Among Turks, Greeks, Chinese, Japanese, and others, garlic, like the onion, as we have seen, is employed for the purpose of warding off the Evil Eye, and other misfortunes.† This house-leek, gathering its nourishment on the shelving roof of the cottage where other plants will not thrive, is still extensively believed in rural parts to protect the dwelling from lightning and thunderbolt. So with the leaves of the bay-tree as well as the tree itself.‡ Carnations are perhaps of solar potency because of their flesh colour. The great remedy for the Evil Eye in Patmos is to cut off the end of the girdle of a man without a beard, or of a hairy woman. This must be burnt in an incense-burner, and be waved before the person or object which has suffered, and then by throwing three carnation-leaves into the fire, it can be seen whether the charm has been effectual or not. If the leaves crackle, it is a sign of healing, and some one must spit thrice on the person, or the things, saying as he does so, "Uncharmed." But if the leaves refuse to crackle it is best to go to the monastery at once and secure a monk to come and read a prayer to avert danger.§

One phase of the Oriental *tapu*, the banning of evil spirits, was characteristic not only of the Polynesian and other primitive tribes, but also of the Assyrians and Babylonians. Babylonian incantation is entirely given up to the methods of purifying a certain person who has in some way become unclean either from touching dirty water or even merely

casting his eye upon some one unclean. In the following case it is the *mašmašu*, or magician, who is to be cleansed:

While he walked in the street,
 . . . While he walked in the street,
 While he made his way through the broad places,
 While he walked along the streets and ways,
 He trod in some libation that had been poured forth, or
 He put his foot in some unclean water,
 Or cast his eye on the water of unwashed hands,
 Or came in contact with a woman of unclean hands,
 Or glanced at a maiden with unwashed hands,
 Or his hand touched a bewitched woman,
 Or he came in contact with a man of unclean hands,
 Or saw one with unwashed hands,
 Or his hand touched one of unclean body.*

Taboo, of course, forms an important feature of many superstitions surviving to-day. The conditions under which certain rites are to be performed for the accomplishment of a witch's designs or for the frustration of them by the object of those designs, often compel taboo observances. In the Isle of Arran, West Scotland, two men, each having but one horse, were in the habit of doing their ploughing by uniting the pair in one team. One day both horses took ill, and the Evil Eye was diagnosed. One of the owners sent for *colas*, the knowledge-man, and his horse began to recover; the other man, who at first expressed disbelief, seeing his neighbour's horse improving while his own did not, sent his niece on the "sly" to the same practitioner, Bean A., for *pisearachd*. The niece said: "Well, I went, and I told her my errand. I had a shawl on my head. When she heard my errand, she went and put her hand up the lum (chimney), and took something from there, and then she went into a corner, and took out three wee pokes as black as soot, and took something out of them. She was in the dark, but I knew that there were stones in the poke (? flints), for I heard them rattling. She then gave me a paper with something in it, and told me that I was on no account to open the paper or let light or air into it till I would reach home. As soon as I would reach home I was to tell my uncle to put what was in the paper into a bottle of water, and that he was to sprinkle the water over

* Charles Godfrey Leland's *Etruscan Roman Remains*, p. 337.

† *Flowers and Flower-Lore*, by the Rev. Hilderic Friend, 1884, vol. i., p. 269.

‡ As to rue as a charm, see *Notes and Queries*, tenth series, vol. i., pp. 148, 149, 231, 232; and vol. ii., *ibid.*, p. 538.

§ J. Theodore Bent in Walford's *Antiquarian Magazine*, vol. ii., pp. 412, 413.

* See Series LUH-KA, p. 137, quoted by R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., 1904, vol. ii. Introduction, *Taboo*, pp. xlii., xliii. See also Frazer's *Golden Bough*, 1900.

the horse, repeating its name three times while sprinkling it. He was then to pour a little into each of its ears, and the rest, if there should be any over, he was to put in its food. These were her directions, and I went away with the paper; but two people met me on the road and spoke to me. I did not answer them properly, for I was afraid, but just said 'üim,' keeping my mouth shut all the time. I had strong wish to see what was in the paper, but was afraid if I would let in light or air it would be of no use. I resisted the temptation till I was nearly home, and then, getting behind a dyke, I put the shawl over my head in such a way that neither light nor air could get in the paper, as I thought. When I opened the paper, what I saw were three wee black balls, black as soot, just like balls of soot. I never let on at home that I had opened the paper, and my uncle did all as he was ordered to do, and after a while the horse began to get better. . . ." In the above an express proviso was that while sprinkling the water over the horse its name was to be repeated three times. The necessity for this was expressly laid down by a Sutherlandshire reciter, who said: "The person or beast to be cured is made to drink some of this (silver water), and is also sprinkled all over with some of it. The sprinkling is done in the name of the Trinity, and the name of the person or beast being operated upon must also be mentioned. This is all that is needed if it be a case of Evil Eye."*

If we were to seek more exactly the immediate origin of this superstition, as it existed after a dualism of good and evil had been established among the first inhabitants of the earth, it may be suggested that it was those very conditions of alternate light and darkness which produced in the heart of man a desire to protect himself from the invisible enmity of the joyless night. And in this sentiment was generated the principle of self-protection, a perverted form of which is either envy or covetousness, both vices consisting in looking upon other people's possessions with an evil eye. Not that which entereth the belly, but into the heart, defileth a man. Covetousness

* "Taboo when in Possession of Water"—*Evil Eye in the Western Highlands*, by R. C. Maclagan, M.D., 1902, pp. 184-191.

and an evil eye are, in the Gospel of St. Mark, mentioned in the same breath with other human imperfections. Thus, to covetousness, the ill-regulated desire of man to acquire knowledge and substance, which have since become outside his legitimate reach, may be attributed a lasting belief in the Evil Eye. Is not the organ of vision the first member to be employed by the criminal in the attainment of his object, taking precedence even of the tongue in evil-speaking, so far so that to the afflicted blind the law is practically non-existent? No greater punishment could be devised by the mighty than that illustrated in the Assyrian monuments, where a king is represented as putting out the eyes of a prisoner.* Nahash, King of the Ammonites, put out the right eyes of his captives, thus making them useless in war, the left eye being covered by the shield held in the left hand; and the evil or *envious* eyes of Zedekiah, who rebelled against the King of Babylon, were put out by the Chaldees.† So it will be seen that the Evil Eye is inseparably associated in Scripture with the vices of envy and covetousness, as they are banned in the last clause of the Decalogue. The man of an evil eye is described as being disturbed to "get rich," while there is a Scotch proverb which says, "It is hard for a greedy eye to have a leal heart." Lord Macaulay somewhere truly says that "the most readily accepted reports are those which detract from greatness, thereby soothing the envy of conscious mediocrity."

Then it was found that the sun himself had an evil eye, as may be observed in the myths of Polyphemos and Medusa. His glance produced brain fevers; and, moreover, let not those who wish to avoid the Evil Eye sleep uncovered beneath the smile of the moon, for her glance was poisonous also, and produced insupportable itching in the eye, and not infrequently blindness.‡ In Szekely folk-medicine, he who suffers

* *Vide* Botta's *Nineveh*, plate 118, quoted in Bonomi's *Nineveh and its Palaces*; also illustrated in McClintock and Strong's *Cyclopædia of Biblical and Ecclesiastical Literature*.

† 1 Sam. xi. 2; Josephus' *Antiquities of the Jews*, 1806, Bk. VI., ch. v., p. 130; and Zech. ix. 17.

‡ *The Zincoli*, by George Borrow, 1846, p. 86; and *Folk-Lore Journal*, vol. ii., pp. 103, 104.

from sunstroke is said to have a blind sun on his head; and in the incantation for its cure this blind sun is called upon to get out of the sufferer's head, or the great sun will overtake him on the road.* Samson, the hero whose solar character Steinthal has raised above all doubt, ends his career by being made blind.† And by the same writer Cain and Abel are identified with day and night, with light and darkness, and with agriculture and shepherd life. David was "ruddy and fair of eyes,"‡ a conception of beauty scarcely conformable to the Hebrew ideal. Perhaps he, like Cain, became, as a red-haired solar hero, identical with the sun, since Cain is associated with the agricultural day, while Abel was a "keeper of sheep" by night. And did not Cain, as a prelude to the tragedy, cast an envious eye on the firstlings of Abel's flock? Esau also comes under this solar suspicion.

In the myth of Polyphemos, to which Mr. Lang assigns an antiquity long pre-Homeric,§ the evil eye of that monster, the sun, in his malignant aspect, is put out by Odysseus, the solar hero; and this myth reappears in German mythology in the legend of the devil's death by blinding, the blinded devil again reappearing in Grimm's story of "The Robber and His Sons";|| while the Suil Bhalair (Balar's Eye) of the Irish legend, whose enemies were petrified by his basilisk glance, and whence the Irish call an evil or overlooking eye—"Suil Bhalair"—to this day,¶ is but a reproduction of the blinded cyclops of the Homeric fable.

* *Folk-Lore Journal*, vol. ii., pp. 103, 104.

† Goldziher's *Mythology among the Hebrews*, 1877, p. 110.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ When we find the Homeric story of Odysseus destroying the eye of Polyphemos among Oghuzians, Esthonians, Basques, and Celts, it seems natural to suppose that these people did not break a fragment out of the *Odyssey*, but that the author of the *Odyssey* took possession of a legend out of the great traditional store of fiction. See Introduction, *The Odyssey*, Butcher and Lang, 1879, p. xiv.

|| Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, and Cox's *Aryan Mythology*.

¶ *Irish Folk-lore*, by Lageniensis, p. 173; *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. i., pp. 114, 115; and Bentley's *Miscellany*, November, 1837. The Brazilian tribes have a bird of evil eye, which kills with its looks. See *Origin of Primitive Superstitions*, by A. M. Dorman, p. 284. In the Avesta the look of the courtesan is said to dry up the waters and wither the vegetation (*Vendidād*, Fargard XVIII., 62-64).

An Ancient Burial-Place.

BY AUDREY FOSTER.



IGH on that eastern hill which forms one natural bulwark of the Darent Valley stands the ancient cemetery of St. Edmund's, which for many centuries has overlooked the clustering colony of Dartford town. A glorious prospect of fair and fertile Kentish country-side can be enjoyed from this eminence, and within the burial-ground itself one can forget the near neighbourhood of electric cars and busy factories, and muse and moralize to the heart's content.

The Romans, who buried their dead upon each side of the highway, used the borders of the adjacent portion of Watling Street for funeral purposes, and in very early Saxon times a church was erected in what is now known as the Old Burial-Ground.

After the death (in 870) and canonization of Edmund, King and Martyr, a new chapel arose. All interments ceased on the opposite section, and St. Edmund's Cemetery became the Upper Churchyard, thus distinguishing it from the church which forms so interesting a relic of antiquity immediately below.

The sanctuary on the hill was one of three similar buildings enumerated in Domesday Book, and from very early days the main roadway upwards upon this eastern side became recognized as "St. Edmund's Weye."

At the Ford of Darent, close to that spot whence the ascent begins, Canterbury pilgrims crossed, assisted by the Hermit of Dartford, whose fascinating history deserves an article to itself.

These mediæval travellers, who showed remarkable aptitude in combining a religious exercise with pleasant and sometimes exciting recreation, passed near the ancient cemetery, wending their cautious way along a part of Watling Street, which curves in leafy shade upwards, and still bears the name of Pilgrims' Lane.

Churchyards were introduced into this country (from an example seen at Rome) by Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 742, but did not become general till long after. For many centuries even of the Christian

era, hillocks or mounds were the only memorials used in outdoor burials, and well-to-do persons often preferred to be buried within the church itself. Thus we see that a certain Joan Moonlight, of Dartford, in 1444 willed to be interred inside the Church of St. Edmund. In 1466 Christiana at Dene arranged for burial within the same place, near the body of John, her son, and gave "to the light of the crucifix" 12d.; whilst Edmund Chymbham bequeathed 8d.

the shades of night held terrors in the Middle Ages which we can hardly realize. Even as late as 1696 it is recorded that 2s. 6d. was paid for six pounds of candles, which were set upon the church wall and bridge to light the King (William III.) "through the river"; and on another occasion 1s. 6d. for six links to illuminate his passage down this same East Hill.

For a hundred years, then, after the Reformation wealthy people, at all events,



OLD BURIAL GROUND, DARTFORD: OLDEST TOMB ON RIGHT.

to mend the great window, and John Wools left 3s. 4d. to make a new one.

In 1547 prayers for the dead ceased, chantries were closed, and St. Edmund's—stripped of crucifixes, chalices, and images—was suffered to fall into decay.

For a century after its spoliation this upper cemetery was practically deserted, and, in fact, at nightfall it became utterly shunned as an abode of ghosts, whose shrieks and moans were said to rend the air. Amidst the double darkness of superstition and Nature it is scarcely surprising that this forsaken spot was a region of dread. Indeed,

chose to be buried within the lower churchyard, or inside the parish church; but when the latter ground became full, recourse was necessary to the ancient upper cemetery.

About the middle of the seventeenth century gravestones and outdoor tombs came into use, and the oldest inscription at this spot is in memory of William Kemp (shown in the photograph), dated 1696. Like all ancient stones, it is low, and a favourite symbol adorns it—that of the hour-glass. Another frequent emblem is the serpent, that either coils across the stone or curls, tail in mouth, symbolizing eternity.

Many of the stones which successive generations reared are curiously shaped, with numerous curves and other antique symmetrical adornment.

A quaint epitaph records the death of a girl in 1741 :

Here lies interred Elizabeth Quelch,
A maid not twenty-three.
In Dartford born, and there she died,
As you above may see.

For in that fatal April month,
Upon the nineteenth day,
A sore distemper then did rage,
Which took her life away.

This malady is supposed to have been small-pox.

A memorial of James Gibson relates that he died in his "106th year from baptism."

A man of some national celebrity is interred in the Old Burial-Ground—namely, Richard Trevithick, a Cornish engineer, who died at the Bull Inn, Dartford, on April 26, 1833, aged sixty-two, not far from the street that bears his name. This person's curious and interesting experiences in connexion with silver-mines in Peru are recorded in Dunkin's history of the neighbourhood. Summoned to assist in mining engineering, he became a very prominent figure in Peruvian affairs, and his income is said to have reached £100,000 a year! But this condition of affluence suddenly ceased, when, on the outbreak of revolution, he was forced to flee for life, leaving his riches behind. He entered Hall's engineering works as a mechanic, and died in poverty.

John Dunkin himself is buried here, an antiquarian of note. His *History of Dartford* is a monument of patient research, and the original edition has become of considerable value.

A somewhat ambiguous epitaph commemorates John Powell, "a long and respectable inhabitant."

By 1788 nothing remained above ground of St. Edmund's Chapel, which stood nearly in the centre of the upper cemetery.

A conspicuous object is the Martyrs' Memorial, however, erected to the memory of three local victims of Marian persecution.

Nicholas Waid, a linen-weaver, was burned

on the Brent, a wide-spreading common in those days called the "Brimph."

On July 17, 1555, crowds of country folks assembled at the spot, and horse-loads of cherries were brought for them to purchase. On the same morning Margery Polley, another Dartford worthy, was conducted towards Tonbridge to meet a like fate. For a while she and the man rode side by side, and later she was detained in custody till the Sheriff had completed his offices on the Brent. As they saw the massing multitude she cried: "You may rejoice, Waid, to see such a company gathered to celebrate your marriage this day!"

Stripped of his clothes at an inn on the road, Waid's wife, poor soul! provided him with a long white shirt, home-woven, clad in which he embraced and kissed the stake. When fastened to it he prayed in a cheerful voice, "Show me some token for good," and, with eyes uplifted, bravely suffered and died, whilst even after death his hands remained upraised to heaven.

This same road by which Waid passed to martyrdom was traversed on many interesting occasions. Along it, in 1382, came Ann, daughter of the King of Bohemia, who astonished the townsfolk by riding side-saddle through Dartford, instead of sitting astride her horse. At a later period rode Anne of Cleves, after making an unpropitious entrance into England; and to Dartford she travelled again when the disappointed monarch had arranged for her residence there, in the ancient priory, not far from which a modern street is called by her name. Royal progresses upon the old highway between London and Dover were of frequent occurrence in history, and on each such occasion the pageant passed hard by the Old Burial-Ground. It is, in fact, a spot abounding in associations with the past, and one that will certainly charm the observant visitor.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE pleasant custom, borrowed from the Continent, of celebrating the birthday of a distinguished scholar by presenting him with a volume of essays, more or less closely related to his own subjects, written by a band of fellow-students and scholars, has its latest exemplification in the volume of anthro-

pological essays (published by the Clarendon Press) presented to Professor E. B. Tylor in honour of his seventy-fifth birthday, on October 2. The volume, which came as a complete surprise to the learned author of *Primitive Culture*, contained an unorthodox biographical introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang, and a series of papers by twenty scholars, including such distinguished names as those of Dr. J. G. Frazer, Professor A. C. Haddon, Sir John Rhys, Messrs. C. H. Read, E. Sidney Hartland, N. W. Thomas, Henry Balfour, A. E. Crawley, J. L. Myres, and W. H. R. Rivers.

In his introduction Mr. Andrew Lang well remarks: "On re-perusing the long familiar pages of *Primitive Culture* one is constantly impressed anew by their readableness. Never sinking to the popular, Mr. Tylor never ceases to be interesting, so vast and varied are his stores of learning, so abundant his wealth of apposite and accurate illustration. Ten years was this work in the writing, and it may be said that *le temps n'y mord*; that though much has been learned in the last thirty years, no book can ever supersede *Primitive Culture*. It teaches us that, in examining the strangest institutions and beliefs, we are not condemned à *chercher raison où il n'y en a pas*, as Dr. Johnson supposed. The most irrational-seeming customs were the product of reason like our own, working on materials imperfectly apprehended, and under stress of needs which it is our business to discover, though they have faded from the memories of the advanced savages of to-day. We must ever make allowance for the savage habit of pushing ideas to their logical conclusions, a habit which our

English characteristics make us find it difficult to understand. We are also made to see that man is, and will continue to be, a religious animal. . . . Mankind, deprived of religion, would begin again at the beginning,

For ghosts will walk, and in their train
Bring old religion back again.

While *Primitive Culture* is the basis of 'Mr. Tylor's Science,' as Mr. Max Müller called it, he has made many other valuable additions to knowledge."

* * *

Another work of literary and antiquarian interest just issued by the Clarendon Press is Mr. Pearsall Smith's *The Life and Letters of Sir Henry Wotton*, in two volumes. Mr. Henry Frowde remarks that "No one has yet attempted to re-edit the letters and papers that Izaak Walton added to Wotton's essays and poems printed in the *Reliquie Wottonianæ*, although this book has always been prized by lovers of seventeenth-century literature, and the need of a new edition has often been remarked. 'His dispatches,' Carlyle wrote of Wotton in his *Frederick the Great*, 'are they in the Paper Office still? His good old book deserves new editing, and his good old genially pious life a proper elucidation by some faithful man.' When Mr. Pearsall Smith undertook the task for the Clarendon Press, he found it of greater magnitude than he had thought, and he has traced altogether nearly one thousand of Wotton's letters and dispatches, published and unpublished."

* * *

Sir Henry Wotton's poetical baggage is small, but it contains some beautiful lyrics. Two of these have found places in most of the anthologies. Best known, probably, are the lines to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, beginning with the stanza:

You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies,
What are you, when the moon shall rise?

Not quite so well known, perhaps, but finer to my mind, is Wotton's "Character of a

Happy Life." There are six stanzas, of which the first and last are :

How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will ;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill !
* * * * *
—This man is freed from servile bands
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall ;
Lord of himself, though not of lands ;
And having nothing, yet hath all.

Folk-lorists and anthropologists, and all who know the value of that extraordinary book, Dr. J. G. Frazer's *The Golden Bough*, will be interested to learn that in the promised third edition it will take a new form. The author's materials have so increased upon his hands that he proposes, while retaining the general title of *The Golden Bough*, to issue the work in a series of monographs. The contemplated distribution is as follows : (1) "The Magic Art and the Evolution of Kings"; (2) "The Perils of the Soul and the Doctrine of Taboo"; (3) "The Dying God"; (4) "Adonis, Attis, Osiris"; (5) "Balder the Beautiful." Of these monographs, the fourth is already published in a second enlarged edition, and the first two and a considerable part of the third are in type. It is hoped to issue the first two in the course of next year, and the remaining two by the end of 1909. It may be noted that *The Golden Bough* was first published in two volumes in 1890; the second edition, in three volumes, did not appear until 1900.

An important sale of prints was announced to take place at Leipzig from November 26 to 28. Mr. Boerner's catalogue contained excellent reproductions of some of the rarer examples of French and Dutch engravings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The collection was strongest in French eighteenth-century work; but this country was also represented. Menzel drawings were to be sold on the first day.

Messrs. Otto Schulze and Company, Edinburgh, send me Vol. vii., Part iii., of the *Book-Lover's Magazine*, a large-sized, well illustrated bi-monthly. The chief paper, by Mr. G. Chrystal, deals with "Recent English

Bookbindings," with no less than twenty-nine illustrations that will delight the eyes of bibliophiles. Some of the bindings here illustrated are strikingly beautiful; one of a copy of the *Rubaiyat*, hand-tooled by Messrs. F. Sangorski and G. Sutcliffe, is gorgeous. Some of the best are the work of the publishers themselves, Messrs. Otto Schulze and Co. Among the other contents are "William Thom, the Weaver," by Mr. Arthur Symons; "English Translations of Calderon," by Mr. L. Spence; "Modelled Bookbindings," by Miss A. S. Macdonald; and the first instalment of some "Notes towards a Bibliography of Swinburne Criticism," by Mr. Blaikie Murdoch. The *Book-Lover's Magazine* justifies its name.

The redecorated Reading Room of the British Museum was opened to readers on November 1. The effect of the new decorations is striking. Broadly speaking, the entire upper dome has been treated as one mass, and painted white, relieved only by lines on the ribs, by a circlet of decorative lines round the great central skylight, and by a plain circlet running right round the base, all of which are in gold. A broad gold band at the line of the springing of the windows round the dome forms the starting-point of the "white" treatment above. Below it all surfaces are treated alike in a tint of old gold, relieved with bright gold here and there. The panels between the windows round the dome bear great names in English literature, picked out on a gold ground. These names are Chaucer, Caxton, Tindale, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Addison, Swift, Pope, Gibbon, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, and Browning. I am not surprised that this choice of names has been made the subject of considerable and unfavourable criticism.

At the November meeting of the Bibliographical Society Mr. J. P. Gilson read a paper on "The Library of Henry Savile." The next meeting will be held on December 16, when two papers will be given—"English Fifteenth-Century Single Sheets," by Mr. Gordon Duff; and "A Census of Caxtons," by Mr. Seymour de Ricci.

Many students of seventeenth-century history will be interested to hear that in the coming month (December) the authorities of the British Museum will publish Thomason's own catalogue of his great collection of Civil War Tracts, now in the Museum Library, with a preface by Mr. G. K. Fortescue. It may be noted, by the way, that Thomason dated every pamphlet and paper he received.

Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. are about to publish the *Index of Archæological Papers*, 1665-1890, the compilation of which has occupied the editor, Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., for some twenty-five years. Gathered into a single volume for the first time, this index is a guide to all that has been gleaned concerning our country's rich archæological and historical remains by some ninety learned societies. It finishes where the Annual Index, published by the Congress of Archæological Societies, begins, so that there will now exist a continuous index from the first publications in the philosophical transactions of the Royal Society down to the present time. The index is published under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries.

Among many other forthcoming publications of antiquarian interest I note a re-issue in three volumes of Miss Arnold-Forster's *Studies in Church Dedications* (Skeffington and Sons); and a new edition, enlarged, of Mrs. C. C. Stopes's *Shakespeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries*, to be issued, very appropriately, by Mr. A. H. Bullen at the Shakespeare Head Press, Stratford-on-Avon.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

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

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 4th and 5th inst. the following books from the library of the Earl of Sheffield: Angus's South Australian and The New Zealanders, illustrated, 2 vols., 1847, £25 10s.; Breydenbach, Sanctarum Peregrinationum in Montem Syon, etc., Opusculum, VOL. III.

first Latin edition, Mogunt, 1486, slightly defective, £61; D. Denton's A Brief Description of New York (13 ll.), 1670, £380; Eliot and Mayhew's Tears of Repentance on the Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians of New England, 1653, £17 17s.; Strength out of Weakness, or the Further Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians, 1652, £25; Goldsmith's Retaliation, first edition, 1774, £24; She Stoops to Conquer, first issue of first edition, 1773, £16; Ilak-luyt Society's Publications, 52 vols., 1847-54, £44; Hamors's Present State of Virginia, 1615, £10 10s.; Hasted's Kent, £20 5s.; Higginson's New England's Plantation, second edition (14 ll.), 1630, £100; Hubbard's Present State of New England (London map), 1677, £50; Lafontaine's Contes et Nouvelles en Vers, Eisen's plates, 2 vols., old French morocco, 1762, £25; Lechford's Plain Dealing, or News from New England, 1642, £17; Lucretius in Italian, by Marchetti, 2 vols., finely bound, 1754, £17 17s.; Meyer's British Birds, 316 plates, 1835-41, £18 10s.; Morton's New English Canaan, 1637, £60; A List of Queen Elizabeth's Ships, and other Navy Matters, MS., 1632-33, £30; A Farther, Briefer, and True Relation of the Late Wars in New England (6 ll.), 1676, £109; A True Relation of the Late Battle fought in New England between the English and the Pequet Salvages (14 ll.), 1637-38, £83; Mather's Brief History of the War with the Indians, 1675-76 (34 ll.), 1676, £19; First Principles of New England on Baptism and Communion (28 ll.), 1675, £17 10s.; News from New England: an Account of the Present Bloody Wars betwixt the Infidels, etc. (4 ll.), 1676, £118; The Planter's Plea, on the Plantation of New England (44 ll.), 1630, £24; Robarts's Haigh for Devonshire, 1600, £20 10s.; Sowerby's English Botany, 37 vols., £22; Stedman's American War, with numerous notes by General Sir H. Clinton, 1794, £26; Underhill's News from America (23 ll. and folding plate), 1638, £245; Strange News from Virginia of a Great Tempest (4 ll.), 1667, £21; Strange News from Virginia of the Life and Death of Nathaniel Bacon, Esq. (4 ll.), 1677, £99; Winslow's Good News from New England (39 ll.), 1624, £250.—*Athenæum*, November 9.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The new part of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Vol. XXXVII., Part 3, is noteworthy for a long and comprehensive survey, with many fine illustrations, of the "Ancient Buildings and Crosses at Clonmacnois," by Mr. T. J. Westropp. Clonmacnois was much more than a monastery; it was a monastic city long ago, with a cluster of churches, oratories, towers, and crosses standing very nearly in the centre of Ireland. Mr. Westropp has here accomplished a useful, if most laborious, piece of work. Mr. G. H. Orpen contributes an illustrated paper on "Athlone Castle: Its Early History, with Notes on Some Neighbouring Castles"; and the usual miscellaneous notes and accounts of excursions complete a good number.

Part XI. of the *Bradford Antiquary*, 1907—no part appeared last year—testifies to the continued activity

of the flourishing little Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. Mr. H. F. Killick writes at length on "The Duchy of Lancaster and the Manor of Bradford" (with plan); Mr. W. Scruton covers a good deal of ground in a short paper on "Baildon"; and in "The Bradford Newspaper Press" Mr. Butler Wood makes an interesting contribution to the history of provincial journalism; Mr. C. A. Federer discusses a theme of perennial interest in a readable contribution on "Robin Hood: Myth or History?" and also sends a brief memorial notice of the late Mr. William Cudworth. Continuations are given of the late Mr. T. T. Empsall's transcript of the "Burial Register of Bradford Parish Church" and of Mr. Federer's "West Riding Cartulary."

The *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, July to September, contains a chatty, anecdotal paper on "Innishannon and its Neighbourhood," by the Rev. J. H. Cole; a lightly touched discourse on "Antiquaries and Antiquaries," by Canon Courtenay Moore; a brief account, by Mr. James Buckley, of "An Ogham Stone recently discovered at Greenhill, Co. Cork"; a genealogical paper on "The Family of Limrick, of Schull, Co. Cork," by the Rev. H. L. L. Denny; and a continuation of Canon O'Mahony's "History of the O'Mahony Septs." Mr. Robert Day sends two notes of some importance—one on a primitive bog-oak spade (illustrated), made of one piece, which was found 12 feet below the surface in peat in Co. Cork; and the other on a recent discovery of two gold fibulae, two bronze socketed celts, and a number of beads, said at first to be gold, but probably of amber, all unearthed last June on land held by a widow in Co. Cork. Mr. Day says: "It is remarkable that when gold ornaments are found by the peasantry they are invariably supposed to be brass, while, on the contrary, those of bronze are mistaken for gold. In this case the fibula was described to me as either a brass hall-door knocker or the handle of a drawer."

In the new part of the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, vol. iv., No. 4, there is given, with comments, an unpublished letter of Hannah Penn, the second wife of William Penn, dated 1715, in which she remarks, among other details in wonderful spelling, that her husband was "much pleas'd wth the Orring[e] Wine and Greatly delighted with the Cittrun water, which of all Cordialls is his favourite one." The notes on "Quaker Allusions in 'Pepys's Diary'" are continued, as are the "Presentations of Quakers in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-79." The number also contains a variety of brief notes relating to the early history and persecutions of the Friends, besides bibliographical notes on "Friends in Current Literature."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—October 23.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The President read a monograph upon "The Berkeley Mint in Gloucestershire," in which he was able to adduce evidence from the charters of Henry II., Richard,

John, and Edward I., that the right of coining was granted and confirmed to the Fitzhardings of Berkeley from about the year 1154 to that of 1230; and to prove by inference that this was but the continuance of a privilege enjoyed by the town from at least the time of Edward the Confessor. When he commenced his researches, only three coins of this mint were believed to exist, but he had been able to compile the following list of early silver pennies: Edward the Confessor, Hawkins, No. 220, + EDGAR ON BEORC; another similar, but reading BERCLE; No. 221, + DRSHIE ON BEOR; No. 227, + EDGAR ON BEORC; William I., Hawkins, No. 242, + LIFFINE ON BARGI (for *Bark*). Henry III., Hawkins, No. 287, — AND ON BERI (probably for RAND=RANDVL on *Bark*). The last coin had previously been attributed to Berwick, but that town was not then an English possession.—Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman contributed a comprehensive treatise on the bronze coinage of Queen Victoria, 1860-1901. In this paper the writer disclosed the almost endless varieties of dies which have been used to produce the present result as represented on our pennies, halfpennies, and farthings of to-day. When the harder bronze metal superseded the copper in 1860, it necessitated a series of experimental dies before one was finally adopted; thus, during the first two years there were constant changes of detail. The design then selected remained in use until 1873, when during the following nine years there was again a period of continuous alteration until the present form emerged. In all, apart from the usual date progression, the writer was able to instance the use of nearly 150 varieties of dies, most of which he exhibited, and many were illustrated on lantern-slides.—Mr. Bernard Roth read a short account of a hoard of at least 100 English coins found at Brunnen, near Lucerne, Switzerland. Unfortunately nearly all had found their way to the crucible, but five were examined by him, and comprised: Edward III., two groats and a half-groat of the annulet coinage and London Mint; Richard II., penny of the York Mint, and another with lys on the King's breast.—Dr. G. A. Auden exhibited an interesting find of Northumbrian relics of the ninth century, from the Castle Gate, York, consisting of *styca*s of Eanred and Ethelred II., and a small leaden cross ornamented with the impressions of both the obverse and reverse of a *styca* of Osberht.—Other exhibitions were: Mr. Carlyon-Britton, silver pennies of William I. and Henry III. of the Berkeley Mint; Dr. Henry Laver, a forgery of a stater of Cunobeline, resembling the coin of Adde-domarus, Evans XIV., 5; Mr. Hamer, a specimen of the original Birmingham workhouse token for sixpence, with a modern imitation for comparison; Messrs. A. H. Baldwin, Stanley Bousfield, and W. Sharp Ogden, varieties of the bronze coinage of Britain and the Colonies.

A meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on November 6, when Mr. A. H. Smith, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Distribution and Variation of Anglo-Saxon Brooches."

The fifteenth annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Bridlington on

October 21 and 22. On the first day the members assembled in the afternoon at the Priory Church, where the diocesan surveyor, Mr. W. S. Walker, pointed out the more interesting features of the building, and described the Priory as it was before the Dissolution. Later many of the party went to Flamborough by train, returning by road and cliff, Mr. T. Sheppard describing the formation of the cliff between Sewerby and Bridlington. In the evening the annual dinner was followed by a conversazione, at which two papers were read: Mr. T. Sheppard gave an address on the recent finding of a buried chariot at Hunmanby (see the *Antiquary* for July last, pp. 244-246), and Dr. Prickett gave an interesting paper on "Bridlington and its Antiquities." On the second day an excursion was made in the interesting historical district south of Bridlington. The party started from Bridlington about ten o'clock and drove to Barmston. The Erl's Dyke was visited, and found in very good preservation. The party then went on to Ulrome, and Mr. Ingram Boynton pointed out the place where Mr. Thomas Boynton had discovered the famous lakewellings of Ulrome. Thence the antiquaries went on to Skipsea and Skipsea Brough, entering the church, which the Vicar, the Rev. C. T. Duffin, described. The church is a fourteenth-century building, and full of interest. At Skipsea Brough they saw the remains of the old castle where the famous Drago defied even William the Conqueror, and managed to escape from England. The castle itself was pulled down in the reign of Henry III., and only one portion of the wall remained. Thence the party proceeded to Barmston Rectory, where they were entertained at lunch by the Rev. Ingram Boynton, who afterwards showed them the old manor-house, the moats around it, and the evidences of the extensive fortifications, for it was fortified all the way round. From the manor-house the visitors went to Barmston Church and saw the beautiful hagioscope and also the fine figure in alabaster which was formerly in Bridlington Priory Church, from which it was probably removed to Barmston because of the dread of what Oliver Cromwell's depredators might do. The monument itself was made at Sudbury, Derbyshire. The church contains one of the most beautiful Norman fonts in the East Riding. In the church itself are many interesting inscriptions referring to the Boynton family. The party returned to Bridlington shortly after four o'clock.

At the annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on October 21 the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., gave a paper on "The Surnames of Cambridgeshire." The lecturer remarked that the surnames of a county formed an interesting study, and served to throw considerable light upon conditions that no longer prevailed. When the subject was followed in connexion with a particular locality, historical evidence of an important and far-reaching character was adduced. For the elucidation of parochial life in a far-off period, few sources of information could vie with their earliest Subsidy Rolls. They were to a greater or less extent directories of the inhabitants of the several towns and villages in the various "Hundreds" of the different counties. Such a storehouse of names discovered to them the

position, occupation, and characteristics of the people and their surroundings. The most important document of that class which they possessed for Cambridgeshire was undoubtedly the Lay Subsidy of Edward III. (A.D. 1327), which was delivered in by John de Chishull, June 26, 1327. Under the simple guise of names of persons, and the tax they were individually called upon to pay to the king, they had in the very names of the inhabitants a valuable view of the prevalent manners and customs and a variety of commonplace features which served to illustrate a remote ancestry. While very few of the names had survived, it was an undoubted advantage to be able to substantiate their claim to county relationship. When he said that in those thousands of names they possessed a more complete directory than any of modern times, it would be at once apparent that the value of the Subsidy Roll for purposes of investigation of personal names was very great. It would occasionally be found possible to trace back some of their names to their original forms, which was specially interesting and useful. It was therefore incumbent upon them at times to examine names somewhat closely, and not rest satisfied with a first inspection; in other words, in the case of all out-of-the-way names they must be examined in the light of their particular surroundings or local colouring. The ability to do that was the one special advantage arising from exact and methodical treatment of the subject, not as a whole, but in one of its natural divisions. He had also drawn largely upon the important Hundred rolls (A.D. 1273), and for this purpose had culled therefrom a complete list of the Cambridgeshire people therein mentioned. Mr. White then proceeded to deal with his subject in detail, and at considerable length.

On October 28 the Rev. Dr. J. B. Pearson lectured on (1) "A Slinger's Lead Bullet from Nauportus (Tacitus, Ann. 1. 20), now Oberlarbach, Carniole"; (2) "The Legend of the Argo as connected with the same Locality"; (3) "The Chair of St. Mark at Grado, near Trieste"; (4) "The Amphitheatre at Pola, Istria." Another meeting was held on November 4, when Mr. A. Gray read a paper on "The Dual Origin of the Town of Cambridge"; and on November 7 the members of the society visited Emmanuel College, where Mr. Peace gave a short address on the architectural features of the college buildings.

The annual meeting and dinner of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 18, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. A. Federer. In the course of the evening Mr. Federer spoke on the real aims and objects of the work of archaeologists.

The opening meeting for the season of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB was held on November 13, when a paper on "Archæology in Language" was read by Mr. E. A. Pankhurst.

A monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on October 30, the chair being occupied by the Rev. C. E. Adamson. Mr. James Caygill, a Cossett miner, presented to the society some mining tools, the collection including several picks, a hand-drill, a scraper, a picker, and a

beater, all of iron. Mr. Caygill, in a letter, pointed out that hand-drilling was not yet altogether done away with in the mines of the North Country, but the beaters used were of copper, in accordance with the regulations of the Coal Mines Act. The picks were stated to be 100 years old, and one of the first patent coal-picks, about thirty-five years old, was included in the collection. Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A., exhibited several interesting articles, with notes on them. The articles included a "powder-monkey"—a machine used for powdering the hair—lent to him by Mr. G. C. Nash, of High Wycombe; a small tin box containing one flint, carried by a soldier at the Battle of Waterloo; a pair of ember tongs, several candle-snuffers, and other articles.

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY was held on November 13, when a paper on "The Tomb of Thyi at Thebes," with lantern-slide illustrations, was read by Mr. E. R. Ayrton.

At the meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 8, Mr. C. W. Sutton presiding, Mr. Gates showed a coin of Claudius II.—Claudius Gothicus—found at Urmoston, and lent by Mr. Oliver Gaggis, which is the first Roman coin found in the district. Among other things were photographs shown by Mr. Phelps. One was a view of the old railway bridge in Water Street, which is interesting because it was part of the old Manchester and Liverpool railway. Another was one of the old railway station in Liverpool Road, which is the oldest railway station in the world. To-day it is treated with little reverence despite its uniqueness. Mr. Sutton spoke of an interesting find at Middleton Church. Built into the wall just under the roof was found a long sculptured stone. The Rector thought it had been part of a cross, but it was only sculptured on one side, and it was probably a coffin-lid. Mr. Phelps was of opinion it belonged to the early part of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Charles Roeder read a paper entitled the "Neolithic Settlement on Kersal Moor," but it was really a history of the moor and its associations. Among other things he mentioned was a horse-race in 1687, advertised in the *London Gazette*, and of which Mr. William Swarbrick, of the King's Arms, appeared to have been the secretary. Of early reviews on the moor was one in 1783 of the Royal Lancashire Regiment of Volunteers under the Colonel Commandant, Sir Thomas Egerton. Other papers read were by Dr. W. E. A. Axon on "The Legend of Mabs Cross," and by Mr. Samuel Andrew on "Recent Finds at Castleshaw."

The HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY met on October 30, when the president, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Communication with London and its Hindrances in the Eighteenth Century." The recent opening of the Tube railway in Hampstead and the stopping of the Hampstead buses, said Mr. Wheatley, seemed a fitting opportunity to review the difficulties which had existed in the past in the way of getting to and from London. He dealt not only with the eighteenth-century hindrances, but also with the earlier centuries,

and gave many interesting details concerning the state of the roads and the methods of conveyance in the olden days. A good portion of the paper dealt with the misdeeds of the highwaymen and footpads who infested the wretched public thoroughfares then in existence in this historic borough.

Other meetings have been the first meeting of the session of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on October 22; the monthly meeting of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 5; and the excursion to Ballaugh and Andreas, in miserable weather, of the ISLE OF MAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, under the conductorship of Mr. P. M. C. Kermode.



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.]

CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book II, circa A.D. 1375-1399. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London: 1907. 8vo., pp. lviii, 527.

Dr. Sharpe is now well within sight of the conclusion of his valuable labours on the Corporation's Letter-Books. This penultimate volume—considerably more bulky than its predecessors—covers a very interesting period of both civic and national history. Although containing less matter than some earlier volumes relating to foreign wars, it is more than usually full of illuminating detail relative to purely civic affairs. With the exception of the two last years of Edward III.'s reign, the period covered coincides with the reign of the weak and unfortunate Richard II. At his accession Richard was the "Londoners' King," but, as Dr. Sharpe shows in his most valuable Introduction, which extends to nearly sixty pages, his popularity soon declined. The power of John of Gaunt had been steadily growing during the last days of Edward III., and from very shortly after the accession of Richard, Londoners were split into two parties. One, consisting chiefly of the members of the victualling trades, headed by Brembre a grocer, supported the King; the other, made up mainly of citizens connected with the clothing trade, and headed by Northampton, a draper, supported the Duke of Lancaster. Hence came all manner of trouble and dissension. The feeling of faction was not confined to political affairs, but entered continually into the discussion of purely municipal matters. Dr. Sharpe sums this all up very clearly, and the contents of the Letter-Book provide ample confirmatory material.

Changes in the methods of civic elections; struggles with some of the great lords; troubles about the poll-

tax, which was first introduced in 1377; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, his march to London and death in Smithfield—a contemporary account is summarized by Dr. Sharpe; the revival of Lollardy in 1395-96, and many other matters, all find incidental illustration in the pages of Letter-Book H. But the main theme is that indicated above—the constant struggle between the two great civic factions, supplemented by frequent quarrels of the guilds among themselves. Turbulence and unrest were the leading characteristics of city life during the reign of Richard II. The volume is edited by Dr. Sharpe with his usual care, and the index is everything that an index to such a book should be.

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RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF HAMPSTEAD. By G. W. Potter. With 13 illustrations. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1907. 8vo., pp. 112. Price 2s. 6d.

Mr. Potter here collects and adds to material which he has at various times communicated to the Hampstead Antiquarian Society. His "Recollections" go back to the forties of the last century, and form both entertaining and instructive reading. In his preface Mr. Potter modestly hints a doubt as to whether he has not included incidents of too trivial a nature, but he may feel reassured on that point. It is just these seemingly unimportant and trifling details that do so much to give life and truthfulness to a picture of the past. This little book will appeal, in the first place, to residents in and lovers of the beautiful northern suburb, for as a contribution to Hampstead history and topography it has the lasting value of first-hand evidence; but many of Mr. Potter's reminiscences of the characteristics and conditions of social life fifty or sixty years ago in Hampstead are equally applicable to many another suburb. The present reviewer's remembrances of life in a south-western suburb of London, not unlike Hampstead in some respects, although they go back but forty years, yet respond in many points to the suggestions of Mr. Potter's reminiscent chat. We opened this slim, nicely printed volume with a little feeling of prejudice against yet another volume on Hampstead; but Mr. Potter's lively pictures of bygone life, and his valuable contributions to topographical detail, amply justify their publication. Some of the illustrations are from photographs; others are sketches by the author from memory. That the latter are fairly accurate may be inferred from Mr. Potter's statement that he showed six of them to an old inhabitant, and "to my great delight," he says, "he correctly named four of them." We are glad to add that there is a good index.

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PONTIFICAL SERVICES: ILLUSTRATED FROM WOODCUTS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. With descriptive notes by F. C. Eeles, F.R.Hist.Soc., F.S.A. Scot. Alcuin Club Collections. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1907. 8vo.

This is the long-delayed vol. iii., dealing with Pontifical Ceremonial, issued for 1902 by the Alcuin Club, a society which devotes itself to the study of ritual as it existed in England previous to the Reforma-

tion period. Vols. i. and ii., issued to members in the year 1899-1900, are two large folios, and contain Descriptive Notes, a Liturgical Introduction by the Rev. Walter H. Frere, and twenty plates of sixty-two illustrations from miniatures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The present volume is a further contribution to the study of the very wide subject of such ceremonial as appertains to the episcopate, namely, that employed in the administration of Confirmation, Orders, coronation of the Pope, consecration of Abbots, blessing of Abbesses, profession of nuns, coronation of a King and Queen, and the blessing of a new knight. All these ceremonies are aptly illustrated by woodcuts in the Roman pontificals, printed by the Giunta Press at Venice in 1520 and 1572 (preserved in the British Museum, 471 f. 2 and 3, 355 d. 12). These pontificals are divided into three parts, the woodcuts from the first part being given in the present volume, the second and third parts being reserved for a future volume.

The Alcuin Club in publishing these volumes is doing an excellent work in ecclesiastical, or rather liturgical, research. The volume before us clearly shows, by its comparison of pre- and post-Reformation use, that, whatever may have been the case in England, the usage abroad was simply a continuation of what had been the old custom in England. The writer of the preface declares it to be "impossible to study the English use to proper advantage historically without an examination of foreign uses, even of the types less nearly connected." This is true, but we may remind him that the "English use" (by which we presume the "Sarum use" is intended) was nothing more than the old simple use of Rome.

H. P. F.

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SIR GAWAIN AND THE LADY OF LYS. Translated by Jessie L. Weston. Illustrated by Morris M. Williams. London: D. Nutt, 1907. Minuscule 4to., pp. xvi, 103. Price 2s. net.

This is the seventh volume of Miss Weston's collection of the Arthurian romances unrepresented in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*. Its dainty format is charming, while print and illustrations are worthy thereof. The stories make capital reading, for Miss Weston is a masterly translator. The scene is King Arthur's halls at Carnarvon; the fight between Sir Gawain and Sir Bran de Lis, the brother of the Lady of Lys—the little child laughing at the glancing swords—and the jousts before, and the taking of Castle Orguellons, are all described in spirited narrative, full justice being done to the picturesque incidents. In a brief introduction Miss Weston discusses the texts of the stories and their relations with other tales of Sir Gawain, and points out what we realize as we read the vividly told stories—that "it is in truth Gawain, and not Arthur, who was the typical English hero." The true Gawain, libelled in Malory, is shown in the stories in this little volume, and in others of the same collection, to be "one of the most gracious and picturesque figures in literature." Miss Weston is doing valuable work, which is appreciated by all students of the Arthurian romances; but apart from its value in this connexion, the little volume of stories may be read from the sheer interest and attraction of its romantic narratives.

THE SPIRIT OF JACOBITE LOYALTY. By W. G. Blaikie Murdoch. Edinburgh: *William Brown*, 1907. Small 8vo., pp. 166. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Blaikie Murdoch is clearly an enthusiastic sympathizer with the Jacobite tradition, and, indeed, with the Celtic temperament and its products generally. The sub-title of this nicely produced little book describes it as "An Essay towards a Better Understanding of 'The Forty-Five'"—a very accurate description. In a series of sympathetically written chapters on Lochiel, Lord George Murray and Lord Pitligo, Jacobite Men of Letters, Jacobite Diaries and Memoirs, Culture and Æstheticism, "The Forty-Five" as Representative of the Highlands, Discipline, On the Scaffold, and so on, the author brings out the true spirit which animated the Scottish loyalists of 160 years ago, does justice to their personalities and motives, clears away sundry misconceptions regarding both, and refutes certain charges which have been brought against the men of "The Forty-Five." In some minor points Mr. Murdoch's enthusiasm seems to us too indiscriminating. To refer to George Moore's novel of *Evelyn Innes*, for instance, as "that masterpiece of masterpieces," is, to our mind, more than a trifle absurd. But in the main Mr. Murdoch's essay is pleasantly written, informing, and well worth reading—not least so by those who have little sympathy with the author's heroes. "Belief in the divine right of kings," says Mr. Murdoch, "is now a thing of the past; yet Scotland may well look back with pride on those who held the belief, and who gave so much for its sake"; and all of us can admire and glory in the staunch heroism, the true "spirit of Jacobite loyalty," which safeguarded the person of Charles Edward, for whose capture the Government offered a reward of £30,000, after the horrors of Culloden.

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HISTORY AND ETHNOGRAPHY OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE ZAMBESI. By G. M. Theal, Litt.D. In 3 vols., with maps and plates. Vol. I. London: *Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd.*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 501. Price 7s. 6d.

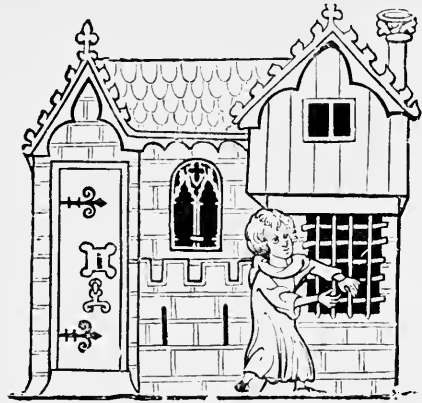
This is the first volume of a new edition, the third, of Dr. Theal's already well-known and valued history of South Africa before the conquest of Cape Colony by Great Britain in 1795; but so much fresh matter has been added to the earlier chapters concerning the aborigines (the Bushmen), the Hottentots, and the Bantu immigrants, that to a large extent the book is a new work. The words "and Ethnography" have been inserted in the title in consequence of these special additions. The present volume covers the period 1505 to 1700—that is, the time of the Portuguese in South Africa; the second will contain an account of the early days of the Dutch colony; while the third and last will bring the history down to the British conquest in 1795. It is impossible in a brief notice to give but a faint idea of the wealth of matter in this book. Dr. Theal has devoted his life to the collection of material for his various South African histories, and presents the results of years of research work in a well-ordered narrative. To the antiquary, the anthropologist, and the folk-lorist, the earlier chapters of the volume before us offer a wealth of material. The later chapters, being more purely

historical, have a more limited interest; but those which deal with the life, the customs, games, weapons, implements, and lore and practice of every kind, of the aboriginal Bushmen, of the Hottentots, and of the various tribes of the Bantu, who are supposed to have migrated from the north, are of great and lasting scientific importance. The five chapters, especially, which treat of the Bantu race, of the movements of their tribes, of their religious ideas, traditional law, witchcraft, chants and musical instruments, marriage and other customs—some very horrible—folk-lore, industries, manufactures—they were workers in various metals—games, manners, and so forth, are all of extraordinary interest. Such work as Dr. Theal's must be for the most part its own reward, but it earns the grateful thanks of scholars and students, and of all who can appreciate the value of such unselfish and unremitting labour and research as must have gone to the making of the volume before us.

* * *

GLEANINGS AFTER TIME. Edited by G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. With 29 illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 230. Price 6s. net.

In this handsomely produced book are collected, chiefly from the earlier volumes of the *Antiquary*, a number of papers by well-known writers on various aspects of social and domestic history. The selection must have been difficult, for the human and domestic side of old English social life has always been a prominent feature of the magazine's contents; but here, in



FOURTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE.

a score of capital articles, we have a series of vivid sketches and pictures. Only a few of the subjects can be named. The longest article deals in a most interesting way with the "History and Development of the House." One of the illustrations to this study is here reproduced. It shows a fourteenth-century house, and is copied from a manuscript of that date of an Anglo-Norman romance written in the latter half of the twelfth century, and is intended to represent King Arthur's palace. Other papers deal with "A Thirteenth-Century Book of Etiquette," "The Old Tabard Inn," "Some Early Breach of Promise Cases"—taken from Chancery proceedings of the

fifteenth century—"A Family Story of the Sixteenth Century," "Funeral Baked Meats," "A Devonshire Yeoman's Diary," and "Notes and Extracts from the Account Book of a Surrey Yeoman." There is a good article by the late Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., on "The Mace," with sundry illustrations, one of which is reproduced on this page. It is copied from one of Hans Burgman's curious plates in the volume of the doings of the Emperor Maximilian, and shows maces of a general form borne by masquers at a grand state

T' HEFT AN' BLADES O' SHEVFIELD: Dialect Stories and Antiquarian Papers. By Thomas Winder. With illustrations. Sheffield: *Independent Press, Ltd.*, 1907. Svo., pp. 127. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Dialect stories are not appreciated by every reader; but the first section of those in this neat little volume are not so much stories in the ordinary sense of the word as graphic sketches and reminiscences in the racy Hallamshire vernacular of bygone life and



MACES BORNE BY MASQUERS: SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

banquet of the sixteenth century. A particularly pleasant paper is "An Elizabethan Schoolboy and his Book," which describes a copy of the edition of Cæsar which issued from the press of Robertus Stephanus at Paris in 1543, with illustrations, and gives delightful glimpses of its Elizabethan schoolboy owner, his loyalty, his boyish friendship, and his love of music. The volume contains several papers of special interest for American readers. Among these are "The First Parliament in America, 1619," "The Cromwells of America," and "A Visit to America in 1774."

manners in Sheffield. They show vividly the life of fifty or sixty years ago, and will have a considerable value for the local antiquary as well as interest for the student of dialect. Besides these, there are other stories and sketches—animal yarns, tales of humour and pathos—with a brief chapter of folk-lore and children's songs which adds nothing to our knowledge. The latter part of the book, labelled "Antiquarian Papers," consists chiefly of extracts from Harrison's *Survey of the Manor of Sheffield*, 1637. The illustrations are mostly reproductions of old plans

and views of Sheffield, and of its older houses and public buildings, many of which have long since disappeared. Altogether, this is a commendable addition to the library of Yorkshire topography and local literature.

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HISTORY OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION. By Charles Seignobos. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8vo., pp. xvi, 371. Price 5s. net.

Although no translator's name appears, it is clear from internal evidence that this "boiling down" of the *Histoire de la Civilisation* by M. Seignobos is of American origin. In less than 400 pages of large type the four ages of Prehistoric times, the ancient histories and civilizations of Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, India, Persia, Phœnicia, Palestine, Greece, Etruria, and Rome to the rise and triumph of Christianity, and to the régime of the later empire, are here described and summarized. It is a breathless business! If there is any need for the production of such historical pemnican, which we doubt, it may be admitted that on the whole the packer has done his work as well, perhaps, as such work can be done, although, so far as we can see, no account has been taken of the most recent discoveries in Crete and the East. The revelations at Knossos and elsewhere of Mycænean or Minoan civilization are here ignored. There is a useful appendix of "References for Supplementary Reading," but the list of contents gives no page references, and there is no index.

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From Ottawa comes a thick volume of the *Canadian Archives* publications. This contains a very large number of documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada during the years 1759 to 1791, selected and edited with notes by Professor Adam Shortt and Mr. A. G. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist. It is pleasant to note both the care which the Dominion bestows upon the housing and preservation of its Archives, and the excellent work which is being done in making them accessible and their contents known. No student of Canadian history will in future be able to afford to neglect these publications.

* * *

We have received a copy of the *First Report of the Pevensey Excavation Committee* for the season 1906-7 (price 2s. 6d.), which, with the aid of a number of excellent photographic illustrations, and several plans and trench sections, gives a detailed account of the work successfully accomplished last season. The systematic trenching led to various interesting discoveries, but much more remains to be done. The Committee consider "that, while disappointing in the absence of any indication of permanent buildings, the results obtained have been of considerable value. Some little light has been thrown upon the internal condition of the site in Romano-British times, and much more upon the construction of the walls and gateways; incidentally a large number of interesting 'museum objects' have been obtained, and last, but not least, valuable experience has been gained, which should prove of much value for the continuation of the work." The work deserves liberal support. We have also received a copy of Mr. Houghton's very admirable study of "The Low-Side Windows of Warwickshire Churches"—an off-print from the

Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society—to which we referred at pp. 433-4 of last month's *Antiquary*. Both text and plates are excellent.

* * *

The contents of the November number of the *Architectural Review* are unusually varied. Besides much of more purely professional interest, there are the first part of a study of "Modern Leadwork," by Mr. L. Weaver, with many illustrations of its larger uses in architecture; a further chapter of Mr. A. C. Champneys' "Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture"; and a page of pleasant photographic notes of Penshurst, Kent, by Mr. W. J. Jones. The whole number is lavishly illustrated.

* * *

The *Reliquary*, October, is the first number issued under the care of the new editor, the Rev. Dr. Cox, whose kindly reference to ourselves is heartily reciprocated. The chief contents are illustrated papers on "Some Dragoneseque Forms on, and beneath, Fonts," by Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith; "The Trinity in Mediæval Art," by Mr. W. H. Legge; "Detached Wooden Belfries," with curious Swedish and Silesian examples, by Mr. Taveron Perry; "Romsey Abbey," by Miss C. Mason; and a notice of Mr. Kermodé's *Manx Crosses*, by the editor. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, has a finely illustrated account, by Mr. C. E. Keyser, of the churches at Hinton Waldrist and Longworth, Berkshire. We have also before us *Rivista d'Italia*, October; *East Anglian*, September; *American Antiquarian*, September and October; and a book catalogue from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester.



Correspondence.

SHEARS ON TOMBSTONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

A year ago I revised my decision on this question, and am now constrained, in the interests of impartial investigation, to re-open the question, for I have since learned, through an antiquarian friend, that in all probability the presence on tombstones of shears or scissors indicates simply a representation of *pincers*—i.e. an implement of the Saviour's Passion, like the spear, nails, crown of thorns, and sponge-tipped rod—and is in no wise indicative of the interment either of an Archdeacon, tailor, or lady. What do the readers of, and contributors to, the *Antiquary* think of this suggestion? It bears the hall-mark of accuracy and yet wears the garment of suggestion only. I should be glad to have further enlightenment on the subject.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
Chorlton-on-Medlock,
Manchester.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

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