THE

ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF THE PAST.

EDITED BY

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

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PREFACE.

"Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private recordes, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."—*Lord Bacon.*

"Time doth consecrate;
And what is grey with age becomes religion."—*Schiller.*

AS a Preface to the First Volume of *The Antiquary*, I think that I cannot do better than reprint my original Prospectus.

"It is with a firm belief in the above sentiments that *The Antiquary* has been projected. In spite of the fact that this age lives so much in the present, worships progress so keenly, and looks forward to further progress so hopefully, there is in the breast of our 'nation of shopkeepers' a deep-seated reverence for antiquity, a *religio loci*, which shows itself in the popular devotion to ancient art, whether in architecture, in painting, in design, or in furniture, and in the eager reception accorded to fresh discoveries of relics or works of antiquarian interest, and which finds its expression in the hearty and general welcome accorded year after year to our leading Archæological Societies when they make their annual excursions and hold their 'Congresses' in pleasant places.

"It is hoped that a Magazine devoted to the work of cherishing and fostering the antiquarian spirit in the various paths of inquiry and research, will meet with the support which it aspires to merit. *The Gentleman's Magazine* has for some time ceased to fill the position which *Sylvanus Urban* once held as the organ of all students of antiquity; and we desire reverently but hopefully to take up the work which he too hastily abandoned.

"We shall not, however, allow ourselves to be so restricted in our choice of subjects as was our predecessor half a century ago. We have many other questions to discuss which were unknown to our grandfathers, or at all events unappreciated by them. The more intelligent study of History, the wide spread of Art education, the increased interest felt in the study of local traditions and dialects, as shown in the establishment of societies for promoting it; these and other causes have enlarged not only our sphere of knowledge but also our sympathies.

"Our pages will furnish original papers on such subjects as fall within the scope of our Magazine, as indicated generally in the following list; and our columns will also be freely open to correspondence on Old Abbeys, Alchemy and Witchcraft, Ancient Ballads and Dramas, Ancient Castles and Seats, Local Antiquities, Archæology, Architecture, Arms and Armour, Ancient and Modern Art, Articles of Vertu, Autographs, Bells, Books and Bookbinding, Bibliography, Eccentric and Forgotten Biography, British and Anglo-Saxon Literature, The Calendar, Cathedrals, Ceramic Art, Church Furniture, Church Restoration, Curiosa, Dress and Vestments, Early Voyages and Discoveries, Early Printing and Block Books, Epitaphs and Inscriptions, Engravings, Excavations and Explorations at Home and Abroad; Exhibitions of Paintings, Sculptures, &c.; Family Pedigrees, Genealogy, Heraldry, Illuminated MSS., Inns and Hostelries, Letters and Extracts from Family Archives, Local Traditions and Folk Lore, Manorial Customs and Tenures, Meetings of Learned Societies, Monumental Brasses, Numismatics, Obituary Notices of Antiquaries, Old English Poets, Travellers, &c., Parish Registers, Picture and Art Sales, Provincial Dialects, Archæological and Historical Books, Seals, and English and Foreign Topography.

"On all these subjects we shall endeavour as well to elicit the opinions of others as to teach and supply information ourselves; and we trust that our pages will form a medium of intercommunion between persons of common tastes and pursuits wherever the English language is spoken.

"With this object in view we invite correspondence from those who have a right to speak on their special subjects because they have studied them deeply and lovingly; and we do not doubt that the result will be acceptable to a large and increasing number of readers. It is hoped that in this respect our efforts will be largely seconded by the secretaries and correspondents of local societies.

"We shall provide a column for inquiries on all subjects of antiquarian interest, without in any way trenching on the domain of our pleasant and instructive contemporary, *Notes and Queries*, for whom we feel a love and veneration second only to that which we reserve for the laced coat and ruffles of *Sylvanus Urban*. In another column our Subscribers can make known their wants of scarce volumes, engravings, prints, &c. We shall also give prominence to all information relating to art sales, whether past or approaching, while books of an antiquarian and retrospective character will be duly noticed, or reviewed at length."

It is for my readers to decide how far the above professions and promises have been realized: my duty is to thank most sincerely those writers whose pens have enabled me in some measure, I hope, to keep faith with the public.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W., *June*, 1880.

PROLOGUE.

THE days decay as flower of grass,
The years as silent waters flow;
All things that are depart, alas!
As leaves the winnowing breezes strow;
And still while yet, full-orbed and slow,
New suns the old horizon climb,
Old Time must reap, as others sow:—
We are the gleaners after Time!

We garner all the things that pass,
We harbour all the winds may blow;
As misers we up-store, amass
All gifts the hurrying Fates bestow;
Old chronicles of feast and show,
Old waifs of by-gone rune and rhyme,
Old jests that made old banquets glow:—
We are the gleaners after Time!

We hoard old lore of lad and lass,
Old flowers that in old gardens grow,
Old records writ on tomb and brass,
Old spoils of arrow-head and bow,
Old wrecks of old worlds' overthrow,
Old relics of Earth's primal slime,
All drift that wanders to and fro:—
We are the gleaners after Time!

Envoy.

Friends, that we know not and we know!
We pray you by this Christmas chime
Help us to save the things that go:
We are the gleaners after Time.

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

SHAKESPEARE.

The Antiquary.

JANUARY, 1880.

The Value and Charm of Antiquarian Study.

THE stern laws of supply and demand enforced by the rewards of success, and the penalties of failure, seem to require that a new Magazine should justify its appearance on the ground that a place is waiting for it, in the shape of a want which it hopes to satisfy.

It can scarcely be controverted that the study of antiquity has of late years acquired a new popularity, not only with the class whom it formerly delighted—a class of persons loving the past, because it affected to hate the present and despair of the future—but also with those who have a real belief in progress, but who know by bitter experience that all progress which is sound, healthy, and enduring, must be built upon the solid foundation of pre-existing fact or idea, and, if reaction would be avoided, must depend on the principle of evolution, rather than that of revolution. And if this study is thus able to commend itself to an entirely different class from the genial but purposeless *dilettanti* of whom Mr. Oldbuck, of Monkbarns, is the immortal representative, it is principally because it is now able, like its sister study, philology, to claim an honourable position among the exact inductive sciences, furnishing data subsidiary to the still grander task of the historian, who, with a new audacity, seeks to extend his province by dropping a sounding-line into the oceanic depths of the remote past, and dredging up the most rudimentary evidences of the life and labour of prehistoric man. Thus related to History as Palæontology, or the History of Fossils, is to Geology, Antiquarianism acquires a new and ever-increasing dignity and value, and becomes invested with a charm which was never consciously felt before, certainly never in the same degree. The more we apply our diligence to keeping clean the lenses of the mental telescope which we apply to the past, by removing all prepossession and prejudices with which they are liable to be clouded through the associations of the present, the more clearly we come to see that the incidents of the history of man correspond to those of the material substance of the globe on which he walks, that the same chain of being extends from the beginning of things until now, without violent break or interruption, the rule appearing to be not destruction and reconstruction, but perpetual modification. We see that all that was resembles all that is, and can be referred to the same kind without being exactly the same, but that as time goes on many forms are born and perish; born as it were experimentally, as if to try the "'prentice hand" of Nature, and done to death by the implacable law of Natural Selection and the survival of not necessarily the best, but the fittest to live. It is the delightful task of the antiquary not only to trace the chain of gradual modification by which things, institutions, and ideas with which we are familiar, have come down to us from pre-historic and historic times, but to rescue from oblivion records of that which has perished, not because it was not good or beautiful, but because its lot fell among thorns, and from unfavourable conditions it lacked the strength to survive. And this THE ANTIQUARY will do with the same reverent affection with which we store every record of the good, the talented, the brave and beautiful, among our human sisters and brothers, often, in many respects, the very *élite* of mankind, who have prematurely perished by accident or disease.

We may take a homely illustration from the industries that minister to our most urgent necessities. The whole of ancient literature is replete with allusions to the arts of spinning and weaving, which once were as exclusively characteristic of our mothers as the art of fighting was of our fathers; so that a person was said to have descended from a family by the "sword" or the "spindle" side, and all unmarried women especially were "spinsters," a name which seems odd as applied to them now. When Achilles in his wrath declines to be pacified by the offer of a daughter of Agamemnon, even though she might vie with golden Aphrodité in beauty, and bright-eyed Athené in "works," the "works" that he alludes to are these: for the Greek Athené, as the Egyptian "Neith," meant no more than the Virgin Spinster, the goddess of dawn, spinning the fleecy clouds. In classical Mythology the three Fates are spinsters. So is Bertha in the Northern Edda. Our Bible too, and in fact all bibles, or ancient sacred books, teem with allusions to these picturesque industries, which furnish a great part of the imagery of all ancient poetry. But we might live all our lives in the populous districts of England, and other European countries, without seeing any visible record of them. They have been absorbed in the complicated machinery of industrial centralisation. To get a notion of a spinning-wheel or an ancient loom, we must go into regions beyond railroads, still shrinking from the rude contact of steam and iron; to remote villages in the Black Forest, or Wales, or Scotland, where spindles may still be kept as heirlooms; or, if we would see them still at work, we must go far Eastward, into lands where ancient civilisation still survives. And if it is true that some of the most beautiful products of industry are threatened with degradation and loss of individuality of character, originality of design, and earnestness of purpose, by the substitution of machinery for human hands; if, for instance, genuine Turkey and Persian carpets are to become as rare as the treasured wines of Madeira, it may be the business of THE ANTIQUARY, even from motives of utility and looking to future gain, not only to observe these instruments and processes as a key to many of the difficulties of a splendid literature, but to advocate their perpetuation and discreet revival.

Nor is this all. We happen to live at a time when the watchfulness of the sensitive antiquary is particularly needed. Of half-informed and "slap-dash" antiquarianism there is enough and to spare, and before England sends indignant remonstrances to Venice about the threatened restoration of the façade of St. Mark's, she may well begin by taking the beam out of her own eye, as a preparation for reading the Italians a lecture on "sweetness and light."

Again, it should be remembered to the credit of the antiquary, that those engaged in unremunerative pursuits, such as archæology, must be and often are the very salt of the age, and if they are to be exterminated, our mechanical civilisation will only become a highly-organised barbarism.

Nor must it be supposed that Antiquarian study is the especial province of old men, who have lost their interest in active life, and whom our "gilded youth" appear only too anxious (in railway slang) to shunt aside on every occasion. The Ancients were not old people. What charms us in them is what charms us in children, those flowers of the human world, as Richter calls them. The youngest of our boys about town is older in the dreary vapidity of his ideas than the oldest and wisest of the Ancients. They were all zest and life and activity and energy. Even their instruments of torture, their monstrous cruelties, their utterly unreasonable prejudices and bigotries, remind us of the exaggerated naughtiness of children. There is a *naïveté* and an honesty ever in their worst wickedness which we may look for in vain now, in

this age of decent hypocrisies. When Homer's divine hero Achilles is deprived of his beautiful concubine, he acts like a spoiled child who has had a new toy snatched from him; he sheds floods of tears and tells his mother. When the Athenians argued with the Melians, they did not talk of "scientific frontiers," but told them plainly that their right consisted in their might. When Nero made a bonfire of Rome, if he did, he did it avowedly for the pleasure it gave him, and not for the sake of finding employment for the imperial masons in reconstructing it. If the Spanish inquisitors condescended to burn heretics for the good of their souls, they did it as much for the pleasure of the spectators; and the Court of Spain thought an *auto-dà-fé* as good as a bull-fight. All this is refreshingly childlike. Happily for the students of ancient lore, the good as well as the evil is alike disinterested and spontaneous. When it did not pay as it does now to seem good, virtue was more irresistibly attractive, as under the Roman empire. We find in ancient literature the germs of all our modern graces and moralities embodied in gem-like sentences, such as stand out in divinest beauty from the Biblical pages.

One word in conclusion. The study of Antiquity is especially valuable to the Artist, because "Time, the beautifier of the Dead," has the same effect as distance in refining and hallowing with a lovely haze all that is far removed from us. It does so in its operation on external nature. Nothing is more frightfully ugly when it occurs than a huge landslip, such as that of the Rossberg, near Lucerne, must have been when it buried the villages under it; and nothing becomes more lovely than the site of the same accident when the seasons have manipulated it and covered it with verdure. Old buildings like "the Schools" at Oxford, built in false taste at first, become venerable and beautiful from the action of the suns and rains of centuries. Even Temple Bar had ceased to be ugly before it was removed. It seems almost as if surprise was antagonistic to the power of beauty, and that which is old will always exert apart from its merits a power of fascination over refined minds. With the Romans "antiquus" was sometimes used as a synonym for "dear;" and the pregnant expression to "antiquate a law," was used when they wished to say that they rejected the new and preferred the old. If we prefer the old to the end, it is not from any wish to depreciate the new, but because, as it is consistent with highest wisdom to "bring forth from our treasures things new and old," the task is sufficient to us of bringing forth the old, while the new is very well able to take care of itself in the hands of the many illustrious pioneers of science, whose triumphs are written in the history of the busy time in which we live.

G. C. SWAYNE.

Instructions from James II. to the Earl of Tyrconnell.

Communicated by LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

WHEN James II. succeeded his brother, in February, 1685, one of his first acts was to dismiss the Duke of Ormonde from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and to appoint as his successor his own brother-in-law, Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, with Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, as Commander of his forces. However, his measures not being acceptable to the King, Lord Clarendon resigned on the 8th January, 1686, and Tyrconnell was appointed Lord Deputy on the 11th February ensuing. At the same time the principal offices in Ireland were filled up in this wise—

Lord Chancellor—Sir Alexander Fitton, Kt.
Chief Justice, K.B.—Sir William Davys, Kt.
Chief Justice, C.P.—John Keating, Esq.
Chief Baron—Sir Stephen Rice, Kt.
Attorney-General—Sir Richard Nagle, Kt.
Lord High Treasurer—by patent for life, Richard, Earl of Cork.

Instructions for our Right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell, appointed by us to be our Deputy of our Kingdom of Ireland. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 10th day of January, 168$\frac{6}{7}$ in the second yeare of our Reigne.

Having upon serious consultations for the Peace, prosperity, and good Government of Our Kingdom of Ireland, made choice of you for the effecting those ends, as a person of approved loyalty, wisdom, courage, modera tion and integrity, to be our Deputy to represent our Royal Person there, and having for the authorizing you therein, already caused Letters Patent to be passed unto you under Our Great Seale of England, we doubt not but you will pursue all prudent courses for the good Government and increase of the profits of the same, and for the better enabling you thereunto, we do hereby give full power and authority unto you, to keep the Peace, the Laws, and commendable Customs of our said Kingdom, to governe all our People there, to chastise and correct offenders, and to countenance and encourage such as do well. And we do also think fit to prescribe unto you some things which will be necessary for you to observe in your Government, and therefore we do hereby direct and enjoyne you.

1. That you forthwith, with what convenient speed may be, inform yourself particularly of the present state of that our Kingdom in all the parts thereof, and what is therein amisse, and by what meanes the same may be best provided for, and thereof transmit unto us an account in writing, to the end we may receive a perfect knowledge of the same.

2. And forasmuch as the first and principall fundation of good successe on all Our Actions doth rest upon the true service of God, we do especially require it of you, that above all things you endeavour to settle matters in the Church, that Almighty God may be well served; in order whereunto you are to take care, that the spiritual livings in our gift, as they shall become voyd, be supplyed with pious and orthodox persons, and who being of good repute, may reside upon their benefices: and you are also to persuade other patrons of livings to do the like, and to avoyde all manner of corruption in bestowing the same.

3. Whereas we have formerly sent our Directions to some of your Predecessors in that Government, for the new valuing of Ecclesiastical Livings, &c.; in pursuance thereof you are to informe yourself what progresse hath been made therein, and if anything remaines still to be done, you shall with all convenient speed observe and execute these our directions, as to such Ecclesiastical Livings and augmentations to Ecclesiastical Dignitys, whereof no value hath been duly taken.

4. We do well know how much it concernes the happinesse of our subjects as well as the reputation of our Government, that there be an equall and impartiall administration of justice in our ordinary Courts of Judicature of that our Kingdom, and therefore it must be your particular care, whom we have placed in Supreme Authority under us in that kingdom, to enquire diligently into the same, how the Judges and Ministers in their severall Courts of Judicature do behave themselves in the discharge of their respective trusts, to the end that such as are found to deserve ill, may be removed, and their places filled with persons of better merit.

5. Whereas of late there hath been a discontinuance of the Court of Castle Chamber* you shall take the matter into your serious consideration, and see that the said Court be againe restored and made use of, according to law.

6. You are from time to time to assist, countenance, and support the Commissioners who manage Our Revenue in that Our Kingdom, and the officers employed by them, upon all occasions, as justice and our Service shall require; and you shall also take care, that all our Judges, Officers, and Ministers, more especially the Barons of our Court of Exchequer, do give them all fitting despatch and countenance: you shall likewise fre-

* This Court was established by Queen Elizabeth and continued by James I. The Viceroy, with some of the chief judges and officers of state were constituted commissioners and justices for hearing and determining causes, as in the Star Chamber in England. The latter was abolished in 1641. But all matters relating to the Court of Castle Chamber in Ireland are very obscure.

quently call upon them to give an account of proceedings in the management of the commission and execution of the Trust we have committed to them, of which you are from time to time to transmit an account to us.

7. In the survey of escheated or conceded Lands you shall take care that a better valuation be made for us than heretofore has been accustomed, and that Our Surveyor certify no value or any particular before a view and inquisition first made and taken of the Land either by himselfe or his sufficient deputy authorized.

8. Our Pleasure is that no Fee farme or Lease of any of our Lands not in charge be granted under our Great Seale, nor any Custodium under the Seale of our Exchequer, before an office be found, or Recognizance entred, and indifferent Valuation be made of the Lands, and the same put in charge with the Auditor, and that every man to whom such grant is to be made, shall before his Patent passe any of our Seales put in good security before the Barons of the Exchequer, to answer the Rents and performe such conditions and covenants as shall be reserved in Our said Grant.

9. Our intention and pleasure being that no additional charge be made to the Establishment for that Our Kingdom, but that the surplusage of Our Revenue be laid upon Our Exchequer there to be disposed of as we shall from time to time direct. You are to take care thereof accordingly, and also that out of the surplusage, as much be in the first place laid by as shall suffice for three months' pay of Our Army, to be made use of upon any emergency or extraordinary occasion.

10. Whensoever there shall be any letter from us for disposing of any money to publick uses, and there shall be other Letters at the same time for the payment of any money to any particular persons, in all such cases you shall preferre the publick Letters before the private.

11. In case it should happen at any time that Our Revenue should not hold out to pay the whole Establishment, you should take care that the same be not applyed to the payment of any Pensions untill the rest of the Civill and Military Lists be first paid, and if afterwards the same will not hold out to the payment of all the Pensions, you shall cause a proportional abatement to be made out of each of them.

12. You shall give no orders upon any letters, which shall come from us, for granting of any money or lands, or releasing or abating any rents, or other summes of money due to Us in our said Kingdom, unlesse a petition have been first presented to Us, which Petition is to be either recommended by you, or the same is to be transmitted to you by one of Our Principal Secretarys of State, and your sense and opinion is to be had thereupon afterwards; such Petition shall be referred to our High Treasurer of England,* who is to be made acquainted with what you shall write, either in recommending such Petition, or upon the transmission of any such to you, and Our said High Treasurer's report is to be had thereupon before any Letter or Order be signed.

13. You shall as soon as conveniently may be after your Arrivall order an exact Muster to be taken of all our Forces there, that so it may appeare, if each Regiment, Company, or Troop be effectually of the number it ought to be, and what We allow for upon the pay rolls, taking care it be done at different times, and at such and so many convenient places of rendez-vous as may not in any wise endanger the safety of the Garrisons, during the time the soldiers shall be so drawne out. And you shall then and there cause the following oath and no other to be administered to all Officers and Soldiers of the Army, and to all Governors of Townes, Fortes and Castles, and such of them as shall refuse the said oath you are to cashire and dismisse the service:—

The oath of fidelity to be taken by every Officer and Soldier, and by all Governors of Forts, Townes and Castles—

"I, A. B. do sweare to be true and faithfull to my Soveraigne Lord King James, and to his heirs and lawfull successors, and to be obedient in all things to His Generall, Lieutenant Generall, or Commander in Chief of his Forces for the time being and will behave myselfe obediently towards my Superior Officers in all they shall command me for His Majy's. Service. And I do further sweare that I will be a true and obedient servant and Soldier, every way performing my best endeavours for his Majy's. Service, obeying

* Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

all orders and submitting to all such Rules and Articles of Warr as are or shall be established by his Majy. And I do likewise sweare that I believe that it is not lawfull upon any pretence whatsoever to take arms against the King, and that I abhor that traitorous position of taking armes by his Authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him.—So help me God."

14. And for the preventing the Abuses we have reason to believe are frequent as to false musters, Our pleasure is, that as soon as conveniently may be you cause the Troops and Companys of Our Army there to remove out of their present Quarters and Garrisons into new ones, and so from time to time continue frequently to change their Stations and even Provinces, as you shall see cause, for the better preventing that great abuse of Officers in mustering Servants, Tenants, Townesmen, and other uncertain persons, merely to complete the number of their Regiments, Companys and Troops, renewing in that particular the printed Instructions and Rules heretofore issued in the time of the Duke of Ormond's Government over that kingdom, to the Muster Master and his Commissarys, with such further additions and alterations as you shall think necessary.

(*To be continued.*)

David Mallet and the Ballad of William and Margaret.

IT is now more than 150 years since David Mallet claimed the authorship of this excellent and famous old ballad. Mallet had not left the University of Edinburgh when he gave his copy to Allan Ramsay to print as "An Old Ballad," with his own initials at the end. His name was then Malloch, which he changed into Mallet when he came afterwards to England. The extent of Malloch's workmanship upon the old ballad consisted in having changed the first two lines, in transposing a stanza, and making a few verbal alterations which are either immaterial or modern and deteriorating. Within the last seven years two copies of an earlier broadside edition than any now known have been brought to light, and one of these having been purchased for the British Museum will be standing evidence against Mallet's claim to the authorship. The second was bought by Mr. J. Harvey, at the sale of Sir Alexander Spearman's library, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on the 9th of January, 1878. It was lot 314, and is thus described in the auctioneers' catalogue: "William and Margaret, an old Ballad of seventeen verses, set to music. Black letter, with the half-penny postage stamp, *circa* 1680." It was not correctly described as a "postage" stamp—postage was at that date in private hands—but it is an Inland Revenue Stamp of 1711, bearing the motto of Queen Anne, as well as of other regnant queens from Elizabeth, "*Semper eadem.*" While the glorious wars of the Duke of Marlborough were loading the people with fresh taxes every year, one of these was laid "upon all books and papers commonly called pamphlets, and for and upon all newspapers" [here the words "or papers" are interlined on the roll] "containing publick news, intelligence or occurrences, which shall. . . . . &c. For every such pamphlet or paper containing in halfe a sheet, a sheet, or any lesser pieces of paper soe printed, the sume of one halfe penny sterling." The Act is 10th Anne, c. 18, sec. cxiii. 1711, A.D. I quote from "Statutes at Large," because in that usually good authority, Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," 11th edit., under "Newspapers," I find "first stamped in 1713," instead of in 1711. It was only on the first passing of the Act that ballads were taxed under the interlined words. It had not been designed, and the claim was so speedily withdrawn that it is quite a rarity to find a stamp upon a ballad. In any case, a stamp of Queen Anne's reign would suffice to disprove Malloch's claim. It will be remembered that the ballad is quoted by Old Merrythought in Fletcher's play, *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, the date of which is 1611, and this reprint of 1711 is entitled, "William and Margaret, an Old Ballad." Malloch copied the title "Old Ballad," although he contradicted it by adding his own initials at the end of his version. The old ballad commences:

When all was wrapt in dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In glided Margaret's grimly ghost,
And stood at William's feet.

Malloch retained the third and fourth lines, changing the first and second to:

'Twas at the fearful midnight hour,
When all were fast asleep.

This is as in Allan Ramsay's *Tea-Table Miscellany*, vol. ii. 1724; but in his Poems, 8vo, 1743, and 12mo, 1759, Mallet changed them to:

'Twas in the silent solemn hour,
When night and morning meet:

This is very unlike the style of an old ballad. Instead of the conciseness and simplicity of diction by which they are characterised, Mallet takes half a line to express the word "midnight" of the original, changing it into "When night and morning meet." Again, instead of:

This is the *mirk and fearful* hour,
When injured ghosts complain,

Mallet has:

This is the *dumb and dreary* hour, &c.

Also, instead of:

Now birds did sing, and morning smile,
And shew her glistering head,

Mallet has in his Poems the hackneyed simile:

The lark sung loud; the morning smil'd
With beams of rosy red.

Mallet's version was first printed in Edinburgh, in 1724, the very year in which the first volume of *The Hive* was printed in London. In the first, second, and third editions of *The Hive* this ballad was printed from the old copy, but in the fourth edition, 1732, the changes introduced by David Mallet were adopted. The ballad had then reacquired an extensive popularity, owing to the discussions upon Mallett's claim. Aaron Hill picked up a 12mo edition on Primrose Hill, of which he gave account in *The Plain Dealer*, of 24th July, 1724. That was a fragment of an old Garland. Again, the true copy was printed in 1725, in the 3rd volume of "Old Ballads," 12mo, which, on the authority of Dr. Farmer, were edited by Ambrose Philips.

Mallet could not decipher the tune of the Ballad, although printed on the old copy, because he knew nothing of music. It required some knowledge of old musical notation to do that, because it is printed with the C clef upon the first line, now called the soprano clef. Therefore the original tune is unknown in Scotland to this day.

It is not probable that Mallet knew, at the time, that a fragment of the ballad was sung by old Merrythought in Fletcher's play of *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, in 1611; because, in changing the first two lines, he sacrificed the quotation by which the true copies are identified with it.

If any reader at the British Museum would like to see the broadside copy of 1711, he should write on a ticket|1876, f.|Old Ballads|folio|Lond.|v.y.| It is at page 107 of that volume. Members of the Ballad Society will find an exact reprint (with the tune) in Appendix to vol. iii. of the reprint of the Roxburghe Ballads, just issued.

WM. CHAPPELL, F.S.A.

Historical Memories of Tewkesbury Abbey.

By the Rev. H. HAYMAN, D.D.

THE successive changes for the last thousand years, which stand consummated and crowned in the England of to-day, are closely reflected in the successive forms of English architecture. The greater epochs in both are marked off in closely corresponding chronological sections. Thus, our purely Teutonic dynasty, our Norman, earlier and later Plantagenet and Tudor lines, find their counterparts in the Saxon, Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles. The convulsions of the Reformation and of the great Cromwellian Civil War, and the Revolution of 1689, with the struggle of the Stuart and Hanoverian Houses, have their chaotic antitypes in the Puritan era of destructiveness, the crowding of classic details into Gothic forms, the pompous debasements and exotic conventionalisms which run parallel to them. Let no one therefore be surprised that a single noble building should be extant still, which carries on its time-worn features the score of

the larger portion of this millennial calendar, and whose venerable scars are the attesting "indenture" of time. Such a building is Tewkesbury Abbey Church. Its chronicle will be found to include a *spicilegium* of memories culled from the most august, pathetic and venerable episodes of our national annals.

The late Dean of a well-known Cathedral in the Midlands, when urged by some zealot of ancient monuments to spare the "Guesten House" of the defunct Abbey, incorporated into his fabric, as an unique specimen, the last of many which had made monastic hospitality memorable, is said to have replied that, if that were so, all known precedents must be in favour of its being demolished, and to have ordered demolition accordingly.

This "extreme wing" of abolitionists whom the dignitary in question represented have, however, had their day, and their influence has waned. But there has arisen another and opposite class of distempered enthusiasts, whose only word of advice to persons about to restore ancient monuments is "don't." Between the utilitarian destructiveness of one persuasion and the morbid crotchetiness of the other, the custodians of such monuments have often a difficult task, independently of the financial embarrassment which threatens to stunt and starve the work. They have at once to raise the funds and to propitiate the critics. But more especially is the task of "restoration" or conservation difficult in the case of a noble church. It is here no dismantled vault, rich with the ashes of a now purely historic greatness, and demanding merely the decent reverence of memory, with which we have to deal; but the emblem of a truth which has enshrined itself in the heart of a nation, and which imparts to human history its ennobling grandeur and its deepest pathos. The interests of living worshippers and prospectively of future ones demand primary consideration. We are not merely polishing a skull; we are restoring the vital efficiency of a living organism.

We shall endeavour to show, then, that this Church, down to the end of the fifteenth century, touches national history at all its greatest epochs. It is the *locus* of the point of interest all along. It is in one respect at least unique —viz., in being, to a degree which probably no church, save Westminster Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral can parallel, a representative structure. It represents all the greatest influences in our social development, it directly embodies in its memories both the Crown, at the time when the Crown was a *primum mobile* in politics, and all the estates of the realm. It shows the Church as the keystone in which the various thrusts of those contending masses met and balanced each other. It exhibits in the Church patron the official link between things spiritual and temporal. Its great lay potentates, Saxon or Norman, either deduce their lineage from royal blood, or at once mix their own with it,* and renew again and again their touch of royalty by fresh intermarriages, until the pedigree is absorbed into that of the reigning or rival sovereign. The House, after blazoning a leading name, often *the* leading name of each successive period, after scoring repeated Plantagenet affinities, its blood travelling often through the female channel, at length shares the internecine havoc of the York and Lancaster factions, and its last scions which survived that havoc, are cut off on the scaffold for the crime of being too near the throne. But the almost princely rank of these founders, patrons, and benefactors is their least claim to historical remembrance. They are always to be found grouped in the very focus where the light of history falls strongest—men, as we shall show, of the foremost mark for high trust and sage counsel, for foreign strife or civil broil.

The spiritual chiefs of the house were mitred abbots, assisting by virtue of their call to parliament the course of early legislation.

* The lord of the manor and patron of the church in 980 was a descendant of King Edward the Elder. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Brictric, his grandson, held it, and was sent by that king on affairs of State to Earl Baldwin, of Flanders, with consequences which we shall further have to trace. The heiress of Fitz-Hamon, the Norman refounder, himself nephew by marriage of the Conqueror, married a son of King Henry I. Prince (afterwards King) John chose his first wife from this house. The widowed countess of the sixth Earl of Gloucester married Henry III.'s brother. The eighth in succession, known as the "Red Earl," married Edward I.'s daughter; the thirteenth, a granddaughter of Edward III.; and their son, thus great-grandson of that king, married his second cousin, the same sovereign's great-granddaughter.

As the heads of a great religious community their record is blameless. There is no trace of nepotism, no stain of simony, no vestige of scandal in the patrons or the beneficed, throughout all those centuries. The king's commissioners at the dissolution had absolutely nothing to allege against them, the inquisition which they held resembled a "maiden assize," and upon a head and body of more unsullied character the hand of spoliation never fell.

But their stainless spiritual character would have been as powerless to save the Abbey Church as the lofty pedigree and whilom territorial influence of its lay patrons, or as its connection with the Crown itself. It was, however, throughout the whole of its history the church also of the Commons, to wit, of the municipality and burgesses of Tewkesbury town. Far in the past, before its refoundation in the eleventh century, of which we shall soon speak, parochial worship was enshrined there, side by side with the monastic. Its services were at once "secular" and "regular" from time immemorial. This parochial constitution survived the great successive shocks of change which altered or cancelled everything else. The change from Saxon to Norman, the exterminating havoc of civil war, the concentration of power in the Tudor crown, the Dissolution itself, and the Reformation which followed, all left this as they found it, or left it stronger still. To this constitution alone the noble church was indebted for its preservation, which its hapless connection with royalty, with barons and mitred abbots, would only have marked for more certain destruction. The king could grasp all else from pinnacle to basement, but the nave was the parishioners', and that he could not touch. This sturdy nucleus of popular right formed the rallying point for the rescue of all that now survives. The parishioners ransomed the rest of the fabric for the price of the bells and the lead, which, being all that was transportable, was all that the king cared for. And the result is a church surviving entire, and, save for the loss of its Lady Chapel,* substantially as its vanished patrons and banished brethren left it. Therefore if this church is a monument of baronial and abbatial power long departed, it is yet more so of the strength of the popular principle, and of the vitality of the parochial system which survives.

The original religious house of Theoksburia—a name derived from that of Theoc, an early British missionary to the Pagan English—recedes into the historic twilight of the early eighth century. We will not pause to discuss the weight which may be due to the delightfully symmetrical and alliterative names of "Oddo and Doddo, two noble dukes, members of an illustrious family, and eminent in themselves for their great virtue," who "flourished" in that early period, and whose generosity is credited in the Tewkesbury Chronicle as the source of the monastery's foundation. We might pair them off with the famous "Crôphi and Môphi," to which the Father of History assigns the sources of the Nile. The date above given, however, may be regarded as probable, although not actually proved; since the last quarter of the seventh and the first quarter of the eighth centuries seem to cover the foundations of a group of territorially adjacent houses, ranging from the basin of the midland Avon to that of its south-western namesake—in short, from Evesham to Bath. Taking this as our basis we will make the antiquarian zealot a present of the *par nobile fratrum*, "Oddo and Doddo." By whomsoever founded, the house soon attained lofty notice and the patronage of royal dust, since we read in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle that Berthric, king of Wessex, was, in the year 800, buried there by Hugh, a great Earl of the Mercians, in the chapel of S. Faith, in his priory of Tewkesbury.*

The house suffered cruelly in the Danish wars. Indeed, the immediate neighbourhood was the theatre of the decisive struggle under the hero-king Alfred, whose "crowning mercy" of Boddington Field was gained

* This part of the fabric is supposed by Mr. Blunt to have been "pulled down shortly before the Dissolution, for the purpose of erecting a more splendid one in its place," which "latter was never completed."—Blunt's "Tewkesbury Abbey," p. 107.

* William of Malmesbury states that the same king was "buried at Wareham, in a chapel where other kings of Wessex lay." It seems not unlikely that his remains were transferred from the one to the other sanctuary.

over the Danes within five miles of its walls. The depression caused by the repeated havoc of these ravages, in which one side at least fought as if the object of war was to leave nothing for peace to enjoy, so reduced the house that it became a mere dependency of Cranbourne Abbey, another Benedictine institution, in Dorsetshire, and so remained down to and later than the time when Domesday Book was compiled. A Norman churchman, Gerald of Brienne, had then become the superior of Cranbourne, and in the days of William Rufus, was planning the refoundation of the Tewkesbury House, when a change took place which renewed its existence, transformed its history, and impressed upon it a character which, for four centuries onwards, it continued to bear—in fact, till the very eve of the Dissolution.

Tewkesbury had been a monastic church, as we have supposed probable, from the eighth century period, and a parish church, perhaps, almost as early. But from the Norman period onwards it acquires a distinctive greatness as pre-eminently the church of the barons. The great territorial potentates who made so much of our history, down to the termination—almost, indeed, extermination—of their influence by the settlement of the Tudor dynasty on the throne, had always a representative man in the Lord of Tewkesbury.

Tap the stream of our annals where you will during those four centuries, and at every greater epoch you find a Lord of Tewkesbury, under some loftier title of honour, prominent in the crisis. Thus, the second founder, Fitz-Hamon, nephew by marriage of the Conqueror, was of the dragon's seed of the conquest and represents its ideas. He started, indeed, as "conqueror" on his own account in South Wales, and succeeded in annexing a large part of Glamorganshire. The greatest civil war in the Norman period was that which closed it and landed the heir of Plantagenet on the steps of the throne. The greatest name of a subject in this struggle is that of Robert, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Tewkesbury, the political champion and military commander on behalf of Matilda, his half-sister, and deemed of rank and weight sufficient to be proposed as an exchange, when both were captives, for King Stephen himself. The great constitutional struggle of which Magna Charta is an early landmark brings repeatedly the Lords of Tewkesbury to the front, now on the barons' side, now on the king's; and the premier signatory of Magna Charta itself is the famous Gilbert, Earl de Clare, whose family name is the next shown on the line of that lordship, the last heiress of Earl Robert marrying his son. The greatest battle on British soil in those centuries, next after Hastings itself, is Bannockburn, and at Bannockburn the fatal charge of English cavalry into the staked pits prepared by the strategy of the Bruce, which was the turning-point of the fortunes of the day, was led by the last de Clare, who lost his life on the field. Young as he was, for he died at the age of twenty-three, he had already been twice regent of England during the king's absence, the first time before he was of age. This would seem to indicate early signs of considerable capacity. The next great political contest is marked by the name of Simon de Montfort, and foremost after that great formulator of the English Constitution stands Richard de Clare, seventh Earl of Gloucester, whose son again, Gilbert, known as the "Red Earl," occupies an historic niche, hardly second to his father as regards the influence which he wielded. The heiress of the great house of de Clare, which lost its last male scion at Bannockburn, wedded a de Spenser. Two of that name, the favourites and ministers of Edward II. paid forfeit with their lives, whilst a third suffered the same penalty for his attachment to Richard II. The most dazzling warlike achievements of the century were Crecy and Poictiers. There the standard-bearer of Edward III. was Sir Guy de Brien, Lord Welwyn, whom that sovereign for his valour in the field created a banneret. He was the second husband of the widow of the fifth Baron de Spenser, shared with her the then restoration of the choir of Tewkesbury Church, commanded Edward's channel fleet, was his ambassador to the Pope, was one of the senior knights of the garter, and reposes under a magnificent monument with an effigy in complete armour in the ambulatory of the choir which he helped to rebuild. The last heiress of the de Spensers married in succession two cousins, each named Richard Beauchamp, the first of whom

won the earldom of Worcester through his valour in Henry V.'s French wars, while the second was made guardian by the same monarch of his infant heir, and subsequently Regent of France. Her only issue were by the second marriage, a son and a daughter. The son married the sister of Warwick the "king-maker," while the daughter married the king-maker himself. Of this "crossed" match the only children who lived to maturity were the king-maker's two daughters, one of whom wedded the hapless Duke of Clarence, of "Malmesey-butt" memory, the other is Shakspeare's "Lady Anne," the ill-starred bride, first of the young Edward who perished at Tewkesbury, and next of his popularly accredited murderer, Richard III., who in the play that bears his name (act i. sc. 1) is made to say—

> For then I'll marry Warwick's youngest daughter:
> What though I killed her husband and her father?

Her ghost appears to curse him on the eve of Bosworth fight (act v. sc. 3)—

> Richard, thy wife, that wretched Anne thy wife,
> That never slept a quiet hour with thee,
> Now fills thy sleep with perturbations:
> To-morrow, in the battle, think on me,
> And fall thy edgeless sword: despair and die!

To trace the pedigree one step farther to the point where its tragedy culminates, although the Lordship of Tewkesbury henceforward merges in the crown—the only issue of the king-maker's daughters that were not nipped in the bud were two children of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the sad, young Earl of Warwick, who pined his life away in the Tower, and laid it down at last on the block on Tower Hill, and Margaret, Marchioness of Salisbury, who, a grey-headed woman, was one of the last victims of the judicial murders of Henry VIII.

All these, down to the Duke of Clarence included, as Lords of Tewkesbury, and representatives of the line of Fitz-Hamon, the refounder of the Abbey, were patrons of that great house. Many of them were lavishly munificent towards it, often residing in the town, or an adjacent castle, and keeping sumptuous state there at Christmas, or other great church festivals. The founder, Fitz-Hamon, was there entombed, and from the first Tewkesbury de Clare down to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence inclusively, all except the second Richard Beauchamp and the king-maker, wheresoever and howsoever they died, in the Scotch or French wars, or peacefully in their beds, or amid the execrations of a mob, or, as in Clarence's case, by the suborned assassin, had their remains brought back to the Abbey, and mingled their dust within its walls.

(*To be continued.*)

Folk-lore and the Folk-lore Society.

NOW that the establishment of a Society specially devoted to the study of Folk-lore has become a *fait accompli*, it is not an inopportune moment, in the first number of a journal devoted to the past, to say something about Folk-lore, and something about the Society. For, although Folk-lore, in some shape or other, and under different titles, has been noticed by some few antiquarian scholars of bygone times, it is only of late years that it has risen to the dignity of a separate department of study, with a title specially its own. Now, too, we find that it forms part of the materials of the anthropologist, of the student of comparative mythology and of primitive history in general. Accordingly it is only one sign of this new scope which Folk-lore has taken to find among its votaries such scholars as Dr. Edward B. Tylor, Sir John Lubbock, Professor Max Müller, and others.

But still Folk-lore is not a popular study—not a well-known and well-recognised branch of scientific knowledge. It has to deal with relics of the past that are somewhat unmeaning to the realism of the present age: and the question that seems to present itself to the popular mind is, what have grown-up men and ripe scholars to do with all this—how can a child's nursery-song be of any value beyond the nursery?

In Folk-lore, however, we have a most valuable relic of olden times—a link with the past and all that the past has to teach us—which cannot be obtained elsewhere. This is now fully recognised by those who have studied the subject. We owe its title, if not

its introduction, to the deep insight of a now veteran antiquary—Mr. Thoms. Sir Francis Palgrave, it is true, had, previously to Mr. Thoms, discovered the archæology hid in our popular superstitions and customs, and his article in the *Quarterly Review* remains a sort of general text to this day. Sir Walter Scott, too, had dipped very deeply into all these things—using them, as we all know, to the best advantage in his incomparable novels, and bringing them into historical prominence in his "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft" and in the introduction to his Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. These labours, however, and this new appreciation of old things, were only indications of the new interest just awakening. There was wanting a focus—a rallying point round which other scholars, other students, other researchers, might gather together, before the historical and scientific aspect of popular customs and superstitions could be brought out. This rallying point seems to me to have been supplied by the introduction of the generic title, Folk-lore, and by the accompanying definition of it in the letter, which Mr. Thoms wrote to the *Athenæum* of 22nd August, 1846. Soon a band of correspondents sent up their contributions to the pages of this wide-reaching journal—then followed the re-editing of such works as Brand's "Popular Antiquities," and finally came the publication of books specially devoted to Folk-lore.

And thus the work of collection began and is still going on, and should continue until every scrap of Folk-lore is recorded in print. In the meantime a further stage has been reached in the study of Folk-lore, and it is placed on the platform of the sciences. The anthropologist sees in it a very great contribution to his materials—Dr. Tylor, in his Address to the Anthropological Section of the British Association, quotes a paper of Mr. Lang in the first publication of the Folk-lore Society, in illustration of his subject—the comparative mythologist sees in it some new phases of early mythology. The student of comparative jurisprudence and of primitive politics sees in it many links which are altogether missing in the pages of our literary histories. For the study of Folk-lore now, therefore, there is not much fear: if it is not yet quite a popular study, it is recognised as a scientific study, and will soon reach the popular reader.

I now want to say a word about the Society and its work. It is too early yet for it to be interesting enough, or indeed proper, to detail how it first took root from a suggestion in the pages of *Notes and Queries;* how it subsided for a time under the pressure of many suggestions as to its proper extent and functions, and how it was finally brought to life by the vigour and influence of its old devotee, Mr. Thoms. Some day, perhaps, it may be of literary interest to tell the story of the formation of the Society—how the first meeting held in the house of a certain well-known scholar and antiquary; how it was attended by two other men both well-known and well-loved in the literary world; and how from this small beginning a goodly structure has been raised. But at present it is more to the purpose to tell what we have done and what we want to do.

In the first prospectus issued by the Council the following divisions were made in the scope of the Society's labours:—

1. The reprinting of scarce books or articles on English Folk-lore, and the collection and printing of scattered materials now existing in English olden-time literature.
2. The publication of original communications on Folk-lore.
3. The printing of accounts of Folk-lore of the colonies and of foreign countries.
4. The collection and printing of the Folk-lore of savage tribes.

This seems, indeed, to embrace all the branches of our work. I am perfectly aware that some of our members and some literary reviews think that the work of collecting English Folk-lore, and of reprinting old works on English Folk-lore is not altogether needed. They urge that we should apply ourselves exclusively to the philosophy of Folk-lore and let the work of collecting take care of itself. But though it cannot but be of the utmost importance to study Folk-lore from its scientific aspect, surely it is also the work of the Society to collect under its own wing, to place upon its own bookshelves, all that can be got together of English Folk-lore. We are not in full possession yet of a comprehensive and yet accessible library of Folk-lore books. And until this is obtained the work of arranging and cataloguing materials and comparing results of different countries and

people cannot be thoroughly accomplished. Once more also, there are always two kinds of workers, as there are two kinds of students, in every body of men associated together for a special purpose; there are the collectors of facts, without whom not a single theory can be of any value, and there are those who use these facts to advance human knowledge into another phase. But these are not antagonistic; they are reciprocal workers.

The Society seems to me to have met the requirements of both these classes of their members. The miscellany, or *Folk-lore Record*, as it is called, contains papers written by such men as Mr. Ralston, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Coote, going into the philosophy of the subject, and presently we shall have many more such as these. Then we have restored to the public and to our members an old favourite of nearly fourteen years' standing—Henderson's "Folk-lore of the Northern Counties"—a work of collection, not of commentary and comparison, but a work not to be done twice in a lifetime. Then we have nearly completed the printing of Aubrey's famous old manuscript—a collection of two centuries old.

Now that Folk-lore books are on the increase it is necessary that great attention should be given to the arranging of Folk-lore materials. Of course, with such books as Mr. Conway's "Demonology and Devil-lore" the arrangement cannot be guided by special rules. With books on Folk-tales also, much must depend upon the description of material which is being dealt with; but under this head Mr. Ralston gives an admirable standard in his paper on Folk-tales in the *Folk-lore Record*, Vol. I. With that division of Folk-lore, however, dealing with superstitions and popular customs, nothing has yet been attempted in settling the basis of arrangement in literary form, and yet, perhaps, it is here that good arrangement is chiefly required. Without attempting on the present occasion to do more than throw out a hint to students, I think, in the first place, it is necessary to bear in mind that Folk-lore in its truest sense is a survival of primitive times, not a peculiarity of modern times. Its details, therefore, should be arranged with reference, not to modern ideas, but according to the already ascertained facts of primitive life. Marriage customs, for instance, generally find a place among other domestic matters—births, deaths, &c., but the marriage customs of primitive life were a great deal more than domestic. They were inter-tribal, inter-communal; and their survival in modern times tells us much more than the mere whims and fancies of the bride's parents, or the dexterity and abilities of the bridegroom in performing the ceremonies allotted to him. Primitive social life and primitive political life in Europe are almost wholly dependent upon Folk-lore for being made known to the modern student; and the first question, then, to be asked by the Folk-lorist is, What does my collection illustrate in the life of primitive man, and how, therefore, can it best be fitted in with what is already known?

In this short sketch of Folk-lore and the Folk-lore Society I have only attempted to put on record here a few ideas which have arisen from the work of two years, and to say something about the beginning history of a Society which may possibly be referred to by the curious, or by that student of history who shall hereafter arise to write the chapter which deals with the development of co-operation among literary workmen.

G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A.

Last Relics of the Cornish Tongue.

By the Rev. W. Lach-Szyrma.

THE death of a language is not an unparalleled event in our nineteenth century, but the death of an Aryan language is one of which, in modern times, we have few instances. Savage languages die out as savage tribes die out; the bullet and the "fire-water" clear off the last speakers of the old barbarous speech, or, as in Russia, the enforced decrees of the conqueror stamp out the old tongue and supersede it by the more polished language of the Government and the governing bodies. But for all that, as we have said, in modern times the death of an Aryan language is rare. It is true the old Gaulish is lost, it may be beyond recovery; but that event occurred more than a thousand years ago. The Cum-

brian also of our own northern counties has gone—gone utterly and hopelessly. Some European languages also at the present day are in great danger. Manx is narrowed to a few parishes, and is known by only a few thousand persons. Wendish and Luzatian have been greatly reduced, and are yielding before the inroads of the German and of that compulsory education which is universal in Germany. Irish is declining, though once the tongue of one of the (relatively speaking) most civilised of European peoples. Gaelic is also yielding before English in the Scottish Highlands. Yet for all that, at the same time when in our nineteenth century the forces of centralisation, of compulsory education, and of commercial intercourse are destroying the minor Aryan languages of Europe, on the other hand there is a compensating power in the growing popularity of philological studies among the educated classes, in the spirit of nationality, and in the increasing interest in local antiquities of every kind, linguistic as well as material. The fact is that man in the nineteenth century prefers not to be lost in a crowd; and in our age of competition any possession which other people have not got, which raises a person above his fellow-men, even the possession of a language little understood, has a certain value. A curious instance of this is to be found in the sudden resuscitation during the present generation of the vernacular literature of most of the Slavonic nations. It has been truly said that more Polish books have been printed in the last twenty years than during any century of the brightest ages of the history of the Republic. Among the Bohemian nobility, the ancient and (what their ancestors considered) the half-barbarous Czech, is more used now in conversation than in the ages of Bohemian independence. It is no longer vulgar, but rather quite *à la mode*, for a noble to talk with his countryman in his native tongue. German and French may be known, but the fashion is not to use them except to foreigners, or before foreigners. Even the Luzatians and Servians thirst for a national vernacular literature, and try to make one.

As in Eastern so in Western Europe, the law above-mentioned is working. The most marked case is the Welsh, which is so devotedly encouraged at much cost and trouble by the leading men of the Principality. Irish and Gaelic are feeling the same influence. Societies are being formed to save them from extinction; and the question whether they ought not to be taught in the public elementary schools of the districts concerned is being opened. Manx, indeed, is in some danger; but Manx is, and always has been, a language spoken but by the few.

In the eighteenth century these reviving forces were not present. Languages not rich in literature or tradition were accounted barbarous: the great philological doctrine of the integral unity of the Aryan family of languages, and the importance of each particular link in the vast linguistic chain, was as yet not understood. The minor languages of Europe were looked on as mere relics of barbarism, to be stamped out ruthlessly before advancing civilisation. Many tongues, now rapidly becoming literary languages, in which newspapers are printed, and books of some pretension are published, then seemed doomed to extinction. The death of any European language in the nineteenth century (which, be it remembered, has now only twenty years to run) is highly improbable, nay, appears well-nigh impossible in spite of our centralising influences, whatever may be the future fate of some of our failing European tongues in the distant twentieth century. In the eighteenth century it was possible, nay, it was a fact. An Aryan language did then die out; and that language was the Cornu-British, of the south-western promontory of Great Britain.

The history of the decay and decline of the old Cornish has again and again been written. Even at the period of the Reformation it appeared to be doomed, though under Henry VIII. we have the rough and very brief Cornish vocabulary of Dr. Andrew Borde. Carew wrote thus under Elizabeth, when some Cornishmen spoke Cornish, and some a "naughty English," "Most of the inhabitants can speak no word of Cornish, but very few are ignorant of the English, and yet some so affect their own as to a stranger they will not speak it; for if meeting them by chance you enquire the way or any such matter, your answer shall be, 'Mee a navidna cawza sawnech'—I can speak no Saxonage." Norden, in 1584, says much the same. And from other sources we are told how the last sermon was preached at Lan-

dewednack, in 1678; how in the reign of Charles' II. there were some old people who could speak only Cornish; and how Sir Francis North regretted the decay of Cornish in 1678.

Whether we should say that at last the language died out when it passed away with the only person who remembered it as a vernacular—one old woman at Mousehole; or whether we should say that a few persons after her death still recollected some sentences, and that thus it lingered a few years after her; or whether we deny, as some do, that it can be called really extinct while its accent affects common speech in West Cornwall, and while so many Celtic words remain in use, depends on the definition of the life or death of a language which we chose to adopt. Strictly speaking, a person speaks a language who can express thoughts in it, freely and naturally. We cannot correctly call an Englishman who is able to express a few common thoughts in French, still less who recollects and can recite, having learnt them in childhood, a few French sentences—a French-speaking person. After Dolly Pentreath there may have been a few persons who could express a few ideas in Cornish, as to this day there are to be found two or three old people who recollect a sentence or two in the old tongue, or can count in it up to twenty, or who use Cornish words for certain things, not knowing what the proper English name of that thing is. As an instance, I give a case—"John, hand me the buzza," said a woman recently, in my presence. "What is a buzza?" I asked. The woman had no English word to express the idea, but told John to show what the "buzza" was. She was using Cornish with English words.

This sentence was, of course, mingled Cornish and English, as not a few sentences used by Cornish miners and fishing-folk still are. "Going to bal," is not pure English, but is Anglo-Cornish. The "going" and the "to" may be Saxon, but the "bal" is Celtic.

Thus the language of the people, to a certain degree, is still, so to speak, Anglo-Celtic. The accent especially shows vitality, for that which makes the existing Cornish dialect of the miners and fishermen so difficult to comprehend, is not so much the number of provincial words, as the peculiar foreign accent with which the sentences composed of words, mostly really of good ordinary English, are pronounced. The tendency to speak syllabically, with a prolonged stress at the final syllable of each sentence, somewhat after the French mode, is the reason why the Cornish dialect is so difficult for a stranger to understand.

Assuming that the language was once the vernacular of Cornwall, and that it is now practically, though not utterly, dead, there must have been a period when it ceased to be vernacular, and when the last person who could use it in common speech—having learnt it as a mother-tongue in childhood—passed to his or her rest. Tradition, and indeed the statement of Daines Barrington, in 1768, points to such a person, and to only one such person. There is, indeed, the letter of William Bodener, in the British Museum, but Dorothy Pentreath (by her marriage more properly called Dorothy Jeffrey) is the one claimant.

Now, about this person more has perhaps been written than she deserves, or during her life probably expected. On the one hand, she has been denounced as an arrant impostor; nay, some hypercritical persons have gone so far as to affirm that she was a merely mythical personage, although the entry of her burial, a hundred years ago, on December 27th, 1777, is to be clearly read in Paul register, and everything about her life and death—even to the particulars of the making of her coffin—is treasured in local Mousehole tradition. That a myth could possibly form itself so definitely since 1777 is an extreme view, worthy only of the most enthusiastic mythological theorists. If we accept the weight of local evidence, and acknowledge that there is no more reason to doubt the existence of Dolly Pentreath than of any other minor celebrity of the last century, we still have to consider the question whether she was an impostor.

Now, to detect an imposture at the time is difficult, and a century after the death of the person it is manifestly still more so. On the other hand, to prove *bona fides* is difficult. The probability is that old Dorothy Pentreath was neither quite an impostor nor quite as remarkable a personage as her con-

temporaries and admirers supposed. When she was a child, it is certain that there was some Cornish spoken at Mousehole, and this she learnt. Other boys and girls may have done the same. They found it of little use to them as the old folks died off, and so they forgot it. Either from vanity, from patriotism, or from the possession of a retentive memory, Dorothy recollected what other people forgot. Her case is not singular. In the history of the decay of the language there are two somewhat similar instances of persons retaining interest in the subject and memory of it when others had cast it over.

They are both Mousehole cases. The one is anterior to Dolly Pentreath. I refer to John Keigwin, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of much that is still known of the Cornish language. His edition of "Mount Calvary" was published, with an English translation, in 1682. When others rejected Cornish as barbarous, Keigwin collected the last relics of the language. Perhaps from a literary point of view the old Celtic tongue might be said to have died out with him in 1710, though in the vernacular it lasted half a century later. He was the last educated Cornishman to whom Cornish was his mother-tongue. The other is Mr. Bernard Victor, a Mousehole fisherman, still living, who has just written the Prize Essay on old Cornish. By a retentive memory, Mr. Victor has preserved words and sentences which others in the village have forgotten.

(*To be continued.*)

The Canterbury Coins of Edward I., II., and III.

By HENRY W. HENFREY.

THE Canterbury mint was one of the most ancient in England, and, although the earliest known coin bearing the name of this city is one of Baldred (King of Kent, A.D. 805), there can be little doubt that money was minted there at even a more ancient date. To enumerate all the coins struck at this important mint, both those made under royal authority and those under that of the Archbishops, from Anglo-Saxon times down to the reign of Edward VI., would require a considerable volume; and I only purpose, in the present short paper, to deal with the silver pennies which were coined at Canterbury in the times of the three first Edwards.

In examining any considerable number of these coins, a sharp eye will detect various little differences on pieces of the same general type. Some of them, such as dots or pellets placed in varying positions in the legend, appear to be "*points secrets*" or private mint marks; others are of a more conspicuous character, and do not appear to be *secret* marks. In Hawkins's standard work on *English Silver Coins* it is merely stated that "many of the coins of Edward I. have small marks upon them, introduced, probably, according to the fancy of the moneyer and without design;" but no description of the marks on the Canterbury pennies is there given. I am also myself inclined to think that they were certainly *not* without design. It is well known to all collectors of English coins that in the reign of Edward I. was discontinued the practice (hitherto almost universal) of each moneyer putting his own name, as well as that of the place, on the reverse of the coins. Consequently, we find that the legend on the reverse of Edward's Canterbury pennies is simply CIVITAS CANTOR (for "City of Canterbury"). But there is no doubt that several moneyers were employed there at the same time, for it is proved by the coins of the preceding reign that no less than thirteen (or perhaps fifteen) different moneyers worked in the Canterbury mint in the reign of Henry III. The following are their names (as shown by the "short-cross" pennies of the first coinage of Henry III.), viz.:— HENRI, IOHAN OF IOAN, IOAN CHIC, IOAN F. R., IVN, NICHOLE, NORMAN, OSMVND, ROGER, ROGER OF R., SALEMVN, SIMON, TOMAS, WALTER, WILLEM TA.

It is therefore my opinion that the various little secret marks that occur on many of the Canterbury pennies of the Edwards were intended to mark which dies were the work of certain moneyers, so that a moneyer might afterwards be able to identify the particular coins for which he engraved the dies, although they no longer bore his name. There is a practice analogous to this in

use at the Royal Mint at the present day. On many of the current coins may be perceived a minute number, which marks from what particular die the coin has been struck. Possibly, however, *some* of the peculiar marks on the pennies of the Edwards were intended to denote a different coinage, and thus indicate a chronological sequence, to which we have not now the key. But the classification of the coins of the first three Edwards is still in such an uncertain state that I cannot here attempt anything towards deciding this curious question; only remarking that I cannot agree with Hawkins in assigning all the Canterbury pennies to either Edward I. or Edward II., leaving none for Edward III. Probably those reading "EDWARD," and perhaps those with "EDWAR." ought also to be given to Edward III.

I will now proceed to give a concise catalogue of all the varieties of the Canterbury pennies of Edward I., II., and III. that I have myself examined, describing at the same time the little peculiarities and *points secrets*, of which, so far as I know, no list has hitherto been published; and I hope that it will be found of some interest to collectors and students of English coins, and lead to further researches on this curious subject.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class I. of Hawkins; Type I. of Mr. A. J. Evans.*—*Obverse*, full-face bust of the king crowned, with drapery on the shoulders. All within a beaded inner circle. A cross patée at the commencement of the legend, which is—EDW R' ANGL DNS HYB. *Reverse*, a large cross extending to the edges of the coin. In each angle of the cross are three pellets, within a beaded inner circle. Legend, CIVITAS CANTOR. [Large-sized coins, with large letters.

Many specimens of this type are apparently without any *point secret*. One variety has a *dot* between the D and the W in the obverse legend. A second has for secret marks—a *pellet* before EDW, and before CIVI. A third has a pellet before EDW, and before TOR. A fourth has three pellets on the king's breast (where the drapery joins), and one pellet before CIVI. A fifth has the three pellets on the king's breast, and a pellet before TAS. A sixth has the three pellets on the king's breast, and a pellet before TOR. A seventh has the three pellets on the king's breast, but apparently no pellet or secret mark in the legends. All these seven coins are in my own collection.

There are several pennies of this type with the legend *blundered*. I possess one reading CANTVR on the reverse; and in the British Museum are: one reading *obv.* EDWR WR ANGL' DNS HII (no cross), *rev.* CACANT (for CANTOR). Another, *rev.* CANTON. A third, *rev.* CASTOR. A fourth, *rev.* CORCAS CANTOR, *obv.* also blundered.

Edward I.—Penny. Type 1*a* of Hawkins (fig. 294). In the British Museum. This coin, perhaps unique, has *obv.* the bust in a triangle, like the Irish money.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class II. of Hawkins; Type II. of Mr. A. J. Evans.—Similar to Class I., also reading EDW. etc., but coins smaller, and with smaller letters. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

Some pieces of this type have the cross-strokes to the Ns as usual. Others have no middle strokes to any of the Ns in the legends. One variety of this class, in my collection, has a *rose* (of six petals) on the king's breast, and all the Ns in the legends have *two* cross-strokes. This is not mentioned by Hawkins, and is not in the Museum cabinet.

A blundered penny of Class II., in the British Museum, reads CANTAS on the reverse.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class III. of Hawkins; Type III. of Mr. A. J. Evans.—Similar to Class II. (still reading EDW. etc. on the obverse), but there is always a *star* on the king's breast. On most pennies of this type the star is an heraldic *mullet* (of five points); but I possess a variety which has the star with *six* points and also a Lombardic n (instead of the Roman N) in the word ANGL. I have also another, with a five-pointed star on the king's breast, very much larger than the usual coins of this class.

A blundered penny of this type, in the British Museum, reads CASTOR for CANTOR.

Pennies of Edward II.—With the king's name written EDWA.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée at commencement. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

Some pieces of this class have nothing be-

Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. xi. p. 265.

tween HYB and the cross, on the obverse. One, in the British Museum, has apostrophe and dot after HYB. Another has two pellets after HYB, and a third has three pellets after HYB; both these latter coins being in my collection. I am not sure whether these peculiarities are intended for *points secret*, or not.

There are a good many pennies of this type with blundered legends. One, in the British Museum, reads HB for HYB; and another, from the Oxford find (*Numismatic Chronicle*, xi. 266) has ANG. for ANGL. I have noted eight different blundered *reverses*:—one with CANTAS, Brit. Mus. A second with CANTOS, Oxford find. A third with CANCAN, Oxford find. A fourth with CANTOR, B.M. A fifth with CIVITAS CA...COR, B.M. A sixth with CIVITAS CANNGLI, B.M. A seventh with NIVI TAS CAN AN, B.M. An eighth with CIVIT VIT NA TOR, B.M.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—With the king's name written EDWAR.—*Obverse*, EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée at commencement. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR. One sort has no apostrophes and no dots between the words (B.M. and H.W.H.). Another variety, in B.M., has two pellets after HYB. A blundered specimen in the Museum reads CIVITIIT AANTOR.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—Reading EDWR. R.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWR' R' AGL' DNS HYB', with cross patée. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR. British Museum cabinet, and my own.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—Reading EDWARD.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWARD R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

The usual coins of this type have nothing but the cross after HYB, but a variety, in the British Museum, has dot and apostrophe after HYB. I have also another in my collection which appears to have a pellet over the centre of the large cross on the reverse.

Unappropriated.—A very blundered penny in the British Museum reads—*obv.* EDWINS HINGL DNS HYB, *rev.* CIVITAS ORITOR. It is probably of Canterbury, but it is impossible to say of which class.

Old Parochial Registers of England.

THE desirability of having the old parochial registers committed to the custody of the Registrar-General, at Somerset House, has been frequently urged by very competent judges, in the columns of *Notes and Queries;* and the *Law Magazine and Review* for May, 1878, contained an excellent article on the same subject, from the pen of Mr. T. P. Taswell-Langmead, Barrister-at-law, author of a "Plea" for the preservation of parish registers, published in 1872. Mr. Langmead makes some very startling statements relative to the disappearance and mutilation of a large number of these valuable records, and reminds his readers that—

> Fire, tempest, burglary, theft, damp, mildew, careless or malicious injury, criminal erasure and interpolation, loss, and all the other various accidents which have been gradually but surely bringing about the destruction of these Registers, are still in active operation. . . . . On the importance of the parochial registers as legal evidence (he truly says) it is unnecessary to enlarge. . . . . Dispersed all over the kingdom, the registers are inaccessible to genuine searchers, unless at a large expenditure of time and money, and are in the hands of custodians who frequently cannot decipher the old court-hand and crabbed Latin of the early entries. When required to be produced in court for legal purposes, the registers are exposed to the risks incidental to transmission from remote country parishes; and while suitors are put to special expense, the clerical custodians are taken away from their proper parochial duties.

He then refers to two precedents in support of the concentration of the registers—viz., those of Scotland, and the *non*-parochial (nonconformist) registers of England, of which the latter have for many years been deposited at Somerset House. Under the provisions of the Scottish Registration Act (17 and 18 Vic. c. 80), as amended by 23 and 24 Vic. c. 85, all the parochial registers of Scotland, kept prior to the 1st of January, 1820, were transmitted to the Registrar-General in Edinburgh, while those from 1820 to 1855 (when the new system of registration came into operation) remain till 1885 in the custody of the local registrars. The portion in the hands of the Registrar-General ranges from the time of the Reformation to the first-mentioned date (1820), and consists of upwards

of 2000 folio volumes, bound in one uniform style since their transmission to Edinburgh. A detailed catalogue of their contents, indicating gaps and other imperfections, was printed a few years ago, and is found to be very serviceable to legal and literary searchers. Many of the most vigorous opponents of the concentration of these registers—including some of the parochial clergy—now openly acknowledge the great advantages resulting from the course adopted in 1855—indeed, all impartial critics declare that the safety and due custody of these records dates from that period.

Speaking from twenty-five years of official experience, I am disposed to think that, in the event of the Scottish precedent being followed in England, the modified arrangement in terms of which the later portion of the registers was allowed to remain for thirty years in the provinces, ought not to be adopted; in other words, that the *whole* of the English parochial registers, up to the commencement of the modern system of registration in 1837, should be committed to the custody of the Registrar-General, in Somerset House. It would be easy to adduce many important arguments in favour of the concentration of these national records, but I trust I have said enough to enlist the sympathy as well as the support of the readers of THE ANTIQUARY.

GEO. SETON.

H.M. General Register House,
Edinburgh, 3rd December, 1879.

The Siege of Colchester.

WE have reproduced in these pages, by the help of photography, an exact, though somewhat reduced, facsimile of the illustration which surmounts a cotemporary broadside—to be seen in the British Museum—entitled, "A Diary and Plan of the Siege of Colchester by the Parliament Forces, under the command of General Fairfax, 1648."

The outline of the chief events of the siege, from its commencement to its conclusion, occupies no less than fourteen or fifteen pages of Morant's "History of Essex;" and no History of England would be complete without making mention of it, as one of the most gallant acts of resistance of a loyal town to a body of fanatical and unprincipled rebels, and an episode in the Civil War, of which the men of Colchester have no reason to feel ashamed. As this "Diary and Plan" is exceedingly scarce, and is not given by Morant, or by any other writer, *in extenso*, it is thought better to reprint the letterpress also *verbatim et literatim*. It will be seen that it was compiled by a person whose sympathies were with the Roundheads, for he speaks of "*ours*," at the end of the first paragraph, and, indeed, throughout, as opposed to "*the King's forces*."

The Diary, apparently, was written *memoriter* during the siege; but the two last paragraphs must have been added in 1661 or 1662—the probable date of its publication—as they mention the magnificent manner in which the funeral of the gallant Royalist generals was solemnised on the 7th of June, in the former year.

THE DIARY.

Tuesday, June 13, 1648.

The Lord *Fairfax* engaged in the fields before *Colchester*, near *St. Mary's*, the Lord *Goring's* Forces, together with the Forces under command of the Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charles Lucas*, and beat them into the Town; Col. Sir *William Leyton*, and between 4 and 500 of the *King's* Forces, were taken prisoners, (200 of them being Col. Farr's Regiment), and in pursuit of the rest, Col. *Barkestead*, with his Regiment, entered the Suburbs as far as *Head-Gate*, and entered the Gate, but being overpowered there, and out of the Churchyard, the *King's* Forces Barricaded the Gate, leaving near 500 men to our mercy; yet, notwithstanding those foot, and Col. *Needham's* fought many hours after in hopes to gain the Town at that place, but could not, the *King's* Forces making good resistance, there were slain of the *King's* Forces, Col. Sir *William Campion*, Col. *Cooke*, and divers Officers of quality, and about 80 private Soldiers; Col. *Panton*, Capt. *Brunkerd*, *Clifford*, *Worsop*, and divers other Officers wounded. On General *Fairfax's* side, Col. *Needham*, Capt. *Lawrence*, of Horse, and Capt. *Cox*, of Foot, and near

100 private Soldiers and inferior Officers were slain; when we entered the Suburbs, the Lord *Goring* was summoned, but returned an answer not becoming a Gentleman: The Word of the *King's* Forces at the Fight was *Charles*, the ground they fought upon *Mary's*: Our's, *God's our help.*

The Forces under the command of General *Fairfax*, engaged in the Fight before *Colchester*, June 13, 1648. As also the names of the Chief Commanders and persons of Quality of the Lord *Goring's* Forces engaged at that Fight.

General Fairfax's *Forces engaged in that Fight.*

Part of the General's Regiment of Horse, being 4 *Troops, commanded by Major* Desborough. *Of Col.* Whaley's *Regiment*, 6 *Troops, commanded by himself. Of Col.* Fleetwood's, 5 *Troops, commanded by Major* Coleman. *The Troops of Commissary General* Ireton's, *commanded by Capt.* Cecill. *Two Troops of Dragoons, commanded by Capt.* Freeman, *and Capt.* Barrington.

Of Foot.

Col. Barkstead's *Regiment, commanded by himself, consisting of* 10 *Companies, about* 800 *men. Col.* Needham's *Regiment, lately the Tower Regiment, commanded by Col.* Needham, *being* 7 *Companies and about* 400 *men. Part of Col.* Inglesby's *Regiment, of* 4 *Companies, commanded by Capt.* Grimes, 320 *men.*

Of the Essex *Forces.*

Col. Harlackenden's *Regiment of* 4 *Troops of Horse, commanded by Major* Robert Sparrow; *and Capt.* Turner's *Troop of Dragoons. Sir* Thomas Hunniwood's *Regiment of Foot*; *Col.* Cook's *Regiment of Foot, both which said Regiments consisted of Auxiliaries and Trained bands.*

The County Forces of Essex, *left to secure* Chelmsford, *and* Malden, *two considerable passes, lest more Forces should resort from* London *to the Lord* Goring.

Col. Henry Mildmaies *Regiment of Horse, and Two Troops of Dragoons. Part of Col.* Carew Mildmaies *Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major* Bard.

The Suffolk *Forces, who made good the Passes over the River at* Nailand, Stratford, *and* Cattaway, *lest the enemy should scape towards* Suffolk *and* Norfolk, *were under the command of Capt.* Fisher, *Capt.* Bradling, *and Capt.* Sparrow, *besides the assistance which Capt.* Ball, *Capt.* Cox, *and the rest of the Sea commanders gave to secure the River.*

The Suffolk *Forces that came afterwards to help to besiege this Town.*

Col. Gourdon's *Regiment of Horse.*

Of Foot Regiments.

Col. Sir Thomas Barnardiston's, *Col.* Fothergil's, *Col.* Harvey's, *Col.* Bloises.

Of the Army that came up after the Fight.

Col. Scroop, *with* 3 *Troops of Horse of his Regiment.*

The Lord Goring's *Forces engaged in that Fight.*

Of Horse.

Lord Goring's *Regiment. Lord* Capel's *Regiment. Sir* William Compton's. *Col.* Slingsbie's. *Col.* Bernard Gascoigne's. *Col.* Hamond's. *Col.* Culpepper's.

Of Foot.

Sir Charles Lucas, *his Regiment. Sir* George Lisle's *Regiment. Col.* Tilley's *Regiment. Col.* Tewk *his Regiment. Col.* Farr's *Regiment. Col.* Gilburd's *Regiment. Col. Sir* William Campion's *Regiment, himself slain. Col.* Burd's *Regiment. Col.* Bowman's *Regiment. Col.* Chester's *Regiment.*

Colonels who had no command of Regiments, yet assisting at that Fight.

Earl Louborough, *Lord* Hastings, *Sir* William Leyton, *Colonel, taken Prisoner, and wounded. Col. Sir* Richard Hastings, *Col.* John Heath, *Col.* Lee *of Kent, Col.* Panton *wounded, Col.* Cook *slain, Col. Sir* Hugh Orelie. *Quarter-master Gen. Col.* William Maxey, *Col.* Pitman, *Col.* Beal, *Lieu. Col.* Hatch *slain, Major* Jammot, *Adjutant Gen. besides divers Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, who were assistants, but had no commands.*

Wednesday, 14.—General *Fairfax* perceiving the Lord *Goring's* Forces would not stand the field, resolved to sit down before the Town in order to a siege (but being too few to storm it), having not then, nor when he first engaged, 1500 old Foot, and but about 1500 Horse, and 2 Troops of Dragoons, (be-

sides the 2 Regiments of the Trained Bands, under Col. Sir. *Thomas Hunniwood*, and Col. *Cooke*), the Lord *Goring's* Forces at that time being about 6000 Horse and Foot in Town, and the Town and Suburbs larger in compass than *Oxford*, and would require 5000 men to Besiege it, appointed *Lexden* in the road to *London* for the Head-Quarters, where the greatest body was to lie, to prevent more aid coming from *London* to the Lord *Goring*, and kept strong Guards of Horse on *Cambridge* road, on the other side the River, that they might not escape Northward, to join Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, leaving no place open to them, but towards the Sea, where they could not go far; and the same Day our General sent a Party of Horse to secure *Mersey* Island, to prevent the *King's* ships from coming into the River to relieve the Town; the Besieged sent Col. *Tuke* with a strong party an hour after, but came too late.

Thursday, 15. — The Besiegeds cannon from the Royal Fort at St. *Mary's* played very hard, killed several of our men as they did the Day before; some as they were raising the first work called Fort *Essex*, others as they were stragling in the field.

Friday, 16.—Nothing of importance happened, but 3 of Capt. *Canon's* men killed with a Cannon Bullet.

Saturday, 17.—A Trumpet sent in about the exchange of Prisoners, and this day the Besieged got provisions out of *Tendring* Hundred, which we could not prevent till the *Suffolk* Forces marched to our assistance.

Sunday, 18th—We took 2 of their Frigates the one with 10, the other with 11 guns, and this Day Col. *Hewers* came up with 6 companies from *Chepstow* Castle. The Essex Foot under Sir *Thomas Hunniwood* and Col. *Cooke* endured many cannon shot this Day, and were very ready upon an alarm.

Monday, 19.—The party of Horse sent from the Leaguer under Major *Sparrow* and Capt. *Wallingford* engaged the *King's* Forces at *Linton* (coming to assist the Lord *Goring*), where Major *Muschampe* and others of the *King's* Forces were slain, and Major *Reynolds* and others taken Prisoners, the rest (about 500) dispersed. This Day a Trumpet came from the Lord *Goring* pretending to desire a treaty of Peace.

Tuesday, 20.—Answer returned, if a general Peace was intended, that then it was proper for the Parliament to determine of that, and offered them in that answer conditions, *viz.* The Gentlemen and Officers to go beyond the sea, and the Soldiers to go home, without prejudice.

Wednesday, 21.—The Besieged returned a scornful answer, moving for a free-trade for the Townsmen.

Thursday, 22.—A small party of the Besieged sallied out to view a new work (afterwards called Col. *Ewer's* Fort), but were instantly beaten in by Musqueteers. Their cannon killed two men of ours. That Day the Lord *Goring* sent a summons to the *Suffolk* Forces at *Cattaway* Bridge, commanded by Capt. *Fisher*, and Captain *Brandling*, to join with them, which they refused, resolving still to adhere to the Parliament and Army.

Friday, 23.—The Guns began this Day to play from our new Battery, which much annoyed the Besieged at *North-Bridge*. Our General sent a reply concerning his former offer, offering the same conditions again to all in the Town, except the Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capel*, and Sir *Charles Lucas*.

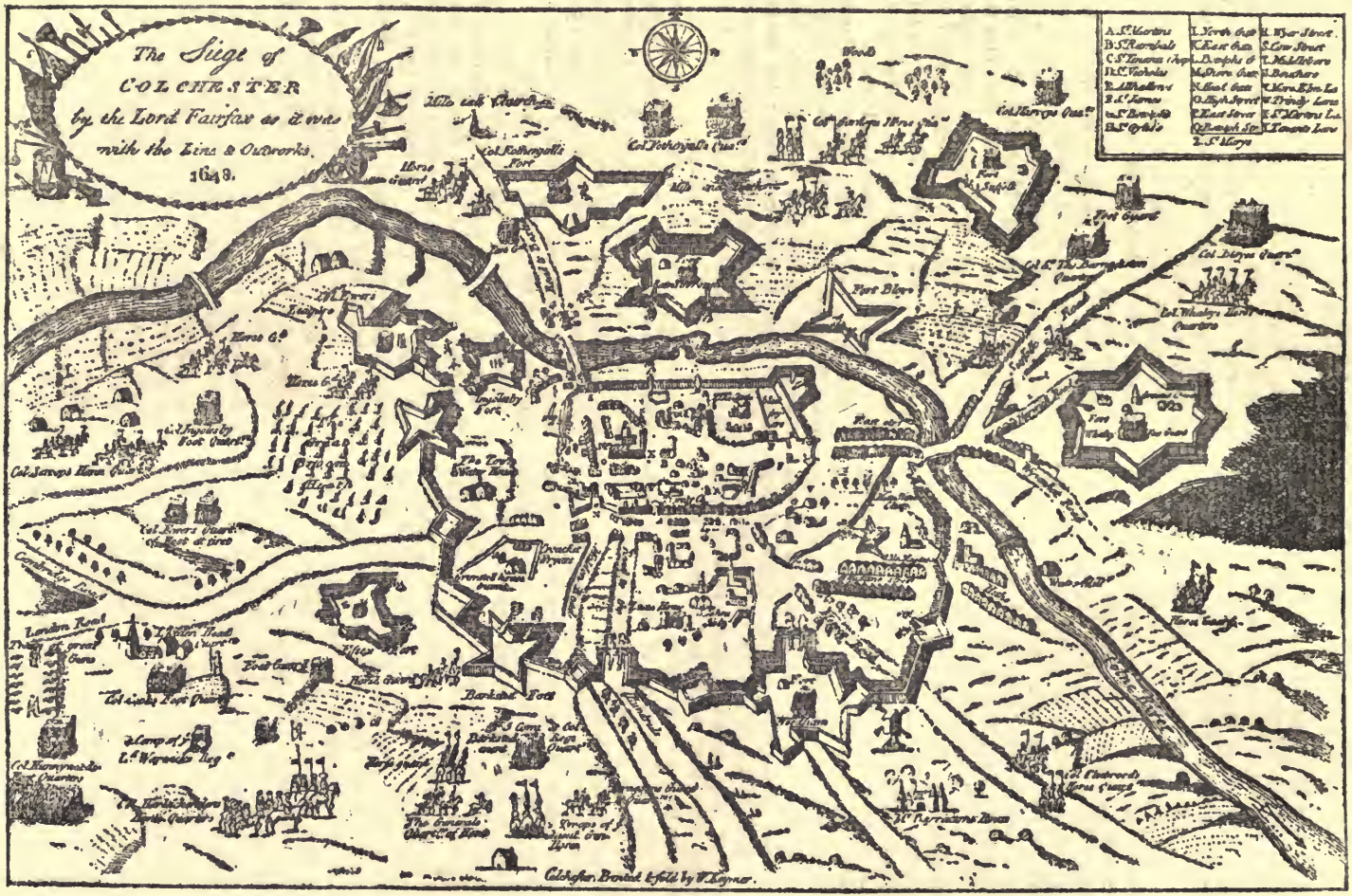
Saturday, 24.—One of the Besiegeds cannoneers was killed. This day the *Suffolk* Forces advanced out of their own County, and took up their Quarters upon Mile-end, over against the North-gate, being about 2500 Horse and Foot, leaving a guard at *Cattaway* and *Nayland*, to secure those passes.

Sunday, 25.—Nothing of importance.

Monday, 26.—A party of Col. *Barkstead's* Foot (the Besieged having drawn out near the Alms-house), beat them from the Hedges, and from their court of Guard, fired the Guard-house, and brought away the Hour-glass by which they stood centry.

Tuesday, 27.—A Trumpeter went in with the Lady *Campion's* Servant, with a letter to her Husband, for she did not believe he was slain.

Wednesday, 28.—Chewed and Poysoned Bullets taken from several of the Besieged. Affidavit made by those Soldiers of the Besieged who brought them out of *Colchester*, that they were given out by the Lord *Goring's* special command. These examinations were sent to the Lord *Goring*, with this message from our General, that his men should expect no Quarter hereafter if they used such Bullets. This Day early in the Morning the


The Siege of
COLCHESTER
by the Lord Fairfax as it was
with the Lins & Outworks.
1648.
Colchester Printed & Sold by W. Lyons.

Besieged with a party of Horse, very boldly attempted our Horse Guards near St. *Mary's*, shot a scout, but were instantly beaten back.

Thursday, 29.—They killed some Horse and Foot of ours with their great cannon as they shot against our men at the making of Col. *Barkstead's* Fort, fired the House which was lately Sir *Harbottle Grimston's*, and at Night fired Mr. *Barrington's* House; a party of the Besiegeds Horse advanced over the Bridge at East-gate, where ambuscades being laid for them by our Dragoons, Lieut-Col. *Hatcher*, and divers other Officers and Soldiers of the Besieged, upon their hasty advance were slain: none on our part.

Friday, 30.—Exchange offered for Sir *Will. Massam* but refused.

Saturday, *July* 1.—Col. *Whaley* possest *Grinsted* Church.

(*To be continued.*)

Franking Memoranda.

IN these days of individual "hobbies," the collecting of autographs holds a conspicuous place; but although letters of royal, artistic, and literary celebrities are very interesting, yet they are difficult to arrange for reference in any ordinary book, and are so often found to be forgeries, that the question of their being genuine, or otherwise, depends very much upon the discrimination of the collector. Neither of these objections however occur in regard to collections of franks, which bear the post-mark, and which can so easily be arranged alphabetically, or otherwise, with a short notice attached to each, so as to form a very interesting Peerage, or, in the case of Members of the Lower House, to represent the different Sessions of Parliament. And as in the franking days there was, from a very early date, a regularly appointed Inspector of Franks in the Post Office Department, the stamp may usually be depended upon to authenticate the autograph of the franker.

Franking is supposed to have commenced in the reign of James I., when a King's Post was established, by which Government letters certainly went free, and most probably Members of Parliament were also allowed to avail themselves of it; but the first official information on the subject is to be gathered from the proceedings of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1735, to inquire into the subject of franking. This Committee reported that in the previous century, about 1660—during a discussion which took place in the House of Commons, on a Post Office Bill, Sir Walter Earle proposed that the letters of Members of Parliament should pass free during their sittings. This was denounced by Sir Heneage Finch as "a poor mendicant proviso and beneath the honor of the House." The motion gave rise to a stormy discussion, and for a length of time the Speaker—Sir Harbottle Grimston, refused to put the question, saying that he felt ashamed of it; but eventually, the measure was carried by a large majority. On the Bill being sent up to the Lords, however, it was thrown out, ostensibly for the same reasons which had actuated its opponents in the Lower House, but in point of fact, because no provision was made—that the Lords' own letters were to pass free. Some time after this, however, it appears that the Members of both Houses were informed that their letters were to pass through the post without charge, and thus franking seems first to have been regularly established.

The abuses of the system soon became so great that we find a witness employed by the Post Office giving evidence before another Parliamentary Committee, that amongst other equally ridiculous articles which had been franked and sent through the Post Office free, were—"Fifteen couple of hounds to the King of the Romans;" "Two maid-servants, going out as laundresses, to my Lord Ambassador Methuen;" "Doctor Crichton, carrying with him a cow, and divers other necessaries;" "A box of medicines, for my Lord Galway in Portugal;" "A deal case, with flitches of bacon, for Mrs. Pennington of Rotterdam;" and "Two bales of stockings, for the Ambassador to the Court of Portugal." These, however, were all Government franks, but, as at that early period, no limit was put to the size or weight of Parliamentary franks, there is no reason for doubting the assertion that live deer, pianos, haunches of venison, &c., had been sent free through the post, by Members of both Houses.

This robbery of the Post Office, however,

for it was nothing else, became at last so flagrant that Queen Anne issued a warrant curtailing the franking powers of her Lords and Commons. It was thus worded—"Members can send letters, not to exceed two ounces each, for forty days before, and forty days after, each Session, and members are admonished not to suffer any letters, not concerning themselves, to pass under their frank, cover, or direction to the diminution and prejudice of the revenue."

Down to 1764 it was only required that the Peer or M.P. should sign his name, in the corner of the frank; but it was then ordered that the whole direction should be written by the member. In 1784, it was further decided that all franks should be dated, the month and day to be written in full, and that they were to be posted on the same day on which they were dated. In 1795, it was also enacted that franked letters were to carry only one ounce, and that no Member could give more than ten franks, or receive above fifteen letters free daily.

Although no further limitation or alteration was made in the system from 1795 down to the abolition of franking in 1840, yet, notwithstanding all the precautions used by the Post Office authorities, great abuses still existed. Members supplied huge packets of franks to friends and adherents; some sold their privilege for large sums to banking and business firms; they also accepted douceurs for allowing letters and newspapers to be directed to them, although intended for other persons; and servants' wages were frequently paid by franks, which were subsequently sold by them to tradesmen and others. It was computed that a banking house, having one of the firm an M.P., effected thereby a saving of upwards of 700*l.* per annum.

In one week of November, 1836, about 94,700 franks passed through the London post alone, and in 1837 there were 7,400,000 franked letters posted. From 1818 to 1837 it was estimated that 1,400,000*l.* had been lost to the Post Office by the franking system. In 1838 upwards of seven millions of franks were posted, and it was calculated that the revenue of the postal department was thereby diminished at the rate of nearly one million pounds per annum. On the 10th of January, 1840, when the penny post was introduced, franking, at the instance of the late Sir Rowland Hill, was abolished, and the privilege was reserved only for her Majesty's own letters and those of some Government departments.

With the exception of a few extracts from Sir Rowland Hill's work on "Post Office Reform," and "Her Majesty's Mails" by Mr. Lewis, I am indebted for nearly all the foregoing memoranda, taken from the journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons in the British Museum, to the kind assistance of my friend, Mr. C. Law, of Chalcot Crescent, London, who is himself a large collector of autographs, and who has frequently helped me in adding some very rare and valuable franks to my collection.

Formerly, when there was a regular trade in the sale of franks, the prince of dealers was the well-known Mr. William Tayleure, of Adelaide Street, West Strand. There are still autograph auctions in London, where a rare frank may often be met with; but to secure it you have most probably to purchase some hundreds of others that are utterly valueless. In fact, little can now be done except by exchanging duplicates privately, or on those exceptional opportunities when an entire collection comes into the market. Before 1840 I used to write to many peers for their franks; some were good-natured enough to send them, but others were impracticable. The late Duke of Wellington, for example, would never answer a letter of this sort; but let any stranger only write to him that once in the hurry of embarkation at Portsmouth he had forgotten to pay for a pair of boots, and the desired frank came by return of post, with the reply—"F. M. the Duke of Wellington never in his life neglected to pay his boot-maker."

About thirty or forty years ago the three best collections of franks were those made by Lord William Fitzroy, the Rev. E. R. Williamson, and the late Mr. W. Blott, inspector of franks to the General Post Office. At present Mr. Hercy, of Cruchfield, near Bracknell, Dr. W. Morley Punshon, and Mr. Edward Walford, of Hampstead, have very fine collections, and are constantly improving them. I have been fortunate in adding the stores of the late Lord W. Fitzroy to my own, so that I may fairly claim to have an excellent collection. It is arranged in three volumes, and has a short notice written under each frank.

Vol. I. consists of peers from the earliest date down to the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801. At present it contains about 400 franks, arranged chronologically; among them are those of the 1st Duke of Albemarle, deceased 1670, the great Duke of Marlborough, Philip Dormer, 4th Earl of Chesterfield, Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, Lords Bute, Granville, Halifax, Godolphin, Chatham (1st), Shelburne, Camden, Bathurst, Hardwicke, Hawke, Keppel, Rodney, Howe, Amherst, Ligonier, and many others of distinguished statesmen, lawyers, sailors, and soldiers of the two last centuries.

Vol. II. is arranged alphabetically, and intended to contain one frank of all differently designated titles (including those, however, where name and family is distinct), both spiritual and temporal, the possessors of which were entitled to a seat in the House of Lords from the Legislative Union in 1801 to the abolition of franking in 1840. This is complete, with the exception of two franks—those of Lords Beauvale and Blantyre. The former was only created a peer when Ambassador at Vienna in 1839, and did not return to England until franking had been done away with; and the latter was the only representative peer of his title in the present century, and that for only five months in 1806–7, during which period he was on foreign service with his regiment. I believe no frank of either of these peers is or can be extant, and I certainly never could hear of examples being in any collection. The specimen frank is also selected, so as to include that of every peer, both spiritual and temporal, entitled to a seat in the House of Lords in the first Union Parliament, on the 1st of January, 1801, with the exception of Lord Bristol, deceased 1803, Lord Rodney 1802, and the Bishops of Bristol 1802, Derry 1803, Exeter 1803, Hereford 1802, Rochester 1802, and St. David's 1803. The remaining franks are nearly always those of the first possessor or representative peer of the title in the present century, so as to include the most noteworthy. All are either signed by the title through which the peer held his seat, or another that he was permitted to use at the time, and they all bear post-mark except that of Lord Collingwood, who never returned home after being created a peer. This is dated "At Sea," and taken from Lord W. Fitzroy's collection.

There are, no doubt, more valuable franks in Vols. I. and III., but the difficulties I have met with, and the years which I have spent in bringing so near to completion the objects I had before me in the arrangement of this volume, have always made it more interesting than either of the others. Amongst other rare and valuable franks in this volume are the following:—Beaulieu, Bridgewater (Duke), Byron (Poet), Camelford, Clive, Collingwood, Douglas of Ambresbury, Duncan (Admiral), Fauconberg, Fitzgibbon (Chancellor), Gardner (Admiral), Glentworth, Grey de Wilton, Hamilton of Hambledon, Hawkesbury, Heathfield, Hobart, Keane, Kenyon, Lake (1st), Lansdowne (Premier), Loughborough, Macartney, Nelson (Admiral), Normanton, Peterborough (Earl), Somerton, Thurlow (Chancellor), Torphichen, George, Prince of Wales, &c.

Vol. III. (M.P. Notorieties) contains at present about 400 franks, and is arranged chronologically. Amongst some of the most remarkable are those of Sir Ralph Abercromby, Henry Addington, Sir William Blackstone, Edmund Burke, Henry Dundas, Thomas Erskine, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Charles James Fox, Allan Gardner, Edward Gibbon (Historian), George Grenville (Premier), Edward Hawke (Admiral), Samuel Hood, Alexander Hood, William Howe, Sir John Jervis, Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Edward Law, Sir Charles Middleton, Sir John Moore, Edward Nicholas, Lord North (Premier), Sir Thomas Picton, William Pitt (1st), William Pitt (2nd), R. Brinsley Sheridan, Sir W. Sidney Smith, Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c.

I have spent upwards of forty years in making my collection, and although it has, no doubt, cost much time and trouble, yet it has been a great amusement, and not altogether without answering some useful end. I have often observed that in looking over it, "young people" have been led to take an increased interest in the remarkable characters of former times, and to refer to peerages and works of biography for a fuller account of those whose franks they noticed. At all events, if I can succeed in the slightest degree in renewing the taste for frank collect-

ing, once so prevalent, I shall feel amply repaid for any little trouble that I may have taken in putting together these few memoranda.

In wishing every success and prosperity to our new friend—THE ANTIQUARY—I would suggest that there is an excellent opportunity for a publication of this kind to provide a remedy for a long-existing want. Within my own recollection, many very interesting private collections of old pictures, books, coins, autographs, franks, &c., have totally disappeared, and no trace or record of them now remains. Catalogues of public collections are freely circulated, and although full details of private ones would not be generally interesting, or, indeed, worth preserving yet, if owners could be induced to make rolls of "specialities" in their several collections, and send them to THE ANTIQUARY, much interesting matter for its readers might not only be extracted, but, very possibly, become the means of eventually preserving many unique and rare relics of past days from utter oblivion.

J. BAILIE.

Ringdufferin, Killyleagh,
County Down, Ireland.

The Schoolmaster-Printer of St. Albans.

THE erection of St. Albans into a Bishopric and the restoration of its beautiful Abbey have naturally drawn considerable attention to that town during the past few years. One consequence has been to develop increased interest in its rich historical and local associations, and to bring more into notice its rare Typographical Antiquities.

England had but few printing-presses in the fifteenth century. After Westminster, in 1477, came Oxford in 1479, and then early in 1480, at St. Albans, a press was erected by a learned schoolmaster of that town; while a fourth press was started in London by Lettou later in the same year. These were all the printing-presses established in the British Isles before the death of William Caxton in 1491.

We must not let sentiment veil the fact that the first printing-presses were nearly always started as a trading adventure; and although a belief that the Church was at first the foster-father of the Press is very prevalent, I do not think History supports it. At Westminster, Caxton, through all his gossip, makes mention but once of the Abbot there, and then in a manner which leads to the conclusion that the only relationship between them was that of landlord and tenant. At Oxford there is not a particle of evidence to connect Rood and Hunte with the Clergy or University. Lettou and Machlinia in London owed nothing, so far as we know, to ecclesiastical patronage. At St. Albans the first printer was a schoolmaster, the only fact in his life which is known, and this we learn from Wynken De Worde, who added some introductory sentences when re-issuing the "Fructus Temporum," stating that the original was printed by "one sometyme scolemayster of saynt albon."

The name of the schoolmaster-printer is quite unknown, although it has been guessed at. The prologue to the "St. Albans Chronicle" begins thus: "Inso myche that it is necessari" &c.; and the "Book of St. Albans" begins: "In so moche that gentilmen and honest persones," &c.; and the same words, "In so moch" are used again at the commencement of a sentence on fol. b. iij verse of the same book. Now, as all three sentences begin with the same three words, and as some early writers veiled their names in the first words of their books, certain historians, misled by Chauncy in his "History of Hertfordshire," and unable to realise the existence of any man without a known name, inferred most sagaciously that the St. Albans schoolmaster wished to veil *his* name, and that really it was Insomuch—a "lame and impotent conclusion."

Just as "impotent" and based on equally slight grounds is the conclusion lately arrived at by Mr. Scott, that the schoolmaster of St. Albans was really the printer of a large number of books usually attributed to Caxton at Westminster. The internal evidence of the books themselves is totally opposed to any such theory, which if true would reduce Bibliography to a series of haphazard guesses, utterly unworthy of serious and intelligent attention. In fact, there is no evidence of any typographical connection between the two presses.

His occupation as a schoolmaster in the town, and the evident extent of his reading

prove the St. Albans printer to have been an educated man, and probably a priest. His orthography is phonetical and quite of a northern dialect. Of his connection with the Abbey there is no evidence one way or the other. If he carried on the two occupations of schoolmaster and printer at the same time, it may perhaps account for the small results from his press, which, during the six or seven years after 1480, when he first began, produced only eight works with a total of 1220 printed leaves. Six of these works were in the Latin tongue, and intended for educational purposes, while two were in English, and appealed to the popular taste, if we may apply such a term to an age when few people could read.

To us the English books are by far the most interesting. The first was the "Fructus Temporum," or "St. Albans Chronicle," a folio volume of 295 printed leaves. It has no date of printing, but the Prologue states that "in the yeare of our lorde, 1483, and in the twenty-thirde yere of the reyne of Kyng Edward the Fourthe, at Saynt Albons, is compylit togeder this booke." The use by the printer of red ink, the device at the end, only used here and for the "Book of St. Albans," together with the general appearance of the typography, point to a nearly synchronous date of printing for the two works. Probably 1485 would not be far wrong.

The schoolmaster when compiling the "Fructus" in 1483 had before him the well-known Chronicle of Brute, as printed in 1480 with additions by Caxton. He had also an ecclesiastical history of some kind, perhaps borrowed from the Abbey Scriptorium. By interspersing Caxton's text with ecclesiastical events and Papal data, placed in their chronological order, the "Fructus Temporum" or "St. Albans Chronicle" was produced.

The only other work in English from the St. Albans press is "The Book of Hunting and Hawking, and of Cote Armour," commonly called "The Book of St. Albans." Like the "Chronicle," it is printed in black and red, has the same size page, and the red device at the end. It consists of eighty-eight printed leaves, upon the last of which is this colophon:—"Translatyt and compylit togedyr at Seynt albons the yere from thincarnacion of oure lorde Jhū Crist. M.CCCC.lxxxvi." It was doubtless printed as soon as the "compilacion" was finished, and is the last book with a date known to have been issued by the schoolmaster. When the worthy man died is not recorded; finding, possibly, as many since his time have done, that much anxiety and little profit was to be got out of a printing-press, he relinquished the new-born art, and devoted the remainder of his days to what the Germans call "pedagogy."

Much might be written upon the "Book of St. Albans," for it is full of interest, both literary and antiquarian. Its authorship, so gratuitously foisted upon the Abbess of Sopwell Nunnery; its curious dissertation upon the use and management of Hawks; the poetical stanzas of Dame Juliana Berners, with their quaint terms and rude directions; the serio-comic dissertation upon "Cote Armour;" and, lastly, though by no means least in interest, the northern dialect and spelling which pervade the whole, make this work one of the most interesting in the entire range of fifteenth century literature. Soon, it is hoped, the curious reader may have the opportunity of judging for himself, as a fac-simile reprint is now being prepared for publication. This will be a great boon, as original copies are extremely rare, and mostly inaccessible. The number printed by the schoolmaster was doubtless small, probably not over fifty, and for nearly four centuries the common enemies of books—fire, damp, the worm, and prolonged neglect—have united to reduce the number. Imperfect copies are in the Bodleian, Oxford, and the University Library, Cambridge, and these for many years were the only public libraries in which the book could be seen. By a happy chance a copy was secured for Mr. Grenville, who bequeathed his collection of books to the British Museum. This copy is now exhibited daily in one of the glass cases in the King's Library. Its history and adventures are so romantic that they will form a fitting addendum to the present very imperfect sketch. The account is copied by the writer, from a letter written in 1847, by the Rev. C. F. Newmarsh, then Rector of Pilham, to the Rev. S. R. Maitland, Librarian of Lambeth Palace.

In June, 1844, a pedlar called at a cottage at Blyton, and asked an old widow, named Naylor,

whether she had any rags to sell. She said, No! but offered him some old paper and took from a shelf the "Boke of St. Albans," and others, weighing 9 lbs., for which she received ninepence. The pedlar carried them through Gainsboro', tied up in a string, past a chemist's shop, who being used to buy old paper to wrap his drugs in called the man in, and struck by the appearance of the "Boke," gave him 3*s.* for the lot. Not being able to read the Colophon, he took it to an equally ignorant stationer, and offered it to him for a guinea, at which price he declined it, but proposed that it should be exposed in his window, as a means of eliciting some information about it. It was accordingly placed there with this label—"Very old curious work." A collector of books went in and offered 2*s.* 6*d.* for it, which excited the suspicion of the vendor. Soon after Mr. Bird, Vicar of Gainsboro', went in and asked the price, wishing to possess a very early specimen; but not knowing the great value of the book. While he was examining it, Stark, a very intelligent bookseller came in, to whom Mr. Bird at once ceded the right of pre-emption. Stark betrayed such visible anxiety that the vendor, Smith, declined settling a price. Soon after Sir C. Anderson, of Lea (author of Ancient Models), came in and took the book to collate, but brought it back in the morning, having found it imperfect in the middle, and offered 5*l.* for it. Sir Charles had no book of reference to guide him to its value. But, in the meantime Stark had employed a friend to obtain for him the refusal of it, and had undertaken to give for it a little more than any sum Sir Charles might offer. On finding that at least 5*l.* could be got for it, Smith went to the chemist and gave him two guineas, and then sold it to Stark's agent for seven guineas. Stark took it to London and sold it to the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville for seventy pounds or guineas. I have now to state how it came that a book without covers, of such extreme age, was preserved. About fifty years since the library of Thonock Hall, in the parish of Gainsboro,' the seat of the Hickman family, underwent great repairs, the books being sorted over by a most ignorant person, whose selection seems to have been determined by the coat. All books without covers were thrown into a great heap and condemned to all the purposes which Leland laments in the sack of the conventual libraries by the visitors. But they found favour in the eyes of a literate gardener, who begged leave to take what he liked home. He selected a large quantity of Sermons before the House of Commons, Local pamphlets, Tracts from 1680 to 1710, Opera books, &c. He made a list of them, which I found afterwards in the cottage, containing No. 43 "Cotamouris." The old fellow was something of a herald, and drew in his books what he held to be his coat. After his death all that could be stuffed into a large chest were put away in a garret; but a few favourites, and "the Boke" among them remained on the shelves of the kitchen for years, till his son's widow grew so "stalled" of dusting them that she determined to sell them. Had she been in poverty, I should have urged on the buyer, Stark, the duty of giving her a small sum out of his great gains.

This curious history explains in a remarkable manner how it is that of many early printed books, a single copy alone remains, many others being represented by a fragment only, while others again, like Caxton's "Ovide" and "Lyf of the Earle of Oxford," are only known to have once existed by the chance reference of old writers, not a vestige having come down to our times.

Some years ago Mr. Bradshaw, of Cambridge, increased the list of books attributed to the St. Albans press by the discovery of "Antonii Andreæ Questiones," 4to, of which the only copy known is in the University Library, Cambridge. Remembering this fact, and bearing in mind how many "uniques" of various kinds have been brought to light during the last twenty years, it does not seem beyond the bounds of probability that we may yet learn something more concerning the schoolmaster of St. Albans and his printing-press. Perhaps a "Grammar," like that of Ankwykyl at Oxford, will turn up, or perchance the "Vulgaria quædam Terencÿ," or a "Catho moralised," revealing to us both name and place of abode of the unknown printer. Happy the man who in a forgotten nook of some old mansion shall open a time-worn volume in parchment covers, and read on the last page, "Empryntit at seynt albon by me (nomen typographi) dwellyng at the scole hous ouer ayenst the abbye."

WILLIAM BLADES.

An "Indian Money-Cowrie" in a British Barrow.

THE objects which the barrow-digger succeeds in unearthing need neither be of large size nor of intrinsic value to render them of primary importance in illustrating the history of the tumulus in which they occur. An atom of bone, or the smallest fragment of pottery of a particular make, may often tell volumes to the comparative archæologist, and aid him in classifying the interment with which he is dealing. Not so is it, however, with the remarkable instance I am about to adduce, which, as far as I am aware, is a unique discovery in British barrows.

Between three and four miles east of the Land's End, and close by the side of the road leading from that promontory to Penzance, there lately stood a large mound, about fifty feet in length by thirty in breadth,

and averaging six feet high in the middle. On examination, in September last, it proved to be entirely composed of fine earth, with the exception of a stone or two at the sides which may once have formed portions of an encircling and supporting basement, as is common in Cornish cairns. Commencing at the south-west end I cut a trench twenty feet wide completely through the mound. On arriving at the centre, where a trench or gully crossed it, I discovered by the stratification of the earth that it was not one mound, but two, joined in the centre—an arrangement which, in more than two hundred barrows I have opened in the district, I have never met with before. I may also mention that earthen barrows in the neighbourhood are of very rare occurrence. The materials had been brought together in layers, or strata, which were not composed of the soil of the surrounding common. On the level of the natural soil were numerous small fragments of rough pottery of what is known to me as the ordinary sepulchral type, and belonging to vessels of various sizes. Several stones, artificially shaped, so as to serve for hones and hammers, were taken up, as was also a broken or uncompleted greenstone axe, with the pointed edge artificially ground. No interment could be discovered, but at the depth of five feet from the surface, in the south-western mound, and embedded in a stratum of greyish clay, was a little object which well rewarded my two days' work. It was a little cowrie shell, three-fourths of an inch in length, and of a type which I knew did not occur on our Cornish coast. In answer to an inquiry respecting its habitat, which I sent to a friend at the British Museum, I am informed that it is the common "money-cowrie" found all over India and the Pacific Ocean, but *never* on the British coasts. "This specimen has been rubbed or scraped (by accident or design), so that the enamel has been taken off the rounded surface, with the result of showing the blue colour underneath." "It is impossible," my informant adds, "that this shell could have come to England by itself, for it is not even found as a fossil. As it was used for money at a very early period, it is possible that Romans, or even Phœnicians, may have brought it."

With this latter view I know not how either to concur, or to express dissent. I merely give it in the words of my friend, as the solution which suggested itself to his mind on hearing of its discovery in a Cornish barrow. That it could have dropped through the upper strata of the mound at a later time is impossible: (1) Because the original stratification had never been disturbed; (2) Because of the tightness with which the clay soil had been packed; (3) Because of its own lightness. It was filled with earth from the layer in which it occurred, and has slightly changed colour since it was found. With it was a perforated flint, used perhaps as a pendant charm.

I should be much obliged by your making this discovery known in your most valuable publication, in case it may meet the eye of any brother Antiquary, who can give me a parallel instance of Eastern objects occurring in our British tombs. Is archæology at last coming to the assistance of philology in throwing light on our Aryan origin?

WILLIAM C. BORLASE.

The Public Records of England.

ON this subject a few words cannot fail to interest the readers of THE ANTIQUARY.

The history of our Public Records, when it comes to be written, will unfold an almost incredible tale of mismanagement and neglect, and that in times not so far removed from our own. Scattered in a score of different repositories, some, if not all of them, totally unfitted for the purpose, exposed to the risks of fire, damp, vermin, and depredations of all sorts, the marvel is that any are left at all, and that those which have survived the tooth of time are in so fair a condition.* It would almost seem as if a

* Arthur Agard, writing in 1610 or thereabouts, thus enumerates the dangers to which records are exposed:

There is a fourfold hurte that by negligence maye bring wrack to records that is to say { Fyre, Water, Ratts and Myce, Misplacinge }

Which maye be preserved so farre forth as man's witt maye doe (because all things are but vaine and perishe dailie) by a foure folde diligence and care to be had about them.

special providence had watched over the noble collection formed by the care of the early English Kings and their great officers of State.* William Prynne, the well-known author of "Histriomastrix," who was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower in the time of Charles the Second, thus extols the solicitude of the Sovereigns for the proper care of the public archives, in the Preface to his Parliamentary Writs:

But I presume it will be your Majesty's especial care (as it was your Royal predecessor's) to preserve these ancient Records not only from fire, sword, but water, moths, canker, dust, cobwebs, for your own and your kingdom's honor, service, they being such sacred reliques, such peerless jewels, that your noble ancestors have estimated no places so fit to preserve them in as consecrated chapels, or Royal treasuries and wardrobes, where they lay up their sacred crowns, jewels, robes, and that upon very good grounds, they being the principal evidences by which they held, supported, defended their crowns, kingdoms, revenues, prerogatives, and their subjects their respective lands, lives, liberties, properties, franchises, rights, laws.

Passing on to the actual condition of these same "sacred reliques" and "peerless jewels," the learned Antiquary draws a vivid picture of the lamentable condition of some of the Tower Records:

No sooner received I your Royal Patent for the custody of your antient Records in your Tower of London, even in the middest of my parliamentary and disbanding services, then monopolizing all my time, but I designed, endeavoured the rescue of the greatest part of them from that desolation, corruption, confusion, in which (through the negligence, nescience, or slothfullnesse of their former keepers) they had for many years by past layen buried together in one confused chaos under corroding, putrefying cobwebs, dust, filth, in the dark corner of Cæsar's Chapel in the White Tower, as mere useless reliques, not worthy to be calendared, or brought down thence into the office amongst other records of use. In order thereunto I imployed some souldiers and women to remove and cleanse them from their filthynesse, who soon growing weary of this noysome work, left them almost as foul, dusty, nasty, as they found them. Whereupon, immediately after the Parliament's adjournment, I and my Clerk (in August and September last) spent many whole dayes in cleansing and sorting them into distinct confused heaps, in order to their future reducements into method, the old clerks of the office being unwilling to touch them for fear of fouling their fingers, spoyling their cloathes, endangering their eyesight and healths, by their cankerous dust and evil scent.

In raking up this dung-heap (according to my expectations) I found many rare antient precious pearls and golden records, &c.

It would have been well if the same energy and industry had been evinced by all the early keepers, but in too many instances it is to be feared that they looked upon these documents with little interest, considering that they were merely warehoused with them, and if they fell into confusion, as was the natural result, so they might remain, totally uncared for and useless to the public.

Coming down to later times we find a Committee of the House of Lords appointed in 1703 to consider what steps should be taken to remedy this state of affairs. Little, however, came of it, and though during the same century various other Committees continued to be appointed, it was not until the commencement of the present century that matters assumed a more promising aspect. In the year 1800 appeared the large folio Report which heralded a new era in the history of our Public Muniments. In this volume were set out the returns from the different repositories, as to the nature, state, &c., of the records, with suggestions for their systematic classification. The House thereupon presented an Address to the King "to give directions for the better preservation, arrangement, and more convenient use of the Public Records of the kingdom, and that they, the Commons, would cheerfully provide whatever extraordinary expenses might be incurred." In reply to this, a Royal Sign Manual was issued, dated the 19th of July, 1800, appointing a Commission for Great Britain, and during thirty-seven years the Commissioners nominated under this and subsequent Commissions were busily engaged on the affairs of the Records; the numerous bulky volumes issued by the Commissioners testifying to the valuable work carried out under their direction.

Nevertheless, the system of dealing with

* In August, 1601, William Lambarde, who was then Keeper of the Records at the Tower, having waited on Queen Elizabeth to submit to her an Index which he had made to those Records, a conversation ensued which showed that Her Majesty fully entered into and appreciated the subject. At parting, she said, "I have not since my first coming to the Crown received any one thing that brought with it such great delectation." It may be noted that Lambarde was one of the handsomest men of his day, and possibly this may also have contributed to the Queen's delectation. A transcript of a report of the conversation, probably drawn up by Lambarde himself, is in the British Museum, Add. MSS. No. 15664, fo. 226, 7.

the Records by Commissions did not work altogether satisfactorily; charges of mismanagement were made, and on the 18th of February, 1836, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was nominated "to inquire into the management and affairs of the Record Commission, and the present state of the Records of the United Kingdom." In their Report the Committee pointed out the wretched state of certain documents stowed in the sheds in the King's Mews, at Charing Cross:—

In these sheds 4136 cubic feet of National Records were deposited in the most neglected condition. Besides the accumulated dust of centuries, all, when these operations commenced, were found to be very damp. Some were in a state of inseparable adhesion to the stone walls. There were numerous fragments which had only just escaped entire consumption by vermin, and many were in the last stage of putrefaction. Decay and damp had rendered a large quantity so fragile as hardly to admit of being touched; others, particularly those in the form of Rolls, were so coagulated together that they could not be uncoiled. Six or seven perfect skeletons of rats were found imbedded, and bones of these vermin were generally distributed throughout the mass; and, besides furnishing a charnel-house for the dead, during the first removal of these National Records, a dog was employed in hunting the live rats which were thus disturbed from their nests.

About the same date a most valuable portion of the Records of the Exchequer was kept in the dark, damp vaults of Somerset House, two stories underground. The humidity of the atmosphere there having had the singular effect of causing the formation of stalactites, a gentleman of scientific tendencies drew up a Report in which he gave a most picturesque account of these natural phenomena, neglecting the ancient and invaluable public documents which were perishing underneath. This gentleman was a Commissioner of Records, but it may readily be believed that his tastes did not lie in this line. Well might the late Charles Buller exclaim, "Stalactites are interesting objects to the geologist, but a Record Office is an inappropriate place for their growth." The speech delivered by Mr. Buller, when he moved for a Select Committee on the Public Records, 18th February, 1836 (Hansard, xxxi. p. 551), is particularly worthy of attention.

Within the last thirty-three years, however, better counsels have prevailed, and many able men have directed their attention to the preservation and publication of the National Records. Following the example shown by the Scotch authorities in the establishment of the General Register House at Edinburgh, now nearly a century old, the obvious expedient was at length adopted of bringing the Records under one central roof, where, under able and learned officers,* the greatest facilities are afforded to the public in consulting and utilising these long-neglected treasures. In addition to these privileges, the late Lord Romilly, who first urged this scheme on the Government, and his successor, the present Master of the Rolls, have placed historical students under a deep debt of gratitude for the great collection of chronicles and memorials, and calendars of historical documents, with which they have enriched our literature. These calendars place, as it were, in the very hands of the public the documents of which they are the essence. As is known, the State Papers, the regular series of which begins in the reign of Henry VIII., were the first to be edited, and between ninety and one hundred volumes of these have been published.

But of late still earlier records have been laid under contribution, and calendars of documents dating from the time of Henry II. have been commenced. Among these are the three volumes relating to Ireland, edited by Mr. H. S. Sweetman, of the Irish Bar. The first volume opens with interesting details of the preparations made for the English invasion of Ireland in 1171, there being three letters from Pope Alexander III., the first of which exhorts the Legate and the four Archbishops to aid the English King in governing Ireland. There are many documents relating to Henry's Scotch adherents in Ireland. To Allan of Galloway (Constable of Scotland), one of the most important of these, the King granted no fewer than 140 Knights' fees in the north of Ireland near the Bann. To Thomas, his brother, Earl of Athol, *jure uxoris*, the King granted O'Neille's lands in Kinel Owen and others in the north. There are

* Only a short time since we overheard the following amusing remark made by a searcher to one of the officials who had read at sight some queer hieroglyphics:—"I tell you what, sir, if one of you gentlemen had been present at Belshazzar's Feast, there would have been no need to send for Daniel!"

also many details relating to King John's acts and movements while in Ireland in 1210. One very remarkable document in the Volume (448) is the declaration of the Magnates of Ireland, in which they plainly and decidedly side with the King against the Pope. This document, which so strikingly controverts the belief that the country lay prostrate before the Chair of St. Peter has not, so far as the writer is aware, ever been published before.

(To be continued.)

Reviews.

PLANCHÉ'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF COSTUME.

A Cyclopædia of Costume, or Dictionary of Dress. By James R. Planché, Somerset Herald. London, Chatto and Windus. 2 vols. 4to, 1876–1879.

IT is more than fifty years, if we may trust his agreeable "Recollections and Reflections," published a few years ago, since Mr. Planché, who had long lived among dramatists, poets, and authors, and had achieved no little success also as a dramatic writer, was struck with the inaccuracies and incongruities of the theatrical costume of the day, and in consequence proposed to Kemble, who was about to revive *King John* at Covent Garden, to superintend, as a labour of love and a work of personal friendship, the whole of the costume, designing the dresses of the characters, and making the necessary researches in order to secure historical accuracy. In these researches he was aided and directed by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, whose magnificent collection of armour was lately exhibited at South Kensington, and who had just published his "Critical Enquiry into Ancient Arms and Armour;" and also by Mr. Francis Douce, the antiquary, whose fine collection of illuminated manuscripts is in the Bodleian at Oxford, and who pointed out to him what a repertory of information on the subject he would find in Strutt's elaborate work on "The Dress and Habits of the People of England." In spite of all sorts of objections and difficulties raised by stage-managers and other members of the profession, and in spite of prophecies that any attempt to reform the conventional costume behind the footlights would prove an utter failure from the want of education in the dull English audience to whom it appealed, this revival of *King John* was at once pronounced an eminent success. "When the curtain rose and discovered King John dressed as his effigy appears in Worcester Cathedral, surrounded by his Barons, sheathed in mail, with cylindrical helmets and correct armorial shields, and his courtiers in the long tunics and mantles of the 13th century, there was a loud roar of approbation, accompanied by four distinct rounds of applause, so general and so hearty that the actors themselves were astonished, and I felt amply rewarded for all the trouble, anxiety, and annoyance which I had experienced during my labours. Receipts of from 400*l.* to 600*l.* nightly soon reimbursed the management for the expense of the production of *King John*, and a

CARTHUSIAN MONK

CISTERCIAN MONK.

complete reformation of dramatic costume became from that moment inevitable upon the English stage." So at least writes Mr. Planché. It was equally "inevitable" that Mr. Planché, whose researches had contributed so largely to this result, should continue to take a deep interest in the subject in which he had achieved so decided a success. He was consequently invited, on the starting of the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," to contribute to it a small volume on "The History of British Costume." This was given to the world some forty years ago, and he has since that time been so thoroughly recognised as an authority on such matters, that he was called upon to discharge such duties as the rearrangement of Sir S. Meyrick's collection of armour when it was exhibited at Manchester in 1857, and subsequently at South Kensington; and also more recently still the rearrangement of the National Collection of Armour in the Tower of London was entrusted to his hands.

DOGES OF VENICE.

Fortified with such experience as this, and by the researches which he has made by order of the Lord Chamberlain from time to time into the dress of historic characters of different dates for the *bals costumés* which the Queen gave at Buckingham Palace during the life of the Prince Consort, Mr. Planché has devoted the last decade of a life, which has now been extended beyond eighty years, to the production of a "Cyclopædia of Costume" which embraces the whole question of dress—in Western Europe at least—in all its varieties, and at all events provides for the artist, the historian, or the writer of fiction a manual of information which will keep his pencil or his pen from falling into absurd anachronisms and other blunders. But the book is far more than this. It is a most readable and interesting antiquarian work, and it can scarcely be consulted in vain, whether the reader is in search for information as to Military, Court, Ecclesiastical, Legal, or Professional costume. Nor is it confined to these. It supplies us with an almost complete history of all the varieties — and their name, of course, is "legion" — of female dress, from the Saxon days of England down to the days of George III., tracing the growth of the formidable head-gears and "hoops of monstrous size" which our grandmothers and great-grandmothers wore on Sundays and holidays in the walks about Pall Mall and in Kensington Gardens.

ITALIAN LADY.

The subjects treated in his work are naturally of so varied and miscellaneous a character that Mr. Planché found himself obliged to adopt the glossarial form; but this, on reflection, will be regarded as an advantage in a work which ranges over every possible personal adornment and article of gear, from "tunics" to pistols and daggers, from "stomachers" to rings and fans, from garters to those absurd "waggon headdresses" with which we are made familiar in the pages of the "Connoisseur" as worn by ladies in West-end society more than 120 years ago—not 40 years, it may be added, before Mr. Planché's birth. The tournaments and jousts of the Middle Ages, the episodes of Court life at St. James's and at Windsor, the coronations and marriages of our Sovereigns, the sculptured

effigies of princes, soldiers, and ecclesiastics in English and foreign Cathedrals, the illuminated manuscripts of our old religious houses, the careful drawings of Hollar and Hogarth, the Bayeux tapestry, and, in fact, all possible sources of supply have been laid under contribution by the indefatigable zeal of the author on behalf of his favourite subject, which has been to him the study of a lifetime, and which he has happily been spared to finish. That in the compilation of a work on such a subject as dress, Mr. Planché, with the experience of eighty years, should now regard his first effort in that direction as crude and imperfect, is only to be expected from a person who resolves conscientiously to follow up his subject in all its bearings, and to force all his reading to contribute to its further elucidation. It was only, as he tells us, in collecting materials for this *magnum opus* that he became aware of his own deficiencies, and was surprised to find how he had been led, forty years ago, "in the plenitude of his ignorance, to rush upon almost untrodden ground." No doubt it is quite true, as he incidentally remarks, that since the publication of his "History of British Costume" a flood of light has been poured in upon the subject by the establishment of various local antiquarian societies, and that it is now possible for a scholar to "re-examine his opinions, and discover reasons for doubting if he cannot find facts to authenticate." We know from an old proverb that it is "never too late to learn," and Mr. Planché appears to be quite alive to the truth of the saying.

As a specimen of the exhaustive manner in which Mr. Planché treats each department of his subject, we would refer the curious reader to his remarks on the Costume of the Legal Profession—Judges, Serjeants, and Barristers—which will be found under the general heading of "Robes" in the first volume, on pages 426–431, illustrated with a dozen woodcuts, and also a full page chromo-lithograph, representing "the Interior of the Court of King's Bench in the time of Henry VI." The party-coloured mantles and tunics of the gentlemen of the Long Robe, the blue and mustard array of the persons who keep order, either as officers of the Court or as "policemen," and the scanty dress of the "villains" who are being dragged before the Court with manacles around their legs, contrast amusingly with the scarlet robes of the Judges themselves—five in number—who are seated at the upper end of the Court, under the shadow of the Royal Arms. The ladies, too,

ITALIAN NOBLEMAN.

FRENCH GALLANT.

we think, will find abundant matter for instruction and amusement under such headings as "Stays," "Hoops," "Mantles," "Head-dress," "Cloaks," "Farthingales," and "Night Rails," to which we must be content to refer them.

The first volume of this work, published in 1876, is devoted entirely to a "Dictionary of Dress," alphabetically arranged. The second, which has been given to the public only within the last few months, is not alphabetical, but chronological in form, and embraces a general History of Costume in Europe, from the first century down to the accession of King George III. Much later it could hardly have been carried; for the French Revolution, amongst other bad effects, destroyed all those outward signs of the costume which marked the noble and the gentle classes, introducing in its stead a spurious and tasteless "liberty" of dress, which ended in the "equality" of the upper and lower ranks, and was regarded as the symbol of "fraternity." In this latter volume, which is now more immediately before us, Mr. Planché traces the gradual development of the costume of our immediate forefathers, from the times of the Roman occupation of our country, touching in turn on the dress of the Britons, their bards and Druids; the Gauls, Franks, Irish, Welsh, Celts, and Saxons; the Teutons in Germany; the Lusitanians and Celtiberians in Spain; the civil, military, and ecclesiastical costume of the Franks under Charlemagne; the splendour of the dress of the Normans, and so forth. To each century, from the twelfth to the eighteenth, Mr. Planché devotes a chapter; and at the end of his treatise he appends a separate chapter devoted to "Theatrical, Allegorical, and Fanciful Costume."

FRENCH GALLANT.

Charterhouse, Past and Present. By the Rev. W. HAIG BROWN, LL.D. (Stedman, Godalming, 1879.)

It is quite a mistake on the part of the author of this pleasant and most readable volume to suppose that its interest is likely to be confined to the narrow circle of "Old Carthusians." Such an account as that before us was wanted, the works already written on the subject being out of date and dull and ponderous in style, and it will be widely read and welcomed. In eight pleasant chapters Dr. Haig Brown has given the world a brief and concise, but graphic account of the establishment of various houses of the Carthusian Order in England before the Reformation, and especially of that founded just outside the walls of London by Sir Walter Manny, in the reign of Edward III. He relates the fate of that House at the Reformation, when its head, John Houghton, sealed his faith by his blood, being executed as a traitor, because King Henry VIII. coveted the lands of which he and his brethren were owners, or rather trustees for the poor. He tells us how after the Reformation the Charterhouse was granted to the Norths, and sold by them to the Howards, and how the Howards, after living there in state for a few years, sold it to Thomas Sutton, a worthy and successful merchant, whose name will live for ages side by side with that of Sir Thomas Gresham. Dr. Brown records the early struggles of the hospital for old pensioners and the school for youths which owed their being to Sutton's bounty, and tells us how nearly it was wrecked by the interested and venal opposition of Lord Bacon. The later chapters trace the gradual rise and the progress of the school down to its recent transfer to Godalming, where in "green fields and pastures new" it has grown steadily from a bare 140 to 500 scholars, with scholarships and exhibitions no longer given by private patronage, but attainable by open competition. The narrative is well-sustained; few facts of importance are omitted; and the book is remarkably free from blunders. A few illustrations, showing details of both the Old and the New Charterhouse, will be found to increase its value. Dr. Brown adds one or two curious facts about the way in which the first efforts to throw open the foundation of the school to merit were defeated by the "Master," Dr. Philip Fisher, in 1814; and also with respect to the annual dinner of Old Carthusians on Founder's Day, which, he tells us, is the oldest of such commemorations, dating back for more than two centuries.

The Romance of the London Directory. By the Rev. C. W. BARDSLEY. (1 Paternoster Buildings.)

Under the above title the Rev. C. W. Bardsley, Vicar of Ulverston, has reprinted in a small volume some five or six contributions from his pen to *The Fireside*, all dealing with the surnames to be found in the "Post Office London Directory" of Messrs. Kelly. Out of this very simple and apparently prosaic material he has contrived to weave a book brim-full of instruc-

tion, and one which serves to show how large is the harvest to be gathered by a quiet and observant eye in an inquiry into nomenclature. A perusal of Mr. Bardsley's pages will solve a number of everyday questions as to the origin of the surnames with which we meet. Some of our readers at least, we think, will be surprised at hearing, how many names are local, how many are patronymics, how many are in reality only nicknames more or less disguised. The work, we should add, is published at the *Hand and Heart* Office, 1, Paternoster Buildings.

British Goblins, Welsh Folk-lore, Mythology, Legends, and Traditions. By W. SIKES. (Sampson Low & Co.)

This is a most interesting and valuable addition to our stock of Folk-lore, and it will be welcomed by a wider circle than mere Cambrian archæologists. Though its author is of Transatlantic birth, he has evidently made good use of his eyes and ears in the land of his adoption, where he has lived for some years as United States Consul; and he has gathered together a surprising stock of curious information. And what is more, he has put that information together in a very attractive manner. This work includes notices of the Fairy world and Spirit world as it has existed and still exists in the popular traditions west of the Severn, for he has included Monmouthshire for his own purposes, in order to embrace the Arthurian legends which hang around Carleon upon Usk. The last portion of his volume, dealing with the annual customs still kept up among the British folk is equal in value and in interest to the rest of the volume; and that is saying a great deal.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.*

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 27, a meeting of this Society was held at Burlington House. In the absence of Lord Carnarvon, the Chair was filled by Mr. Frederic Ouvry.—An address to the Lords of the Treasury was read asking for Government aid towards the publication of valuable historic papers from our national archives.—Mr. Freshfield read to the meeting some interesting extracts from the parish books of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street; and Professor Stubbs, and Mr. E. A. Bond, of the British Museum, were selected Fellows by a vote of the Council on account of their eminent services to the cause of antiquarian science. Considerable interest attached to the meeting on account of its being known that among the subjects to be discussed was the "vexed question" of the intended restoration of St. Mark's, at Venice, with respect to which a letter was read which had been signed on behalf of the Society and forwarded by Lord Carnarvon to Lord Salisbury, asking him to use his influence with the Italian Government to remonstrate against any needless alteration in the structure and decoration of that gem of Christian art. It was hoped that this letter would prove as successful as the remonstrances of the society a few years ago have proved in saving from secularisation the Monastery of Monte Casino. The text of the letter of remonstrance on the subject of St. Mark's ran as follows:—

"Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Nov. 25, 1879.

"To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"My Lord Marquis,—We, the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, desire to address your Lordship on a subject on which, we venture to think, this ancient and venerable society is not incompetent to speak and not permitted to be silent.

"It is very generally stated, and has not, so far as we are aware, been officially contradicted, that the Government of the King of Italy has decided on 'restoring'—which, under the circumstances, is almost equivalent to rebuilding—the west *façade* or front of the Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice.

"The public meetings which have been held in London, and at the two great seats of learning and culture, Oxford and Cambridge, the memorials which have been drawn up by various public bodies, and the discussions to which these meetings and memorials have given rise in the public journals of this country, afford sufficient evidence of the profound consternation which such a project has excited throughout the length and breadth of England.

"Without more accurate information we do not think it expedient or desirable to endorse or to echo all that has been said or written elsewhere in the way of remonstrance and expostulation. It is the pride of Italy to be the mother of the arts and the museum of the civilised world. Of that museum the Basilica of St. Mark's—in which East and West meet together—is one of the choicest gems. Until we have before us official confirmation of the fact we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the enlightened Government of the King of Italy will permit itself to be guided by the evil precedents of an earlier time, and embark upon a restoration which may hereafter be the source of deep but unavailing regret. Common justice and common courtesy alike demand that a Foreign Power to which England has so long been united by ties of sympathy and friendship should not be condemned unheard.

"On these grounds we venture with great respect to urge upon your Lordship the propriety of communicating to the Italian Government, through her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, the earnest desire of the Society of Antiquaries of London to be favoured with an official statement of the real facts of the case."

* We shall be glad to receive short notices of meetings from local secretaries or private members of societies, if sent to the Office by the 15th of each month.

A discussion followed the reading of the above letter, in which Mr. Knight, Mr. Morgan, Mr. H. Reeve, and Mr. G. Street took part, the first-named gentleman remarking that the Society had reason to hope that their representation would be attended with success, from the fact that some thirteen or fourteen years ago, when the "secularisation" of Monte Casino was contemplated, a remonstrance emanating from themselves had had the effect of changing the course of the Italian Government with respect to that building, which was still preserved.

At the meeting held Dec. 4, Mr. Ouvry, V.P. in the Chair, Mr. George Payne, of Sittingbourne, exhibited and described a remarkable collection of objects taken by him from a Roman grave, discovered on the 6th of November last, at Bayford, near that town, 20 yards from another Roman grave, unearthed in 1877, and shown by him at the Society's meeting of May 3 in that year. The antiques last found were of glass, pottery, and metal. To the first category belonged a square cinerary vessel of blue glass, a small, pale, greenish-blue glass jug, a round pale-blue glass bottle, fragments of a small vase of white transparent glass, and a pale olive-green glass vase. The ceramic objects were a delicate cream-coloured vase, slightly ornamented; two urns of Upchurch ware; a pitcher with red clay handle; half-a-dozen Samian pateræ; nine Samian cups, one of them ornamented with a leaf pattern. By far the most interesting metallic object was a fine vase in bronze, 10 in. high, 6¼ in. broad at the widest part.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., forwarded a report on the archæology of Cumberland. The discovery of two leaden coffins at Sandy, in Bedfordshire, and of a large bronze spear-head in Cork harbour, was also communicated by local secretaries of the Society. Messrs. H. S. Milman, F.S.A., and J. E. Price, offered remarks on the new Roman find, than which, the chairman said, no finer had ever been laid before the Society.

Nov. 6.—ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The Rev. C. W. Bingham in the Chair. The Chairman spoke of the great success of the Congress of the Institute at Taunton. The Rev. R. Bellis read a paper "On some Mural Paintings lately Discovered in the Church of St. Clement, Jersey."—Mr. W. Burges read a paper on "The Reliquary at Orvieto." Concerning the execution of the remarkable enamels which decorate this reliquary there has long been doubt, owing to a mistake in Agincourt's "History of Art," where it is stated that the subjects in the enamel are "peints sur fond d'émail." The reliquary was exhibited only twice in the year, and was kept under four keys in the hands of different functionaries; so such inquirers as Sommeran, Labarte, and Duran were, from various causes, unable to solve the question. Mr. Burges was enabled, in April last, to examine the enamels, and to satisfy himself that they are executed in the ordinary manner, as described by Cellini, and not after the fashion of late enamel work, as stated by Agincourt.—Mr. W. A. Sanford exhibited a bronze torque, a bracelet, a double-looped and double-socketed celt, and a single-looped celt, found in the parish of West Buckland, Somerset.—Mr. W. D. Jeremy sent some embroidery in bead-work, representing Charles II. and his queen.—Mr. Buckley exhibited three chasubles and a dalmatic. Capt. E. Hoare, a MS. in pencil, said to be of the time of the Irish civil wars.—Mr. T. Marlow laid before the meeting an illuminated pedigree of the family of Mereland, anciently of Orchardleigh, Somerset.—At the monthly meeting, held Dec. 4th, at 16, New Burlington Street, the following papers were read:—1. "On a Recent Discovery at Greenhithe, Kent," by the Rev. J. M. Gastrill; 2. "On the Sword of Sir Hugh de Morville," by Mr. R. S. Ferguson; 3. "Notes on some Ancient Indian Cemeteries," by Mr. J. D. Grant.—Mr. Gastrill exhibited a human skull and pottery, &c., lately found in a Dane-hole, at Greenhithe; Sir Wilfred Lawson exhibited a sword traditionally, but erroneously, said to be that of Sir Hugh de Morville; Mr. J. D. Grant, some vessels of pottery and stone implements, from an ancient cemetery in the Tinnevelly district of the Madras Presidency; Mr. R. S. Ferguson, a "poke dial;" the Rev. J. F. Russell, several examples of stained glass of the 16th century; Mr. W. J. Bernhardt Smith, some beads and bugles of rock crystal, onyx, lapis lazuli, cornelian, Amazon stone, glass, enamel, &c., found in the bed of a watercourse, and also nine copper coins, of early 13th-century date, found with the beads. Lastly, Mr. H. Vaughan exhibited a miniature representing Peter Martyr, Italian work of the early part of the 16th century; two Gothic keys, also Italian work; another key of the French Renaissance period; and the first copies of the original *Spectator* papers.—Mr. G. T. Clark's paper on the Fate of Tunbridge Castle was postponed.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the first meeting of this Association for the session 1879–80, held Nov. 19—Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., in the Chair—after the election of many new members, reference was made to the Saxon Church of Escombe, near Bishop Auckland, the discovery of which had been communicated to the congress by the Rev. Dr. Hooppell. The building is entirely of Saxon date, all the walls being original, and even the gables. The height, as is usual in buildings of this early date, is great for the size. This is, in the nave, 24 ft. 4 in., while the extreme length of nave and chancel is only 56 ft., width 14 ft. 4 in. The chancel arch is a semicircle, and only 5 ft. 3 in. wide. All the walls are built of squared stones brought from the Roman Station at Binchester (Vinovium), and the name of the sixth cohort has been met with, built up among the walling. Escombe is a secluded village, and to this must be attributed the fact that the existence of this most interesting structure should have remained unknown until now. The plans will appear in the next part of the Society's Journal.—Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., read a letter from the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and reported the unfortunate proposal before the Italian Government to rebuild the front of St. Mark's, Venice. This work was strongly condemned, and a resolution to that effect was proposed, seconded by Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., and carried unanimously after an animated debate.—The Rev. Prebendary Scarth reported the further discovery of important Roman remains at Bath, and Mr. Courtenay Lord exhibited some remarkable earthenware pipes, with neatly worked joints, found under the Roman Camp at Soddington, near Edgbaston, where the Chairman pointed

out similar remains were found in 1817.—Mr. Turner described a curious class of biers remaining in some of the Norfolk churches, and Mr. Watling exhibited a large collection of transcripts of ancient glass, &c., from Norfolk and Suffolk.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew read an elaborate paper on "The Antiquities of the Isle of Man," referring especially to the interlaced crosses, and the curious little churches known as "creels."—The proceedings were brought to a close by the portion of a paper on "The Results of the Recent Congress," by the Chairman, but the conclusion had to be deferred from want of time. A large number of antiquities were exhibited.

The second evening meeting of this Society was held Dec. 3, when the Chairman, Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., mentioned that he had received a communication from Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., one of their vice-presidents, to the effect that it was in contemplation to petition the Earl of Verulam to allow some further explorations to be made upon the site of the well-known Amphitheatre of Verulamium (Verulam), which would no doubt be acceded to, and probably present important results to the antiquarian world.—Mr. Morgan then concluded his paper "On the Proceedings of the Recent Congress at Great Yarmouth," particularly dwelling on the interest attaching to the closing three days, spent at Norwich, where the members and visitors had been instructed by Dr. Goulburn, the Dean of Norwich, in the history and elucidation of the architecture of its beautiful cathedral, and subsequent examination of the fine old churches and mediæval buildings of the city, under the guidance of Mr. Phipson, F.S.A., and others. In referring to the visit paid to Blickling Hall, at the invitation of its owner, the Marchioness of Lothian, he described its many interesting architectural and historic features, mentioning especially the noble library, in which there were some 10,000 volumes, many of them printed by Aldus, and two copies of Coverdale's Bible, the Sedan New Testament, &c.—Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., in remarking upon the Chairman's *résumé* of the doings of the Association in Norfolk and Suffolk, called attention to the disputed point as to whether Anne Boleyn had been born at Blickling Hall or at Hever Castle. He expressed his belief that from tradition, as well as from the researches of Spelman, who died in 1643, only some few years over 100 after Queen Anne's execution, there could be little doubt but that the unfortunate lady had first seen the light at Blickling Hall, the ancient seat of her family.

London and Middlesex Archæological Society.—At the meeting of this Society, held Dec. 8th, after the transaction of the usual routine business, a paper was read by Mr. George H. Birch, the honorary secretary, "On Ancient Paris," from the Roman times down to the 15th century.—Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A., exhibited and described some Roman and other antiquities recently discovered in London, in Barge Yard and Camomile Street.—From a report which is about to be circulated amongst the members it appears that this Society is increasing rapidly in the number of its members.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.—A *conversazione* of the members and friends of the above Society was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's Churchyard. It was the first gathering of the winter season and was numerously attended. There was a good display of ecclesiastical art objects, which had been lent for the occasion; among them may be particularly mentioned several fine rubbings of brasses, both foreign and English, from Seville, Lübeck, Brunswick, and Cracow, also from churches in Sussex, Northampton, Cambridge, &c.; and old engravings and water-colour drawings of St. Paul's Cathedral, some showing the appearance which the building would have if the proposed internal decorations were carried into effect. There were also numerous beautiful examples of ecclesiastical embroidery, in the form of altar-cloths, frontals, &c., worked by the Sisters of St. Margaret's, at East Grinstead; photographs of churches, and examples of ancient ecclesiastical carvings; and likewise a valuable collection of seals and autographs, the latter including letters of Wesley and of Cardinals Manning and Newman. It may be added that this Society, which has been established scarcely nine months, now numbers nearly 250 members.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, the Dean of St. Paul's took the Chair at a meeting of the Society, when a considerable gathering of its members assembled at the Chapter-house. A paper on "Old St. Paul's, and its Architectural and Historical Associations" was read by Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey, who traced the growth of successive structures dedicated to St. Paul from the time when the site was (according to tradition) covered by a temple of Diana, down to the erection of the first cathedral by Bishop Mellitus, and its reconstruction, after the Norman invasion, by Bishop Maurice. He drew a very vivid and interesting picture of the mediæval cathedral, when it was one of the twin glories of the Gothic architecture of the metropolis, with a spire taller than that of Salisbury, and a length in excess of the Cathedral of Ely, and perhaps even of the Abbey of St. Alban's. He also explained the ground-plan of the old cathedral (much of which has lately been brought again to right in laying out the gardens round St. Paul's); its cloister and chapter-house, its pulpit for sermons out of doors, known as Paul's Cross, its separate campanile or bell tower, and the two churches of St. Gregory and St. Faith, which it had absorbed into itself. He showed that the latter church was built on the top of a crypt, which was used for Divine worship, and was subsequently absorbed into the choir of the cathedral. Mr. Ferrey also commented at some length on the tombs of Bishop Maurice and of John of Gaunt, both of which stood near the high altar, and on the Italian ornamentation of the nave by Inigo Jones shortly before the destruction of the fabric by the great fire. The lecture was illustrated throughout by a collection of old prints and architectural elevations, including several by Hollar, which were hung on the walls of the Chapter-house. A vote of thanks to the Lecturer and the Chairman brought the proceedings of the evening to a close.—The following pages have been promised for the present session:—"The Christian Altar Architecturally Considered," by Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.; "Christian Iconography," by Mr. George Birch, honorary secretary of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

Historical Society.—The annual meeting was held Nov. 13, when the Report of the past year was

read and approved. Seventeen ordinary members were admitted. An inaugural lecture was delivered by Dr. Zerffi "On the Science of History."

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Dec. 2, Samuel Birch, Esq., President, D.C.L., in the Chair. Two papers were read by the Rev. A. Löwy, on "The Samaritans in Talmudical Writings," and on "An Account given by a Samaritan, in A.D. 1713, on the Ancient Copy of the Pentateuch at Naples." In concluding the latter section of his paper, Mr. Löwy suggested several important points, which deserve the attention of travellers, who may have occasion to examine this ancient codex of the Five Books of Moses.—The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, January 6, when a paper will be read by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, on "The Monuments and Inscriptions on the Rocks on the Nahr-el-Kelb River, Syria."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,—Oct. 16, John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. A paper was read by Mr. Edward Thomas, in which he sought to give an explanation of the ancient symbol occurring on coins and elsewhere, and called by the Indians *swastika* (mystic-cross). With this emblem Mr. Thomas connected the triquetra of the coins of Lycia, that of Sicily, &c., and even the cross-like labyrinthine pattern of the early coins of Cnossus in Crete.—A paper was also read by Dr. Aquila Smith on "The Irish Silver Coins of Henry VIII."

PROVINCIAL.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, CORNWALL.—Nov. 24th. Reports of the Council, &c., were read and passed.—A paper on the "Flints of Brixham Cave," was read by Mr. N. Whitley; also papers on "Cornish Antiquities," "New Discoveries at St. Just," by Mr. W. C. Borlase; on "Monumental Brasses," by the Rev. W. Jago; on "Henry Bone, the Miniature Painter," by Mr. S. P. Tregelles; and on "Ancient Stone Weights," by Messrs. Barham and Whitley.—Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, was elected President for two years.—The Institution publishes annually two "Journals," chiefly on antiquarian subjects, edited by Mr. J. H. Collins, F.G.S., one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Institution.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, held Dec. 8, the following papers were read: "On Chalices and Patens found in Tombs," by Sir H. Dryden, Bart.; "The Pedigree of the Fitzwilliams's of Harrowden," by Mr. S. Sharp; and a Report of the Proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed to watch the excavations on the site of Northampton Castle.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the general meeting, held Dec. 1, Professor Hughes, F.S.A., in the Chair, Professor Skeat made some observations on the effigy of a bishop lately discovered at Trinity Church, Cambridge, and which he identified with Bishop Jerome Roche-amour, a name derived from Rupes Amatoria, in Guienne.—Mr. J. W. Clark made a communication on the Church of St. John Baptist, Cambridge; a paper was read by Mr. C. W. King, on a "Mummy's Treasures recently discovered in the Delta;" and Mr. W. W. Faulder read a paper descriptive of eight antique swords, which he exhibited.—Mr. Griffith exhibited a palæolithic flint implement, which probably originally came from the Chesterton gravel-pits.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—On Oct. 25 the members of this Society visited the various remains, both Roman and mediæval, which exist in the neighbourhood of Sandford-on-Thames, including Littlemore Church, and the "Mynchery," of which Mr. J. H. Parker gave an account; the excavations recently made by Professor Rolleston on the site of some Roman pottery-works; Sandford Church, the chief features of which were pointed out by the Rev. Dr. Whitmarsh; and the Preceptory of the Knights Templars, where Mr. Allin pointed out what was left of this establishment, which was removed to Temple Cowley about the year 1274.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this Society, held on Nov. 7, at Dumfries, Mr. Maxwell, of the *Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser*, in the Chair, the Secretary announced that he had received as a donation to the Society a splendid collection of nearly 200 species Zoophytes, Echinodermata, Crustacea, and marine and fresh-water shells. They have been presented by Dr. Gilchrist. One or two other donations were also announced.

GLASGOW RUSKIN SOCIETY.—The Glasgow Branch of the Ruskin Society held meetings on the 25th of November and the 8th of December. At the former meeting a paper was read by Mr. Hamilton Aiton, Hon. Treasurer of the Society, on "Land Ownership, its Evils, and the Remedies advocated by Mr. Ruskin;" and the subject formed the topic of an animated discussion at both meetings. The Society meets on the evening of every other Monday, for the purpose of reading papers bearing on the teaching of Mr. Ruskin.

MEATH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—This Society was established for the preservation of the ancient monuments of the county, and the study of their history. For the last few months the Committee has been assiduously labouring in the promotion of the former of those objects. A considerable sum has been expended on the extensive and picturesque ruins of St. John's Priory, at Newtown, near Trim. Nothing in the way of *restoration* has been attempted, however; the Society wisely confines its efforts to the arresting or retarding of the progress of decay. At present the Society's workmen are engaged in strengthening the Sheep Gate, a part of the fortifications of ancient Trim. A short time since the Society brought under the notice of the Earl of Essex the neglected state of the Yellow Steeple, a lofty and beautiful church-tower of the fifteenth century, standing on his lordship's property at Trim. In reply, Lord Essex very generously authorised the Society to have the necessary works carried out at his expense. The Society has also been fortunate enough to persuade the Board of Works to take charge of the ruined churches of Rathmore and Moymet, beautiful and most interesting structures, with the view of preserving them as national monuments.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A Relic of Old London.—Recently there has passed another relic of the London of the days of Elizabeth, the residence on the western side of Aldersgate, commonly known as "Shakespeare's house." The local tradition goes that William Shakespeare lived in it when he was proprietor of the theatre in Golden Lane, towards the close of the fifteenth century. In Shakespeare's time the house bore the sign of the "Half Moon," to which sundry inscriptions and hieroglyphics in the old wood-work referred. A writer in the *City Press* in 1866 describes the house as well able to "vie with any other house in the City for its elaborate carvings in wood and primitive panelling, well worthy of the attention of those curious in such matters." As a proof of its age he mentions that during some recent repairs there was found under the wood-mark a coin of the date of 1596. It is recorded in Ben Jonson's Life that on one occasion the "rare" old poet, feeling an inward craving for "sack," went to the "Half Moon" in Aldersgate Street, but, finding it closed, took himself off to the "Sun," in Long Acre, where he immediately sat down and wrote the following epigram :—

Since the "Half Moon" is so unkind
To make me go about,
The "Sun" my money now shall have,
The "Moon" shall go without.

Half a century or more later, the aristocratic and literary wits of the "Merry Monarch's" Court were accustomed, we are told, to assemble at the "Half Moon" tavern, opposite to Lauderdale House, which, as is well known, stood on the east side of the street. "Shakespeare's house," however, with its heavy projecting gables and quaint oriels and bow windows is now a thing of the past, and a large pile of modern buildings is about to be erected on its site.—*Times*.

Relics in Chancery.—Among other miscellaneous effects standing to the credit of the Paymaster-General, the Bank of England is custodian of the following treasures :—A box containing small articles of jewellery ; a box, marked "Securities for the testator's personal estate ;" a box containing plate ; a paper marked "George Colman"—will ; a box, marked "Waterloo Bridge Shares ;" a box, marked "Indian and Foreign Investments ;" a box, marked "Documents of Title, Jewels, Trinkets, Watches, and Personal Ornaments ;" a box, marked "Diamond Necklace, Coronet, and Earrings ;" a bag of clipped money, 20th Aug., 1726 ; a document marked "Debenture, 1799 ;" a box, marked "Jewellery, Family Relics, and Silver Plate ;" and a box marked "Presentation Plate." The Comptroller-General states that he has pointed out in successive Reports to Parliament the imperfect audit which it is in his power to give to such accounts as these in consequence of the inadequacy of his staff, and that to his last Report he appended an extract from a letter to the Treasury on the subject, to which letter he has received no reply —*Standard*.

Stone Age Discoveries.—Great sensation has been excited among *savants* in Russia by the discovery on the shores of Lake Ladoga of sundry remains of men and animals belonging to the stone age. The bones came to light last summer during the excavation of a new canal in connection with the Neva-Volga waterway system. On removing a layer of peat eighteen feet deep, and composed of vegetable soil covering a primeval forest, the navvies came across some skulls and bones. Fortunately the engineer in charge of the works happened to pass by at the time, and being a man of some slight scientific attainments, he saw the value of the discovery, and wrote to his friend Professor Innostransteff, of the St. Petersburg University, to come and inspect it. On the arrival of the *savant* he announced, with joy, that the remains belonged to the period of pre-historic man. Eight of the skulls were collected by him in excellent condition, one being provided with a lower jaw and a complete set of powerful teeth, another having, in good preservation, the osseous part of the nose. The value of the discovery may be estimated from the fact that up to the present moment, according to Professor Tagankoff, only forty human skulls of the stone age have been found in all Europe, and only one solitary one in Russia. This latter specimen was discovered in a spot quite remote from Lake Ladoga, being unearthed by Prince Uvaroff at the village of Volosova, on the bank of the River Oka. During the stay of the professor at the canal cutting, several further portions of skulls were found, and a number of scattered teeth and some human bones, besides sixty bone implements, including such interesting articles as "knives and needles." Of the remains of wild animals the professor unearthed bones of the pre-historic elk, the Bos primigenius, the white bear, and the wolf. Of domestic animals only the bones of a small dog were discovered. All these remains, together with fragments of a pre-historic oak, and numerous specimens of fish, arrived at St. Petersburg a few days ago, and will shortly be examined by a congress of Russian *savants*.—*Globe*.

The Marriage of the Gipsies.—The chiefs of the Gipsy Congress, which has lately concluded its proceedings in Hungary "for the promotion of the Gipsy interest everywhere," resolved that the plan and results of their deliberations should be kept secret ; but certain of the Hungarian journals profess to have obtained a glimpse of the mysteries and to describe the composition of the assemblage. The principal topic discussed was, it is understood, the marriage law of the Wandering Race, by which persons contract alliances of "the heart," which are binding for only so long as the mutual affection continues. The true Gipsies, it is well known, have recognised in this institution a sure forerunner of degradation to their tribes, but their determination in the matter has not been made public. The most conspicuous interest of this strange gathering, however, consists—if the Hungarian account be authentic—in the rapid, yet perfectly silent, summons to the people of the scattered race, which was obeyed, it is said, from nearly every part of Europe. These "Pharaoh's people," as they are styled in Hungary, from the tradition of their Egyptian origin, passed, it would appear, a sign among their fellows, through one

country after another, conveying an invitation to attend, on a particular day, at a certain village. Thither came, accordingly, their near neighbours, the tent-dwellers of Bohemia, nicknamed "the unsociables;" the Zingari, of Portugal; the Gitanos, of Spain; the Heidens, or "heathens," as they are called, of Holland; and the Gipsies of Sweden, misnamed "Tartars," because of a popular notion that they drifted to the shores of the Northern seas from the wildernesses of Tartary. Singularly enough, the "Wallachians" present did not arrive from the Valley of the Danube, but from Italy, where, on account of another legend, the appellation still clings to them. But there, we are told, they were, with the German Zigeuner, or Wanderers, and the Turkish Tchingani; and a wondrous human medley it must have been. The probability is, nevertheless, that very few of these remote representatives attended the "Congress;" but the episode demonstrates, at all events, that Gipsydom is not, as is sometimes asserted, utterly extinct, and that it is not to be confounded altogether with the "tramping" of the highways and the vagabondage of the village common. —*Echo*.

RELICS OF A FORGOTTEN EXPEDITION.—Attention has been directed to the fact of two of the cannon which were part of the armament of one of La Perouse's ships having been found embedded in a coral reef on the coast of Vanikoro. We understand from a gentleman who saw them that in his opinion they might be easily recovered if the reef was shattered by a charge or two of dynamite. Such interesting relics, found again after nearly a century, would surely be an attraction during the Exhibition; and no doubt, if the matter were suggested to Commodore Wilson, he would give instructions to the commanders of some of the vessels cruising among the South Sea Islands to take steps to recover them. —*Sydney Morning Herald.*

THE FOLK-LORE OF NUTS.—"Mild October" not only "brings the pheasant," but also nuts and walnuts, and though the general public will insist on eating the latter during September, when they have not come to maturity, this is *par excellence* the nut month. Many are the traditions connected with nuts —at least with the common hazel-nut which abounds in our woods and hedge-rows. In old times it was held that the promise of an abundant nut-crop was also a promise of an abundant wheat-harvest, as we find from Virgil and other classical poets. This year a scarcity of nuts and corn will certainly go together. Surflet, in his "Countrie Farme" (1660), says that "this speech hath growen common amongst the people, that the yeere which yeeldeth plentle of nuts doth also yeeld many marriages;" and even now the tradition holds in many parts of this country and of the Continent that a good nut year is indicative of a corresponding increase in the population. In Bohemia, to the present day, it is said that where hazel-nuts abound there will be more than the average number of children born outside the bonds of lawful wedlock. As far back also as the time of Virgil we read of the custom of scattering nuts at weddings, which some antiquaries have interpreted as symbolical of the bridegroom "putting away childish things," and bidding farewell to boyish sports and pleasures, of which the scrambling for nuts was a type. But it is far more likely that the custom was associated originally with the tradition that the nut was the emblem of fertility; and we know that not very long ago it was a common practice to place a basket of nuts in hte nuptial chamber. In Westphalia and other parts of Germany it is still the custom to mingle nuts with seed corn, in the belief that they make it prolific. Macaulay tells us that the scattering of nuts at weddings was practised until a comparatively recent period in the island of Minorca. In this country rice has long taken their place. The use of nuts for divination in love affairs is well known and widely disseminated; and the Scotch still keep up very generally the old custom of Halloween, or "nut-crack night," gathering from the manner in which nuts turn in the fire the results of their courtships. —*Standard.*

Antiquarian News.

THE next Congress of the Archæological Institute will be held at Lincoln in July or August.

MR. BOGUE has just published a new and revised edition of Mr. T. T. Dyer's "Folk-lore."

The 1800th anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii was celebrated in that city in September last.

MR. F. WARNE will bring out early in the New Year a cheap and popular edition of "Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry."

MR. W. DE GRAY BIRCH'S work on "St. Guthlac and the Fen Country" may be expected to appear sometime before Easter.

TWO most distinguished antiquaries and archæologists have died during 1879—M. Viollet le Duc and Mr. Edward Blore.

PARK'S "History of Hampstead," a work long since out of print, is being reproduced by instalments in the columns of the *Hampstead Express*. It is to be brought down to the present time.

MESSRS. VIRTUE & CO. will shortly publish the third volume of their reissue of Brayley's "History of Surrey;" and the fourth volume is in course of preparation.

THE 268th anniversary of "Founder's Day" was kept in Thomas Sutton's old hall at the Charterhouse, on Friday, the 12th of December. "Founder's Day" was celebrated at Eton as usual on Saturday, the 6th of December.

Among the New Year's gifts published at Paris is one entitled "L'Art Ancien à l'Exposition Universelle de 1878," giving a full description of the ancient sculptures, bronzes, medals, illuminated MS., &c., which were collected in that summer at the Trocadero and Champ de Mars.

MR. GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, F.S.A., is busy in preparing for the press a series of lectures on English Church Architecture, from the earliest ages to the sixteenth century—a subject on which he has an hereditary right to discourse.

One of "Jack Sheppard's" haunts, the "Old White Lion" in Wych Street, Strand, the carpenters' shop adjoining, in which that young burglar was

apprenticed, and some old rooms in the rear, with carved and painted panels, are about to be pulled down in the course of the next few weeks.

AT the suggestion of the President of the Philological Society, some members of that body, and of the Early-English Text Society, have resolved to procure the reproduction by photo-lithography of the Epinal MS. of the seventh century, supposed to be the oldest document in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Mr. H. Sweet will superintend the work, and write an introduction to it. The issue will be limited.

PERSHORE ABBEY CHURCH.—Messrs. Gillet and Bland, of Croydon, have lately completed the erection of a set of carillons in Pershore Abbey Church. A fresh tune is played every day for 14 days on 8 bells, the tenor weighing about 26 cwt., each tune is played twice over, five times during 24 hours, at 9, 12, 3, 6, and 9, o'clock. The total cost of the machinery was about 320*l.* Messrs. Gillett and Bland's machinery has been brought to a high degree of perfection, and the carillons placed by them in Worcester Cathedral and in Abbot Lichfield's Tower at Evesham, have brought reputation to the firm, which will not suffer by this their latest work in Worcestershire.

SALE OF AN ELIZABETHAN HOUSE.—Recently Milland House, near Liphook, Hants, a charming old residential seat, has lately passed under the hammer for 7300*l.* The mansion was built in the reign of Elizabeth, and is one of the oldest and most picturesque places in the county. It stands in a timbered park of some 25 acres, about two miles from Liphook, the whole being built and fitted throughout in the Elizabethan style. A special feature of the place is a spring of purest water, which supplies by natural gravitation a set of fountains, and then forms a lake below, away from the house.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES AT TOOTING.—While some workmen were lately making excavations near Tooting, for the foundation of some new buildings, at a depth of 20 feet one of them struck his spade against something brittle. On an examination being made, some antique Roman and Etruscan ware was unearthed, and the following articles found:—A quantity of glass, with etching in gold, representing two figures of the early Christian age; some specimens of glass vases, of great iridescence; a Roman glass bowl, broken in fifteen pieces, in white, yellow, blue, ruby, and other colours; a vase of antique Roman manufacture, in four pieces; a lance, battle-axe, and dagger; also some bronze weapons in fragments, and a silver cup, the whole of these being fused together apparently by fire. Alongside these treasures was found an immense square copper box, the lid lying next the articles named, and the other portion broken in halves, the treasures having evidently been once enclosed in it.

DISCOVERY OF A REMARKABLE CAVE.—At Guisseny, Finisterre, a cave fifteen metres long by four wide has been discovered under a heap of rocks. One entrance faces the sea at a height of four metres, and the other the land, so that it must have been well adapted for watch and defence. Below a layer of ashes were found stones laid together, human bones, remains of funeral urns, evidently Celtic, a considerable quantity of animal bones, some of them apparently of extinct species, and a stone hammer and polished porphyry hatchet.

ANTIQUITIES FROM THE BANKS OF THE EUPHRATES.—An interesting piece of sculpture from Jerablous, on the banks of the Euphrates, has been just recently deposited in the Assyrian Gallery of the British Museum. The slab measures about 14 in. thick, 4 ft. high, and 2 ft. 2 in. wide. Down the middle of the face is a full-length figure of a man in profile to the right, in high relief, with long curled beard, wearing a tightly-fitting garment with short sleeves, bordered neck, and fluted folds over the breast; over this a loose robe passes over the right shoulder and under the left arm. The feet of the figure are encased in shoes with narrow turned-up toes, of very Eastern form. The left arm of the man is extended, and holds out a short staff with a long groove, and faint indications of several cross grooves or bars. There are eight lines of hieroglyphic inscription in the so-called Hamathite language, several of the characters here not being found on the block referred to above.

DISCOVERY OF A BRITISH GRAVE.—Some workmen employed in excavating sand on the premises of Dalarnar Distillery, Campbeltown, came lately upon a large half-dressed stone lying about three feet beneath the surface of the ground. On removing the stone it was found to be one of six encasing two urns. The urns were of a primitive type, and of coarse workmanship. On touching one of them it fell to pieces. Either owing to permeation by water or other causes, the texture was broken up, and the material was converted into earth. The contents of both urns consisted of a quantity of human bones in small pieces, all charred, but without any ashes. What seemed a quantity of decayed wood was round the outside of the urns. Some of the archæologists think that the ground in which the remains were found was anciently the sea-beach. The distillery is situated in the district which at one time was the site of the capital of the Dalreod Scots.

DR. LAING'S BOOK SALE.—The sale of a part of the late Dr. Laing's library has just been concluded by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The first (Kilmarnock) edition of Robert Burns's Poems fetched 90*l.* Among the other most interesting lots were the dedication copy of "Sir J. Dalrymple's Institutions of the Law of Scotland," handsomely bound, and stamped with the arms of Charles II., 295*l.* Berge's "Confessire della Fide Christiana," formerly in the possession of Mary, Queen of Scots, 149*l.* Milton's "Paradise Lost," first edition, 12*l.* 5s.; "Paradise Regained," first edition, 5*l.* 2s. 6d.; Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," first edition, imperfect, 50*l.* The result of the eleven days' sale was about 14,000*l.*

AT a meeting of German Philologists and Schoolmasters held in Treves, in October, it was announced that among the manuscripts in the Municipal Library of that city a fragment of an old French poem had been discovered. It had been prepared for the press and annotated by Herr Käuffer, teacher in the Real-schule. This interesting fragment consists of seventy-eight verses. The editor, who describes it as part of a poem on St. Nonna and her son, St. Devy, attributes the work to Richard I., or Cœur de Leon, of England.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—The publications of

the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, will henceforth, by the courtesy of the Committee of Council on Education, be regularly presented to the Lambeth Palace Library. The State Papers and historical series of the Rolls publications have been given to it from the commencement.

DISCOVERY OF COINS.—As a farmer was digging near a hedge at Mantua a short time since, he found an earthern pot containing a large number of gold pieces belonging to the sixteenth century, and including some half and quarter doubloons of Spain and Genoa, and some florins of Cosmo III. and Ferdinand de Medicis, Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.—On Tuesday, October 14th, the five hundredth anniversary of the Foundation of New College, Oxford, by William of Wykeham, was celebrated in grand style on the reopening of the chapel, which has been thoroughly renovated at an expense of from twenty to thirty thousand pounds, from the plans of Mr. George Gilbert Scott. A numerous and distinguished company were entertained on the occasion.

THE following works of an archæological character are announced in the *Times* column of "New Books and New Editions." "The History of Antiquity," translated from the German of Professor Max-Dunker, by G. S. Abbott, Vol. III. (Bentley). "Oxford:" chapters by A. Lang, 4to, illustrated with etchings (Seeley). "The Boys' Froissart," illustrated. "Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists:" Hogarth and Rubens. "The Witty and Humorous Side of the English Poets from Chaucer," by A. H. Elliot (S. Low). "Episodes of Personal Adventures, Discovery, History, in all Ages" (Blackie). "The Diary of John Evelyn," edited from the original MSS. by W. Bray, F.S.A., and a "New Life of Evelyn," by H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., 4 vols. (Bickers and Son). "History of Afghanistan," by Col. Malleson (Allen). "The Masters of Genre Painting," by F. Wedmore. "The Administration of John De Witt," Vol. I. by J. Geddes. "Germany, Past and Present," by S. Baring-Gould. "Old Celtic Romances," translated from the Gaelic by P. W. Joyce, LL.D. "Popular Romances of the Middle Ages," by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Bt. (C. K. Paul and Co.) "Venice," by Yriarte (G. Bell).

FROM the *Perseveranza* of Milan we learn that the Commission for the preservation of mediæval and other monuments, and fine arts in that province, has lately obtained from the Italian Government a subsidy of 1183 lire for completing the restorations ot the famous old Abbey of La Certosa di Garegnano. Besides this, the following works are also engaging the attention of the Commission:—1. The raising of suitable masonry around the external semicircle of the Arco del Sempione. As the Home Office has demurred to this expense, it is understood that the Commission will apply to the Minister of Public Instruction. 2. The ancient Oratorio di Cassina O'Lona, containing many wall-paintings by artists of great eminence; for the preservation of these Signori Mongeri, Colla, and Caffi have been specially appointed. 3. The church of San Francesso, at Lodi, a fine monument of art of the first half of the sixteenth century. Here the object is to bring certain recent additions to the building into harmony with the old design. 4. The ancient little church of Saint Eusebio, near Cinisello, and the Abbey of Cerroto, in the district of Lodi, a building of very singular construction, of the thirteenth century, which cannot fail to have a special interest for antiquarists. 5. Last, though not least, the attention of the Commission is occupied with a most interesting tomb of the first part of the Iron Period, just discovered near Montanaso (Lodi), as well as with some objects found in four different places, and which are very probably of Roman origin. The Commission concluded its last sitting with a vote of thanks to that of the City of Naples for having presented to it a copy of splendid drawings of the frescoes of the Covent of Our Lady at Naples, Donna Regina.

JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY.—We are glad to hear that this rather formidable undertaking of Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, has met with a very favourable reception. The whole impression, and it is not stereotyped, will soon be disposed of, and as it is not likely that the book will ever be reprinted, those who wish to possess the work should secure copies without delay.

MR. CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., has reprinted for private circulation his able and exhaustive paper on "Guilds" from his "Insurance Cyclopædia."

ALLAN RAMSAY'S "Gentle Shepherd" is about to be republished in a sumptuous form by Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburgh. A new prologue is to be included in its pages, and a *fac-simile* of the original MS. will be given.

MARDEN HOUSE, near Godstone, Surrey, the property of Sir William Clayton, Bart., was burnt to the ground on the 9th November. The mansion was of historic interest, for Evelyn wrote his "Diary" there; the Second Napoleon lived there whilst in exile; and Macaulay resided there for some time.

THE ancient archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, preserved in the Kremlin, at Moscow, are being examined by a Special Commission from St. Petersburg. The State documents in a bound condition exceed 25,000 volumes. The letters of Peter the Great are to be published next year. They number nearly 9000, and will fill fifteen volumes. M. Grote, the academician, is engaged in collecting the scattered MS. writings of Pletner.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW.—This work, which is under the general supervision of Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, B.A., LL.B., F.S.A., author of the "Coinage of Scotland," &c., is making progress. The first part will contain about 40 plates, besides maps, and smaller illustrations. The Earl of Glasgow, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, has the supervision of the historical department, which promises to contain matter of much interest. Several important documents relating to the Sempill family have been discovered in Shropshire, while the treasures of the several Register Houses have been ransacked for matter relating to the county. Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, is the publisher.

Correspondence.

EARLY AND UNKNOWN MENTION OF "HAMLET."

Two or three years ago several boxes of old papers belonging to the Trevelyan family passed through my hands, that I might make a selection of some of them for the Camden Society: among these was a paper containing a MS. list of books, and that list was dated 1595, in a hand-writing of the times. One of these books was expressly called

"HAMLET'S HISTORIE,

exactly as Shakespeare spelt the name, and not *Hamblet*, as it was often written and printed at that date, and as it stands on the title-page of the prose "Historie of Hamlet," printed by Richard Braddock for Thomas Pavier in 1608, which was clearly a reprint of an earlier impression. Hence we might infer, possibly, that the entry in the Trevelyan list related to the play, and not to the prose narrative of the story which went through several impressions, although only a single copy of it, and that dated 1608, has come down to us. However, we know that at that period plays were often called "histories" on the title-pages, so that we cannot by any means be sure that the "Hamlet Historie" of the Trevelyan list refers to Shakspeare's drama, and not to the prose narratives of which only one exemplar is known to be in existence. I may add here, what I do not recollect to have seen quoted, the following passage from Sir Thomas Smith's "Voyage and Entertainment in Russia," 1605, which mentions "Hamlet" by its proper name, and also speaks, in the same sentence, of "a stage action:" I use the very words and spelling of the original tract, sign K, for the tract is not paged:—

"His father's Empire and Government was but as the Poeticall Furie in a 'Stage-action,' compleat, yet with horrid and wofull tragedies: a first, but no second to any *Hamlet*; and now Revenge, just Revenge, was coming with his sworde drawn against him, his royall Mother and dearest Sister, to fill up those Murdering Sceanes."

I do not recollect to have seen the above anywhere mentioned. I certainly have not quoted it myself in any of my editions of Shakspeare, and I believe it is new. It is very possible that there existed, in the time of our Great Poet, another play upon the story of "Hamlet." Shakspeare's Tragedy, I need hardly say, was first printed in 1603, but there may have been, and perhaps was, an older drama on the same incidents; there may even have been an earlier, but now lost, impression of Shakspeare's "Hamlet." Only a single copy of the impression ot 1603 is known.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

Maidenhead, Dec. 1879.

ROYAL GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

OF the twenty-six Royal Governors of New York, only three—namely, Burnet, Cobden, and Monkton—have been engraved; and no portraits of the remaining twenty-three exist in America. There can be little doubt, however, that paintings of some, if not all, of them are at this day in the possession of their descendants in England. The post was one of honour and emolument, and was generally conferred upon those who were either of noble descent themselves or connected with the nobility by marriage. If any of your readers know of the existence and whereabouts of one or more of such portraits they would earn the lasting gratitude of all students of American history, by communicating the fact to the Editor of THE ANTIQUARY, who will, I am sure, publish the same for the benefit of his American readers. The attention recently directed in England to the preservation of historical portraits leads me to hope that this query will meet the eye of some one both able and willing to answer it. I subjoin a list of the Governors, with such brief remarks as may serve to identify them or to point out the probable custodian of the portrait. Further details may be found in the notes scattered through the quarto volumes of Dr. Callaghan's "Colonial History of New York."

1664. Col. Richard Nicolls.
1668. Col. Francis Lovelace, second son of Sir Richard Lovelace, afterwards Baron Lovelace, of Hurley.
1674. Major Sir Edmund Andros, Soigmour of Sausmarez, afterwards Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber.
1683. Col. Thomas Dongan.
1688. Sir Francis Nicholson.
1690. Col. Henry Houghton.
1692. Benjamin Fletcher.
1695. Richard, first Earl of Bellamont, and second Baron of Coloony, in the county of Sligo.
1701. John Nanfan.
1702. Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, eldest son of the Earl of Clarendon.
1708. John, fourth Lord Lovelace, and Baron of Hurley.
1709. Major Richard Ingoldsby.
1710. Robert Hunter. His wife was a daughter of Sir Thomas Orby, Bart., of Burton Pedwardine, Lincolnshire, and relict of Lord John Hay, second son of the Marquis of Tweeddale.
1720. William Burnet, son of the historian.
1728. John Montgomerie. He had been Groom of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.
1731. Col. William Cosby, formerly Governor of Minorca. His wife was a daughter of Lord Halifax.
1736. George Clark. He married Anne Hyde, a relative of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. He died on his estate in Cheshire in 1759.
1743. Admiral George Clinton, a younger son of the Earl of Lincoln.
1753. Sir Danvers Osborn, Bart., of Chicksands, Bedfordshire. He married Lady Anne Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Halifax.
1753. James De Lancey.
1754. Sir Charles Hardy.

1760. Cadwallader Colden.
1761. Gen. Robert Monkton.
1765. Sir Henry Moore, formerly Governor of Jamaica.
1770. John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore. He married Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway. His daughter Augusta married the Duke of Sussex, sixth son of George III.
1771. William Tryon. His wife, Mrs. Wake, was a relative of the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary for the Colonis.

S. W. P.

New York.

SWINBURNE—SWINE'S BROOK.

I should be glad to know how many places of this name are to be found in England, where they are situated, and whether there is any brook near each or any of them, and any tradition about "swine" being driven over the "brook" or washed in it. As the Anglo-Saxon "swin" means a swine or pig, and "burne" a bourn, stream, brook, river, fountain, well (Bosworth), the meaning of the name Swinburne seems clear. I know only of Swinburne in the parish of Chollerton, near Hexham, in Northumberland.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N.W.

[Apparently there is in England no other parish or hamlet called Swinburne except that mentioned by our correspondent, of which the author of "Beauties of England and Wales" observes that "this place, with Gunnerton, was held by Peter de Gunwarton, of the barony of Baliol, by two knights' fees, in the reign of Edward I. In 1326 it belonged to John de Swinburne, who gave it, or received from it, his name; from him it passed to John de Widdrington by marriage. Afterwards it came to the Riddells, whose family still possess the manorial rights of Swinburne." Mr. Furnivall may be glad of the following list of other parishes in England which apparently have a similar porcine derivation:—Swineshead, in Lincolnshire; Swinford, in Leicestershire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire; Swinbrook, in Oxfordshire; Swindale, in Westmoreland; Swinderby, in Lincolnshire; Swindon, in Gloucester, Wilts, and Staffordshire; Swine, in Yorkshire; Swineshead (or Swynshed), in Huntingdonshire; Swinfleet, in Yorkshire; Swinhope, in Lincolnshire; Swinnerton, in Staffordshire; Swinstead, in Lincolnshire; Swinton, in Lancashire and Yorkshire; and Swyncomb, in Oxfordshire.—ED. A.]

CHAUCER'S ENVOY TO BUKTON.

The one MS. of this late poem, Fairfax, 16, Bodleian Library, and the first printer of the poem, "Julian Notary" (1499-1501), rightly named *Bukton* in the first line of it. But William Thynne, in his editions of 1532 and 1542, prints "&c." for Bukton.

"My mayster, &c., when of Christ our kynge." All the reprinters (or editors) of the poem in the successive editions of Chaucer's Works give this "&c." up to Moxon's double column edition of 1843, which, following Tyrwhitt's note of 1778, restored "Bukton," and turned out "&c." Can any one tell me who edited this book for Moxon? Mr. Arthur H. Moxon does not know. Singer's edition of 1822, and the Aldine of 1845, quietly leave out this poem of *Bukton* altogether.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N.W.

CURIOUS PLAGIARISM FROM HAMLET.

I forward to you for insertion in your columns a curious plagiarism from "Hamlet," of too late a period to be noticed in my book, but well worth preserving.

Yours,

J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS.

Hollingbury Copse, Brighton.

Th' Example of his conversation
With such an high, illustrious vigour shone,
The blackest Fangs of base Detraction
Had nothing to traduce or fasten on.
His very Lookes did fairely edifie,
Not mask'd with forms of false Hypocrisie;
A gracefull Aspect, a brow smooth'd with Love,
The Curls of VENUS with the front of JOVE;
An Eye like MARS, to threaten & command,
More than the Burnish'd Scepter in his Hand;
A Standing like the Herald MERCURIE;
A Gesture humbly proud & lowly high;
A Mountaine rooted deepe, that kiss'd the Skie,
A Combination and Formalitie
Of reall Features twisted in a String
Of rich Ingredients, fit to make a King.

The above is from Poems by H^y. TUBBE, of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1648–1656. MS. Harl. 4126, leaf 50, back. From Eleg. VI. on "The Roiall Martyr," Charles I.

FAC-SIMILES OF ANCIENT COINS.

In the *Times* of Nov. the 26th it is stated in a leading article that "Birmingham will undertake to reproduce the fac-simile of every coin with all the notes of antiquity upon it."

This statement requires qualification, the Birmingham forgeries being peculiarly clumsy. As to modern falsifications of coins and medals in general, I would state that there are criteria in the case of forgeries struck from dies and cast from moulds which very rarely fail. The keepers of national coin cabinets, the principal coin dealers, and the most experienced amateurs are so rarely deceived that the proportion of false coins acquired by them unwittingly is practically so small as to afford no appreciable proportion in the number or value of their purchases.

I am, your obedient servant,

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

British Museum.

The Antiquary Exchange.

In response to the wishes of many of our Subscribers, this department is opened for their use, in order that readers of THE ANTIQUARY *may have a channel of communication with one another, for the exchange and purchase of examples of the different subjects in which they are interested.*

DIRECTIONS.

1. *Send the advertisement of the article for sale or exchange, addressed to* THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, *Paternoster Row, London, written on one side of the paper only, and each article distinct from the other.*

2. *Enclose* 1d. *stamp for each three words or part of three words.*

3. *The name and address of each advertiser must be sent for the Manager's use, but if not to be published, a number will be attached, and all replies to the same would be enclosed in a blank envelope, with number thus,* [141] *together with a* loose 1d. *postage stamp to defray postage to the advertiser.*

4. *For the convenience of advertisers the Manager will hold the purchase money in deposit, and inform both parties of its receipt, and for sums under £2 will deduct* 6d., *to pay postages, etc., and for sums over that amount,* 1s. *The deposit money will be sent to the seller, when the Manager has been informed that the article has been purchased. If the article is returned to the sender, the deposit will be remitted to the depositor.*

5. *The carriage of all goods by post to be prepaid by the sender; goods by rail or carrier by the purchaser.*

6. NOTE.—*All advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed*—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A pair of Brass Alms Dishes, about 15 inches in diameter (2).

Harvey.—De Motu Cordis, 4to, Frankfort, 1628.
Royers.—History of Prices.
Le Duc.—Military Architecture.
Rock.—Church of our Fathers.
Timbs.—Nooks and Corners.
Lodge.—Illustrations of British History.
Wills.—Sir Roger de Coverley.
Northcote.—Celebrated Sanctuaries.
Antiquarian Repository. (1.)

Rochester's Poems, 1678.—J. Briggs, Bradbourne Vale, Sevenoaks, Kent.

WANTED.—Numbers 5 and 6 of Ruskin's "Ariadne Florentina" (5).

FOR SALE.

A large collection of franks and other autographs for sale or exchange; address Major Bailie, Ringdufferin, Killyleagh, Ireland.

The *Guardian*, from commencement in 1846, down to 1874, wanting 1855. *Illustrated News*, in numbers, about 1865–1875, not quite complete. Also (for exchange) sundry Tauchnitz volumes by Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, Tennyson, Carlyle, &c.—W. Dampier, 47, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Picture of the Virgin and Child, by H. Van Balen (36 × 42), in gilt frame 6 inches wide and 5 deep. Also Tom Paine's Political and Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols. 8vo, 1737–1809, and Theological Works, 1 vol. 8vo, 1818, edited by R. Carlile. Three vols. bound in red morocco, handsomely tooled, gilt edges. The Theological volume interleaved. Editor's own copy, with autograph, R. Carlile, Oct. 19, 1819. Address, W. Booth Scott, Esq., 16, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.

Books Received.

Burke's Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty, Vol. I. Hodges, King William-street, W.C.

Planché's History and Cyclopædia of Costume, 2 vols. illustrated. Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly.

Pietas Mariana Britannica. By Edmund Waterton, F.S.A., St. Joseph's Catholic Library, South-street, Grosvenor-square.

Poets Laureate of England. By Walter Hamilton. Elliot Stock, Paternoster-row.

Charterhouse, Past and Present. By Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D. Stedman, Godalming.

Romance of the London Directory. By the Rev. C. W. Bardsley. "Hand and Heart" Office, Paternoster-buildings.

British Goblins, Welsh Folk-lore, Mythology, Legends and Traditions. By W. Sikes. Sampson Low & Co.

Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary. Gardner, Paisley.

Archæological and Historical Survey of the County of Renfrew. By R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.B. Gardner, Paisley.

The Genealogist, Vol. II. Golding & Lawrence, Gt. Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Grimm's Teutonic Mythology, Vol. I. By J. S. Stallybrass. Sonnenschein & Allen, Paternoster-square.

The Diocese of Killaloe from the Reformation to the Eighteenth Century. By the Rev. Canon Dwyer. Hodges & Co., Dublin.

Archæology of Eastern Dartmoor. By G. W. Ormerod. Eland, High-street, Exeter.

Archæological Adelensis. By H. T. Simpson, M.A. Allen & Co., Waterloo-place.

Folk Lore; or Superstitious Beliefs in the West of Scotland. By James Napier. Gardner, Paisley.

One Generation of a Norfolk House. By the Rev. A. Jessopp, D.D. Burns & Oates, London.

The Brocks and Rude Stone Monuments of the Orkney Islands. By James Fergusson, D.C.L. Mullan & Son, Paternoster-row.

History of the Gwydir Family. By Sir John Wynne, Bart. Woodall & Venables, Oswestry.

Faithorne & Newcourt's Exact Delineation of London and Westminster. Stanford.

Racque & Parr's Exact Survey of London and Westminster, 1741-5. Stanford.

Haunted London. By Walter Thornbury. Second edition. Chatto & Windus, 1880.

The Antiquary.

FEBRUARY, 1880.

Instructions from James II. to the Earl of Tyrconnell.

Communicated by

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

(*Concluded from page* 8.)

YOU are likewise to take care that the Army be quartered by such fit Rules, as have been heretofore observed, and so as may be with least burthen and inconvenience to our subjects, and to that end. You are to give strict charge that they be orderly in their Quarters, according to such exact discipline as you shall find fit to prescribe them, and that the Officers be not allowed or permitted to detaine or keep in their hands the Soldiers' Pay, after it shall be due to and actually paid out for them, and that no Officer be permitted to be absent from his Commands, without License first obtained from you; which License is not to extend beyond the space of three months in any one yeare, and in case any of the Officers of Our said Army shall at any time misbehave himselfe, you shall either cause him to be tryed by a Court Marshall, or else immediately suspend him, as you shall find fit, till you have represented the matter to Us, and received our pleasure upon it.

16. Being informed that there have been frequent Duells and Quarrells between the Officers of our Army there, We have thought fit, in order to prevent the same for the future, hereby to authorize and empower You to cashire from time to time all such officers as shall send, receive, or deliver any challenge, or give any real affront to any other, the same being made appeare to you. And our pleasure also is, that such Officer or Officers so offending shall be further declared incapable of any Employment in Our Service.

17. You shall, with what speed conveniently you may, cause a survey and account to be taken of the present state of our Castles, Forts, and Places, and of our Magazines, and also of the Military Stores and traine of artillery, and for the better supplying of our stores from henceforth with Powder, You shall endeavour to erect and set up the art of making Saltpetre within that Our Kingdom.

18. You shall in all things endeavour to advance and improve the trade of that Our Kingdom, so far as it may consist with the laws made and in force for the welfare and benefit of Commerce in our Kingdom of England, and more especially with those which relate to our forain plantations. And we particularly recommend to you the improvement of the Fishery Trade and the linen manufacture, and to regulate the defects in the packing and curing of butter and beef.

19. You shall give all lawful encouragement to all strangers resorting into that Our Kingdom, and of a considerable number of them shall be willing to establish themselves in any great Citys or Townes, or in any other fit places for Trade or manufacture, upon representation of the same to Us, We shall give Order that they shall enjoy such Priviledges as may consist with the peace of that our kingdom.

20. You must be carefull, more particularly to renew a strict and severe prohibition against the transportation of Wool to any parts beyond the seas, causing sufficient security to be taken, that whatsoever quantitys shall be at any time shipped for England, be truly brought and landed there, and not carryed (as we are informed it is but too commonly) into forrain parts; for the effectual prevention whereof, Our pleasure is that you take strict order that all such bonds as shall become forfeited, be with all vigour and faithfulnesse prosecuted against the offenders, without collusion or connivance in those entrusted in that prosecution, and for the better discovery of all frauds therein, you shall cause an exact account of all such Bonds to be from three months to three months transmitted to Our High Treasurer of England, which We will direct shall be compared with certificates from the Officers of our Customs of the severall Ports of this our Kingdom of England.

21.* You shall, by the best meanes you can, prevent a generall abuse, we heare is committed everywhere in Our said Kingdom, by the unlawfull making, coyning and vending of small money for change, much to the losse and wrong of Our Subjects, and of ill-consequence to the Government, if not remedyed.

22. And that you may be the better enabled to discharge the great Trust we have reposed in You by admitting the administration of the Government of that our Kingdom to you, We do declare that we will not admit of any particular complaint of injustice or oppression against any in Our said Kingdom unlesse it appeare that the party have first made his Addresse to You.

That the places in the Chief Governor's gift shall be left freely to your disposall, and accordingly We will not passe them to any person, upon Suit made to us here.

That no new offices shall be erected in that Our Kingdom till you have been made acquainted therewith, and certifyed your opinion upon the matter to Us.

That no Letters or Orders from us for the payment of any money, shall be directed immediately to the Receiver Generall of that Our Kingdom, but to you, and no payment made upon any such letters or order from Us, without your Order thereupon, shall be allowed upon the Receiver Generall's account.

That no Patent for granting Land, Money, or the releasing or abating of Rents in Our said kingdom, shall be passed in England, without you have been first made acquainted therewith, which Rule we have directed to be entered on our Signet Office, and other offices here, that may be concerned therein, and we do also leave it wholy to you to give Licence of absence out of Our said kingdom to any Counsellor, Bishop, Governor, or other Officer of State, or of the Army, or to any of the Judges or Our learned Councill.

* I have not found any evidence of the prevalence of false coining at this period. But there is no doubt that copper change was very scarce, since the discontinuance of *private tokens*, the last of which was issued in 1679 by the Corporation of Dublin. James granted a patent to Sir John Knox on the 29th December, 1685, for coining copper halfpence, but he set it aside in 1689, when he issued the iron money.—See Dr. Aquilla Smith's Essay on "James II.'s Money of Necessity," printed in the "Transactions of the Numismatic Society."

23. When any vacancy shall happen of any Ecclesiastical or Temporall, whether Civill or Military Office, Place or Command, which we have reserved to our own especialle disposall, and is excepted in your Commission, You shall forthwith advise Us thereof, and also recommend to Us a fit person for the said Place or Command. And We do hereby declare that We will not dispose of any such vacancy, till We have received your recommendation, which if We shall not agree to, but think fit to conferre the said vacant office, Place or Command on any other person, We will not grant or signe any Letter for granting ye same, till we know whether you shall have any objection to make to it. And Our pleasure is that you do not give to any officer of the Army to come into England, upon pretence of solliciting for any vacant command.

24. You shall from time to time informe Us truly and impartially of every man's particular diligence and care in Our service there, to the end We may bestow markes of Our favour upon such as deserve well. In Order, whereunto, Our expresse pleasure is, that you do not grant any confirmation of a Reversion of any Office or Employment in that Our Kingdom, or suffer any new Grant of a reversion to passe hereafter: And you are also to take care that all vacant Offices or Places be Granted only during our pleasure.* And whereas We have resolved, that for the future no Place or Employment, whether Civill or Military, shall be sold, you are not to permit the same accordingly.

25. You shall give no Orders upon any Letters signed by Us for the granting Money or Lands, Pensions, Titles of Honor, or employments in Ireland, unlesse such Letters have been first entred at Our Signett Office here, whereby the disorder in procuring Our Grant for the same thing to severall persons will be prevented.

26. It having been represented unto us by Our Privy Councill of our Kingdom of Scotland, that severall Rebells and Fujitives passe over from thence into our Kingdom of Ire-

* This was a common abuse at this period both in England and Ireland. Tyrconnell seriously endeavoured to put a stop to the practice, and restrained Sheridan, Secretary of State and Commissioner of Customs, from selling employments. He had much difficulty in effecting his object.—See Leland's "History," vol. ii. p. 507.

land, sheltering themselves there, We think it requisite, that you should correspond with Our said Councill of Scotland, and that an order thereunto, you establish a pacquet boate between those kingdoms, if you shall find it necessary for our service. And our pleasure is, that you give order from time to time, for seising such of the said Rebells and Fugitives, whose names shall be transmitted to you from Our said Councill of Scotland, and for sending them in safe custody into Our said Kingdom, that they may be proceeded against there, according to Law and Justice.

27. You shall direct all Propositions moving from You, touching matters of the Revenue to our High Treasurer of England onely, and all other dispatches for that Our Kingdom to one of our Principall Secretarys of State singly. And We do hereby Declare, that we will have this done by the hands of the Earle of Sunderland.

28. If any Warrants, Letters, Orders, or Directions shall hereafter come unto you from Us, or our Privy Councill, requiring the performance of any thing, contrary to Our Directions in Our Establishment, or These Instructions, we do hereby give you authority to forbeare (if you think fit) the execution thereof until You shall first give Us information of the reasons inducing you thereunto, and hereupon receive our Directions therein, and further Declaration of Our pleasure, touching the same.

29. Having directed your Predecessor in that Government, to give order for disarming all disaffected or suspected persons there, and to require the Sheriffes of the severall countys to give in an account, what Armes there were in every County, and in whose hands, and to give order also that the Armes which were bought up by the severall Countys, or were in the hands of the Militia, should be brought into Our Stores. Our pleasure is, that you informe yourselfe, what has been done in pursuance of those directions, and give such further Order, as shall be requisite for having the same effectually executed.

30. You are to give Order that the Armes, which were taken from our Catholick Subjects in the year 1678, upon Ote's pretended discovery of a Plott, be forthwith restored to them, and Our intention being, that they should be in the same capacity with Our other subjects, of being Sheriffes, Justices of the Peace, &c., as they were, heretofore, and that they should be admitted to all the Priviledges and Freedoms, which Our other subjects enjoy in all Ports and Corporations, you are to take care thereof accordingly, and give such orders therein from time to time as shall be requisite.

By his Majesty's command,

SUNDERLAND, P.*

A Valhalla of Somerset Worthies.

Enlarged from a Paper read before the Congress of the Royal Archæological Institute at Taunton, August, 1879, by R. ARTHUR KINGLAKE, Esq.

THE presence of the representatives of the Royal Archæological Institute in this ancient town and historic castle is an event not likely to be overlooked by the future chronicler of Somerset; and I would hope that the same genuine hospitality displayed in times past and present by the possessor of "lordly" Montacute will be found in our humbler homesteads, and extended to every member of this Congress.

Thro' this wide opening gate
None come too early; none return too late.

Some few weeks since I received a letter from an unknown hand to the effect that an account of some of the Worthies of Somerset and their statues would be of interest to the members of the Archæological Institute. The communication surprised me, as I was not aware that my village fame had reached the metropolis. After some little hesitation I accepted the courteous invitation, not because my knowledge of Somerset was great (far otherwise); but simply from the circumstance that, having originated the idea of setting up memorials to some of the Worthies

* Robert Spencer, K.G., fourth Lord Spencer of Wormleighton, and second Earl of Sunderland; he married Anne, daughter of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, and died in 1702. He was the grandfather of Charles, fifth Earl of Sunderland, who, on the demise of his aunt, Henrietta, Countess Godolphin and Duchess of Marlborough, succeeded to the honours of his illustrious grandfather, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

of Somerset, and carried out such idea with some degree of success, I was in a position to give the desired information.

"Pleasant," says a writer, "is the cucumber-shaped county of Somerset"—pleasant, *par excellence*, as it was termed by the Saxons, for its land is fertile, its climate mild, and its scenery diversified. Combe Floreys, or "Valleys of Flowers," fragrant with the memory of Sydney Smith, greet the lover of the picturesque; and if he should chance to wander through the county when the apple trees are in blossom he will find that Somerset has its summer vesture from the gardens of the Hesperides. Broad vales and marshes separate its high land into detached ranges till it terminates in the dark hills of Exmoor. It embraces the Palladian city of Bath, the ancient and busy Port of Bristol, the Cathedral of Wells, the ruins of the great Abbey of Glastonbury, and of the Norman Castle of Farleigh, and many grand and well-preserved mansions of the 14th and 15th centuries, such as those of Dunster, Montacute, Hinton, and Clevedon Court, near to which venerable mansion, in an obscure and solitary church, within hearing of the Severn Sea, repose the ashes of Arthur Henry Hallam.

Somerset is emphatically distinguished by the great beauty of its Perpendicular church towers, particularly for that of Wrington, which has been considered "the finest square tower not designed for a spire or lantern in England, and therefore possibly in the whole world." The church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, and its fair rival, St. Mary Redcliffe, are England's gems; once seen, never to be forgotten. Somerset is also full of legend and history redolent of Arthur and the Vale of Avalon, of Alfred and the Danes, of Woodspring Priory and the murderers of Thomas à Becket, of the battle of Lansdowne, the fight of Sedgmoor, and the sieges of Bristol, Bridgewater, and Taunton. The busy coal-fields of Bristol and Radstock point out the locality of its coal treasures; and the craggy rocks of Cheddar and St. Vincent, those of the mountain limestone which rests upon the flanks of the Mendip chain, and rises in outliers on the coast between Bristol and Clevedon. Lastly, the old red sandstone or Devonian is to be sought for among the wild scenes of Exmoor, which is wholly included in this formation, and on the lofty hills of Quantock and of Mendip, of which it constitutes the axis. The aboriginal red deer still range over the first of these, where Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey found a sweet retreat in troublous times; and westward, on the spurs of Exmoor, the black cock yet abounds. The vales are famous for their exuberant pastures and their productions of cattle, sheep, butter, and cider, not forgetting the unrivalled Cheddar cheese, which owes its supremacy to a peculiar richness of the soil and to the cunning hand of the farmer's wife, while the inhabitants are a simple and robust race, uncouth in speech and tenacious of the words and phrases of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, more apt for rising against oppression, like their Blakes and Guyons, than for reasoning it down like their John Locke, and less open to cosmopolitan polish and the approaches of civilisation. The yeomen and yeo-women might be the pride of any country; and the female peasantry are a hardy, industrious race, adorned with complexions formed, as old poets sang, of apple blossom, cream, and cherries.

Our Shire Hall is a noble building, and admirably adapted for the reception of works of art. Works of art do not abound in Somerset, and I believe we possess few public statues. Desirous, therefore, of decorating our hall of justice with memorial busts of some of the brightest names in English history, and connected by birth or residence with Somerset, it was my first object to raise a fund for a memorial to Blake, the defender of Taunton, admiral and general at sea, the wisest of the good and brave, the soul of patriotism and honour. Various and arduous as were Blake's duties, such on all occasions were his circumspection and discretion that no fault could be detected or invented in him. His victories were won against all calculation but his own, recollecting that in private life, in political, in military, his purity was ever the same. England will place Robert Blake the foremost and the highest of her defenders. He was the archetype of her Nelsons, Collingwoods, and Pellews. Of all the men that ever bore a sword "none was worthier of that awful trust." The friends of political liberty and science could not allow the county to be

stigmatised as ungrateful to one of its noblest scholars and greatest ornaments. And a marble portrait of Locke, the philosopher, Christian, and statesman, adorns the Shire Hall. Speke, the intrepid traveller, whose memorable expedition to the waters of the Nile forms one of the brightest pages in the history of geographical discovery, and whose name for ages yet to come will live with those of Livingstone, Burton, Grant, and Baker, has not been forgotten by his friends in Somerset. A wish has often been expressed both by the clergy and laity that some conspicuous memorial of good Bishop Ken should be placed in this diocese, the scene of his pure and saintly labours, where his name is still fragrant, and will remain so long as the praises of God are sung in morning and evening hymns. Ken was the descendant of a branch of an ancient and honourable family, Ken, of Ken Place, near Clevedon, whose wealth had been carried by an heiress into the noble house of Paulet of Hinton. He died in 1711, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried under the chancel window of the church of Frome Selwood. A plain iron grating, shaped like a bier, surmounted with a recumbent mitre and pastoral staff, marks his resting-place. Lord Houghton, better known as Mr. Monckton Milnes, commemorated his visit to the grave of Bishop Ken in the following lines:—

Let other thoughts where'er I roam
Ne'er from my memory cancel
The coffin-fashioned tomb at Frome
That lies beneath the chancel.

A basket work, where bars are bent,
Iron in place of osier,
And shapes above that represent
A mitre and a crosier.

Those signs of him that slumber there
The dignity betoken;
Those iron bars a heart enclose
Hard bent, but never broken.

This form portrays how souls like his,
Their pride and passions quelling,
Preferred to earth's high palaces
This calm and narrow dwelling.

There with the churchyard's common dust
He loved his own to mingle;
The faith in which he placed his trust
Was nothing rare or single.

Yet laid he to the sacred wall
As close as he was able;
The blessed crumbs might almost fall
Upon him from God's table.

But preciously tradition keeps
The fame of holy men;
So there the Christian smiles or weeps
For love of Bishop Ken.

To pass from the Church to the State, I approach Pym, the *fons et origo* of Parliamentary expression, one of the most illustrious of English statesmen. To him we owe practically the Constitution under which we live; and the institutions planted in distant continents wherever the English race has gone have drawn from him their source and inspiration. "The remains of this great man were buried," observes Clarendon, "with wonderful pomp and magnificence in the place where the bones of our English kings are committed to their rest, attended by both Houses of Lords and Commons, and by the assembly of Divines."

Philosophy has not been forgotten in our county. It was Dr. Thomas Young who first established the undulatory theory of light, and penetrated the obscurity which had veiled for ages the hieroglyphics of Egypt as a physician, a linguist, a mathematician, and a philosopher. In their most difficult and abstruse investigation he has added to almost every department of human knowledge that which will be remembered in after-times; and Arago, in his *éloge* on his death, pronounced him to be possessed of many of the transcendant faculties of observation which characterised the mind of Sir Isaac Newton.

And now of one who has shared the lot of other forgotten worthies—Dr. Byam. His deeds were not great, but good, and his name is honourably mentioned in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Echard's "History of England," and in Collinson's "History of Somerset." He was an eminent divine, and selected by Charles I. as chaplain to his son, in consideration of his virtues and attainments. Last, but not least, the statue of Edwin Norris appears in our hall. He was eminently distinguished as a philologist, and unsurpassed in his knowledge of Eastern languages.

The county of Somerset has also the honour of numbering amongst its worthies the greatest of English novelists. Henry Fielding was born at Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury, on the 22nd of April, 1707. No monument is to be seen of this unrivalled genius, and its omission is a reproach to the English nation. Fielding was educated at

Eton, travelled the Western Circuit, and within these walls his wit and eloquence were heard. He died in Lisbon, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the English Protestant Church, with the following inscription over his tombstone :—" Henricus Fielding. *Luget Britannia gremio non datum fovere natum.*" And here I will recall Gibbons' gorgeous description of his splendid genius :—" Our immortal Fielding," says the historian of the Roman Empire, " was of the youngest branch of the Earls of Denbigh, who traced their origin from the Counts of Hapsburg. The successors of Charles V. may disdain their brethren of England, but the romance of 'Tom Jones,' that exquisite picture of human manners, will survive the Palace of the Escurial and the Imperial Eagle of Austria." Our own Thackeray, whose fame increases as the years roll on, thus speaks of our own great Somerset worthy :—" What a genius, what a vigour, what a bright-eyed intelligence and observation, what a wholesome hatred for meanness and knavery, what a vast sympathy, what a manly relish of life, what a love of human kind, what a poet is here, watching, meditating, brooding, creating; what multitudes of truths has that man left behind him; what generations he has taught to laugh wisely and fairly; what scholars he has formed and accustomed to the exercises of thoughtful humour and the manly play of wit! It is wonderful to think of the pains and misery which that man endured, the pressure of want, illness, remorse which he bore, and that the writer was neither malignant nor melancholy, his views of truth never warped, and his generous human kindness never surrendered. Such a brave and gentle heart, such an intrepid and courageous spirit, I love to recognise in the English Henry Fielding."

Of Dr. Cudworth, the author of " The Intellectual System" and the friend of Locke, it were superfluous to speak. The reputation of such men is the glory of our county. His writings are known and appreciated throughout Europe, and will continue to be so while piety and erudition are accounted valuable among men. To the Archæologist an object of interest is to be seen in the church at Aller, in which parish Cudworth was born—viz., the font which is supposed by many to be the very same in which Guthrum was baptised by the Archbishop of Canterbury when King Alfred stood sponsor.

We claim also Roger Bacon as our own. He was born at Ilchester. Great as his namesake in intellectual powers and keen prophetic vision, he was a marvellous interpreter of the laws and order of Nature, a light that shone with exceeding brightness in a dark period of English history, and to this day is regarded by the French Academy as one of the greatest philosophers of the past or present time.

Among divines we possess the learned Bishop Bull, and Dr. Beckington, one of the most munificent of prelates. In law, according to the unerring Guide Book of Murray, the illustrious Bracton, and Chief Justice Dyer. I may also add Chief Justices Popham and Portman, and Sir Edward Phelips, Master of the Rolls, who built Montacute. In poetry, Samuel Daniel, the friend of Shakespeare and of Selden, a native of this town successor to the Laureate Spencer; and Chatterton, of St. Mary Redcliffe, the " Wondrous boy, that perished in his pride." In painting, Samuel Woodforde, whose exquisite portraits have not been surpassed since the days of the immortal Gainsborough. In sculpture, Charles Summers, whose last work, a full-length statue of our loved and lovely Princess, will bear favourable comparison with some of Chantrey's choicest productions. In electricity, Andrew Crosse. In music, Dr. Bull, who composed the famous air of " God save the King." In banking and political economy, Walter Bagehot. In microscopic science, Professor Quekett. In experimental agriculture, Lord Somerville, at one time President of the Board of Agriculture, a State department, which happily seems likely to be revived. In Arctic exploration, Sir Edward Parry, and his shipmate, Captain Liddon, the father of the Canon of St. Paul's. Somerset has supplied Oxford with the founder of one College, in the person of Nicholas Wadham, a native of Merrifield; and I may add that Bath was the birthplace of the learned and " memorable" John Hales, whose name is so closely bound up with the history of Eton College.

Among physicians I may speak in the language of admiration of Dr. Southwood Smith,

the eminent philanthropist, who consecrated his talents to the service of the people. He was a pioneer of sanitary reform, an early labourer in the field for the abolition of dirt, and for the union of cleanliness and godliness. To him we owe the important institution of the Health of Towns Act, with its countless branches. He was convinced that a large amount of human disease is preventible, that physical comfort and cleanliness, and sufficiency of wholesome food, air, and healthy abodes are indispensable as precursors and accompaniments of the moral and religious elevation of the people.

As a representative of the Anglo-Indian army, it would be difficult to name one more worthy of notice than General Jacob. He was a skilful commander, and of heroic courage, a tower of strength in the day of battle, at the sound of whose voice a rebel army would stay its march. To have seen our gallant countryman, a soldier trained to conquer under the eye of his great master, General Sir Charles Napier, at the head of the famous Scinde Horse, composed of those swarthy veterans who had survived the historic battle of Meeanee, and put to flight a Persian army, was a spectacle of the highest interest, and expressive of the stern realities of Eastern warfare. He built a town, which bears his name, Jacobabad. He cultivated miles of sandy wastes, caused wells of water to spring up in dry places, and out of an apparently unconquerable desert raised corn for the people, and augmented the commerce of that part of the Eastern world. More than all this, he taught the mutinous tribes of India to be faithful adherents of the Crown, and lovers of English rule. As a ruler of the people entrusted to his care, he walked in the light of his old friend and companion-in-arms, the chivalrous Outram, the "Bayard of India," whose life and exploits, so long anticipated, will be shortly published, and must possess with the British army an interest second only to the well-known history of the Crimean War; the author of which work, and of the brilliant "Eöthen," was born in this town. "England owes a debt of gratitude to General Jacob," was one of the last-recorded expressions of Lord Dalhousie, one time Governor-General of India.

It has been well said, that to be ignorant of our worthies proclaims our unworthiness. There is no reason why every county should not have its Valhalla, which would not only render England unsurpassed in works of art, but exhibit to every traveller and passer-by a brief memorial written in marble of England's great and good men, and of the localities in which they were born, lived, and died. Thus history, through the medium of biography, would be rendered additionally attractive, and, perhaps, more authentic. It would serve also as an incentive to future generations to emulate the deeds of their fathers—and, more than this, the sad, sad story of forgotten worthies would be no more heard in the land.

It only remains for me to say that in the accomplishment of the object I had in view, that of bringing to light the deeds of our Somerset worthies, I have been influenced by no Church or State prejudices. The Royalist, the Parliamentarian, the High Churchman and the Puritan, have all been promoted to honour; and it is one of the refreshing signs of the enlightened age in which we live that much of the poison of party spirit has been extracted, and that we are now disposed to judge impartially of the conduct of those who stood firmly on the side of the Monarchy, and also of those who favoured the Commonwealth.

Historical Memories of Tewkesbury Abbey.

By the Rev. H. HAYMAN, D.D.

(*Continued from page* 13.)

TO commend the use which this great *catena* of noble names made of their power and influence, is, indeed, another matter, but of that power and influence as a fact there can be no question. The division among the barons, which enabled Henry III. to make head with his shuffling courses against them, was due to de Clare, in 1259, receding from the more patriotic policy of de Montfort. In the previous year a provisional and a permanent machinery had been devised by the estates of the realm, to check abuses and

control the king's arbitrary action. On both these committees we find the name of de Clare, as also on the council of fifteen who, save that their functions were collective instead of distributive, come very near the idea of a modern cabinet. In all three his name stands next to that of the great Earl Simon. De Clare, however, died before these arrangements had borne their tardy fruit; and his son and heir, then only nineteen years of age, at once ardently declaring for de Montfort, the latter, as though feeling released from the clog which had retarded him, took decisive measures early the next year by armed resistance. The arbitration of S. Louis, the barons' subsequent disavowal of his award, and the Mise of Lewes, followed each other in rapid succession, and the earliest step of the reforms which followed was the choice of three "electors" empowered to choose a standing council of nine. These three were the Earls of Leicester (de Montfort), and Gloucester (de Clare), and the Bishop of Chichester. No such body could at that time be efficient without a Churchman to act as its clerk. Thus it seems clear that the Earl of Gloucester was the second magnate of the kingdom, a position to which political weight, territorial importance, and force of personal character, undoubtedly were all tributary factors. When we remember that the age was that of Edward I. and Grosseteste, we may feel sure that the standard of public men was no mean one, and that these Lords of Tewkesbury possessed qualities which, coupled with their opportunites, would have made them leading statesmen in any age. The personal history of the de Spensers, and their influence over the next Edward, is too well known to call for comment, save the obvious one, that for good or for evil the Lords of Tewkesbury are still the leading men.

We have seen how rapidly in these three first great houses of Tewkesbury heirs male died out, as they did in fact in the great houses which succeeded to the same honour, and how frequently the heiress of Tewkesbury, a royal ward, must have been one of the greatest matrimonial prizes of her day. That grey Norman porch with its simple mouldings and severely-slender columniations has seen gather within its solemn portals successive samples ofall that was gayest, brightest, and loveliest in the wedding trains of those four centuries, with all their quaint, varying fashions—the most picturesque in all our national annals—which embroider the illuminated margins of Peter Langtoft, of Chaucer, and of Sir John Froissart.

Husbandes at the Chirche doore had she had five,

says Chaucer of his "Wife of beside Bathe;" and no doubt at that "Chirche doore" all the daughters of those great houses took to them their appointed husbands; seldom, probably, with much personal choice in the matter, even if they were not married, as often happened, at too puerile an age to choose even the dress they would wear. The most famous wedding, however, of the whole series and the first in order of time, that of Fitz-Hamon's heiress Mabel, on which Robert of Gloucester has expended one or two of his quaintest pages, could not have taken place there; for the Abbey, still under the builder's hands at the time, was not ready for consecration till some years later. Robert, as the local bard and chronicler, we may be sure rhymed "with a will" on such a theme, interweaving it with the coarser thread of political history as naturally as Herodotus does the wedding out of which Hippocleides "danced himself" by his acrobatic mal-adroitness. The whole story has several of the elements of romance about it. In the first place this Robert, afterwards, by royal grace, Earl of Gloucester, was the king's own son by a Welsh princess, Nesta, daughter of the Ap-Tudor whom Fitz-Hamon, Mabel's father, had slain in single combat, for defrauding him of the guerdon promised for his successful aid rendered to Ap-Tudor against a rival potentate. Thus early does the Tudor name mix itself with the royal blood of England. He thus marries the daughter of the man whose hands had shed his grandsire's blood. This Lady Mabel and one of her sisters shared between them the princedom of Glamorgan, the earldom of Corbeil, the baronies of Thorigny and Granville, besides the lordships of Gloucester, Bristol, Tewkesbury, and Cardiff. Her two sisters took the veil, and became Abbesses. To unite her share of these vast estates, and the wealth and influence which followed them, firmly with his own interests, was obviously the policy of Henry I. But on

his selecting his own unacknowledged offspring for the honour, the high-born maiden objected that he was a nameless man. In the words of the literary Robert aforesaid, slightly modernised, King Henry met her objection as follows—

"Damozel," quoth the kyng, "thou seyst wel in this case,
Syre Robert le Fitz-Haym thy fathere's name was.
And as fayr name he shall have, if I him may bysee (provide),
Syre Robert Fitz le Roy his name shall be."

The young lady, however, further stickled for a title, and we shall see that her diplomacy was successful.

The kyng understood that the mayde seyde non outrage (nothing extravagant),
And that Gloucestre was chief of hyre eritage.
"Damozel," he seyde tho', "thy lord shall have a name
For hym and for hys eyrs fayr wyth out blame,
For Robert of Gloucestre hys name shall be and is;
For he shall be Erl of Gloucestre and his eyrs, I wis."

These important preliminaries adjusted, the fair Mabel, we suppose, having been her own match-maker in these essential points, gave herself away, and the happy knot was tied. Happy indeed it seems to have been. They shared the same tastes, enjoyed ample means, and flung themselves with ardour into the church-building passion of the age, which ruled so largely the noble Norman fancy in the intervals of the Crusades abroad and civil broils at home.

They are represented as Robertus Consull* et Mabilia vxor eius, in the "Chronicle of Tewkesbury," sitting on two seats of State and holding three Churches in their hands. The one held between them is a noble cruciform church with a central tower and pinnacles, and seems to be intended for the Priory Church of S. James's, Bristol, of which they were the original founders. Each holds in the other hand a smaller cruciform church with a spire.

In their noble mansion at Tewkesbury, whether built by themselves or by Fitz-Hamon is uncertain, they saw the work grow to its completeness, Earl Robert himself adding the tower, although its delicate decoration of interlaced arcades was probably a later addition. Foremost in the arts of peace as afterwards in those of war, inheriting the literary tastes of his *Beauclerc* father, and a munificent patron of art, Earl Robert has left one of the purest and noblest names which mark the Norman annals. To him William of Malmesbury dedicated his historical work, which is cited as attesting that he and Mabel, his countess, not only extorted no presents from the Abbot and Monks, but even returned their voluntary offerings. They spared no expense, fetching the renowned Caen stone from Normandy, capping the great square central tower, now somewhat disfigured by its modern battlements and pinnacles, with a well-leaded spire of wood, asking the Abbot and Monks to dine on Sundays, keeping open house and dispensing lordly hospitality on the higher festivals, and having their palace burnt by King Stephen's soldiers, among the changes and chances of the last great Norman civil war. Earl Robert's bones repose in the shrine which he and his countess erected at Bristol, and there probably she was laid to rest also, although there seems to be no certain testimony of the fact.

There was, however, an earlier passage in the history of the Lordship of Tewkesbury, illustrating female powers of mischief and passion for revenge, the semi-romantic character of which induces us to find a place for it here. From Ethelred, brother of the great Alfred, was descended in the sixth generation Berthric or Brictric, a noble Saxon, who held the honour of Gloucester, and was the last ante-Norman Lord of Tewkesbury. Standing high in the esteem of Edward the Confessor, that prince sent him on a diplomatic mission to Flanders, where Matilda, the daughter of the famous Earl Baldwin made such advances to him as are usually considered the privilege of ladies in leap-year only. Whether his political errand prospered or miscarried we know not, but the lady's diplomacy did not succeed in winning him. We must leave the reader for himself or herself to fill up the tender or indignant passages of this singular affair at discretion; and also to conjecture to what personal gifts Berthric was indebted for an attractiveness which had such disastrous results to himself and his heritage, and what motives, prudential or personal, led him to decline the lady's offer.

* In excavating under the altar in 1875, was found part of the base of an armed figure, with the inscription, in old English, *Robt. Consull Filius Regis*, an undoubted memento of this distinguished man.

Mr. Blunt, already quoted by us, tells the sequel of his story as follows, pp. 22, 23 :—

Tact and courtesy could not heal a woman's wounded pride, and Lady Maud became his enemy for ever. Before long she made a higher matrimonial flight, and in 1053 became the wife of William, Duke of Normandy. The eventful year, 1066, made her Queen of England, and then came the hour of her vengeance. With the king's authority to back her—did she tell him her motives?—Maud caused the former object of her indiscreet favour to be seized in his chapel of Hanley, about three miles from Cranbourn Abbey (where he had, perhaps, fled for sanctuary), on the very day of her coronation, and had him conveyed a prisoner to Winchester. All his lands were then made over to the angry queen, and he himself died miserably in prison shortly afterwards.

Thus, the Honour of Gloucester passed into Norman hands. Queen Matilda held it till her death. Her husband treated it as crown demesne. William Rufus granted it to Fitz-Hamon.

The wife of the gallant Earl who fell at Bannockburn was a lady whose family connections touched all the three component parts of our present United Kingdom. We might strew the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle together on her grave. She was Maud, daughter of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, her eldest sister being the wife of King Robert Bruce. That grave has been identified, together with that of her husband, close on the north side of it. Cut short perhaps by grief at her bereavement, the young widow was laid there in the first year of her widowhood. It was marked by "a fine and large slab, from which a magnificent brass had been ruthlessly taken." The grave had been evidently opened before, as also had the Earl's (her husband). "The masonry" of the latter was "very fine, and as fresh as if laid yesterday," a touching memorial of the loving care with which his remains were bestowed. It contained nearly all the bones of a man about six feet high. A portion of his armed effigy was found in excavating under the altar, holding "an inverted torch in his hands, signifying the extinction of male issue." How touching is the pathos which these shattered memorials of bereavement and blighted hopes bespeak. The shadow of sorrow fell upon her life, its gloom deepened, and she died without a son to keep in remembrance the name of her dead lord's illustrious house.

(*To be continued.*)

The Public Records of England.

(*Concluded from page* 34.)

TURNING over the pages of Mr. Sweetman's first volume we notice: The charter of King John whereby he offers to God, the Church, and the Pope, the kingdoms of England and Ireland, and taking them back as fees swears fealty therefor to the Pope. In token thereof the Church shall yearly receive, in lieu of service, 1000 marks sterling (666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*)—namely, 700 marks for England, and 300 for Ireland (489); a Bull of Pope Innocent III., commanding the archbishops, bishops, abbots, prelates, princes, earls, barons, knights, and people of Ireland to persevere in fealty to King John (521); the King's charter of grant to the King of Connaught of the land of Connaught, rendering yearly to the King at the Exchequer, Dublin, 300 Marks (654); letters of the King to the Justiciary, commanding him to cause a castle to be constructed in Dublin, with good dykes and strong walls, and for this purpose to take 300 marks (226) (this is Dublin Castle); letters of Henry III. to the Justiciary of Ireland, on his becoming King, which read very like a speech from the throne at the present day (723); mandate that no Irishman shall be elected (*i.e.*, made bishop) in cathedral churches in Ireland (736); the archbishops and bishops of Ireland having, on the other hand, subseqently issued an ordinance that no Englishman should be received as a canon in their churches, Pope Innocent IV. commanded them to revoke their ordinance (3084). There are also several curious documents relating to a controversy between the King and the Archbishop of Dublin, regarding a forest in the mountains near Dublin, which ended by the King commanding that all woods within the lands of the See should be disafforested (1757 and 1769, &c.). Further on we find letters relating to Hugh de Lacy's war against the King (1110); a letter from Kathal, King of Connaught, on the same subject. Hugh de Lacy, he writes, the enemy of the King, the King's father, and of Kathal, who was expelled from Ireland by King John, has

come to that country to disturb it. Kathal remains firm in his fidelity to the King; but the closer he adheres to the King's service the more he is harassed by those who pretend fealty to the King, and shamefully fail against the enemy; so that between Hugh de Lacy on the one hand, and those who pretend to be faithful on the other, Kathal is placed in great difficulty; wherefore, unless it is better that the peace of Ireland should be subverted by this disturber, Kathal prays the King to send a force thither to restrain Hugh's insolence (1174).

In the second volume, which covers the period between 1252 and 1284, we have details of the grant of Ireland by Henry III. to his son, Prince Edward, and of the acts of the latter as Lord of Ireland. Alienor, his consort, was entitled to Queen's gold in Ireland (835); and archbishops, bishops, &c., barons, knights, &c., in Ireland, are directed to be obedient to the impression of Edward's seal, and intentive and respondent to him who bears it as Chancellor (453). In fact, Edward appears to have exercised kingly power in Ireland long before he became King of England. It is worthy of note that there are preserved at the Record Office several rolls of Prince Edward, dating soon after the grant was made to him, and such parts of them as relate to Ireland have been abstracted in this volume.

It was in Edward's capacity as Lord of Ireland that Henry III. addressed to him letters on the defeat of Brian O'Neill, in a conflict near Down, by the commonalty of the city and county of Down. The King highly extols the zeal and devotion of the commonalty. The messengers from Ireland having prayed the King for some graces, the latter exhorts Edward to treat the suppliants so liberally that others may be animated to seek the increase of his advantage and honour (661). Several documents show that Edward was about to visit Ireland, but the probability is that he never carried out this intention. The following letters of the King, addressed to archbishops, bishops, &c., in Ireland, and relating to Prince Edward, appear to us to possess great historical value:—

The King had believed that the disturbances long prevailing in the kingdom had been thoroughly quelled by the ordinance made at London regarding the liberation of Edward, the King's son, who, after the hateful battle of Lewes, had, to secure the peace of the kingdom, of his own free will given himself up as a hostage. The King, his son, the magnates, and the commonalty had sworn to obey this ordinance. But his son had, against it and his own oath, gone over to marchers and other rebels against the King, and by his adhesion favoured and upheld those against whom he ought to prove himself an enemy. According to rigour of law and his own deed Edward had thus forfeited his right to the kingdom and all his demesnes. The King therefore commands the archbishops, &c., not to favour, aid, or obey Edward or his bailiffs, but to strive to promote peace and concord in Ireland, so conducting themselves that no danger accrue to that country from those who have shown themselves to be rebels there (776).

These and many other documents throw much new light upon the acts of Prince Edward as Lord of Ireland during his father's lifetime.

About 13 Edward I. we have letters of Donald Rufus MacCarty, lord of the Irish of Desmond, to the King. In these letters he expresses his vehement desire to be subjected to the King's domination, and to acquire the King's friendship; he therefore sends an emissary, and prays the King to place confidence in what the emissary shall say, which he [Donald] will take care firmly and faithfully to perform (2363).

The commerce of this period is amply illustrated, and details are furnished showing that the trade of Ireland, especially in wines, was considerable in the thirteenth century.

The third volume, but recently issued, is by no means inferior to its predecessors. It includes abstracts of all entries found on the Rolls from 1285 to 1292. Taking selections at random, we note a very important and interesting report on the Exchequer of Dublin, the Mints of Dublin and Waterford, the custom of wool, hides, and woolfells, the escheatry and chancery, the state of Ireland, &c. (pp. 1–15); a Brief or Bull of Pope Honorius IV. deciding a double election to the See of Meath in favour of the prelate elected by the archdeacon and clergy (258). Especially noteworthy is a diary or itinerary of John de Sandford, Archbishop of Dublin, when Keeper, in his journeys through Ireland in order to pacify it. It comprises the names of the various places he stopped at, the length of his stay, and his expenses. During his pro-

gress the Keeper was entertained on several occasions by friends, and it cannot fail to be remarked that on those occasions the expenses are curtailed (559). Two other very interesting documents are the rolls of petitions from Ireland addressed to Edward I. after his return from abroad (558 and 622). In one of these Theobald le Butler, ancestor of the Marquis of Ormonde, prays that he may have the prisage of wines in Ireland, which his father had before him, and that the service of finding an armoured horse at the gate of the Castle of Dublin, by which he holds the manor of Bray, in the county of Dublin, may not be converted into a payment of money (p. 315). We have also a petition from the burgesses of Kilmedan, in the county of Waterford, praying for a new charter of liberties, that which they had having been eaten up *by a hog* (1179). There are several documents relating to the Welsh who were taken over to Ireland on the King's service, and the payment of their wages, &c. (p. 246, &c.). No. 73 is a grant to a citizen of Kilkenny of customs to maintain the new bridge of Trenedinestone (Thomastown).

The foregoing extracts may give some idea of the varied contents of Mr. Sweetman's Calendar, but it would be needless to multiply examples, which would be but a repetition of the contents of the book itself. It is enough to say that in these three volumes an official picture of the state of Ireland from 1171 to 1292 is given for the *first* time, from unquestionable sources. The documents so calendared comprise mandates for the government of the country, Congés d'Elire in favour of archbishops and bishops and other ecclesiastical persons, appointments of Justiciaries, Chancellors, and other high officials, grants of lands, fisheries, chases, and the like, historical letters, inquisitione post mortem, extents, *i.e.*, surveys of land, and other particulars; the whole forming an interesting, important, and authentic body of evidence relating to Ireland at a remarkable period of her history. Volumes such as these are worthy of a place in every library, and the liberality of Government has fixed their price at such a moderate sum that they are within reach of every student.

It is gratifying to know that, on the representation of those interested in the subject, the publication of a calendar of documents relative to Scotland in the English archives has been sanctioned by the Treasury, and is proceeding under the direction of the Lord Clerk Register. In this great field of competition—bringing to light the original documents which make up the history of a nation —THE ANTIQUARY and its readers also will wish success to the rival editors. Ireland is first, and worthily, in the field; but let her look to her laurels.

On the Imitation of Christ by Thomas à Kempis.

THE almost divine work, divided into four Books, and usually called the Imitation of Christ, was written and composed by Thomas à Kempis, Canon-Regular of the Monastery of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwoll, who died A.D. 1471. Endeavours have been made to claim the authorship for one John Gesen, Gessen, Gersen, Gerzen, de Gessate—for thus variously is the name given—who is presumed to have been Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Stephen, at Vercelli, in the north of Italy; but in spite of all that has been written on the subject, one vital fact yet remains to be proved, and that is neither more nor less than that this Abbot John *ever existed!* He is a myth.

Early in the seventeenth century a great contest about the authorship of this work was started by the celebrated Dom Constantine Gaetani, O.S.B., Abbot of Monte Casino, as P. Camillo Mella, S.J., twice erroneously describes him; and, up to the present year, nearly three hundred books, pamphlets, and articles have been written on the subject. Yet P. Mella has not hesitated to affirm, on the authority of a "clever Briton" (*un arguto Britanno*), whose name he charitably withholds, that the number of works on the learned contestation, written up to the year 1874, amounts to thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and eight.*

* Mella's words are that according to this clever Briton, as many works have been written on the learned controversy as weeks have elapsed since the

The rights of Thomas à Kempis to the authorship are incontestable, and as clear as the rays of the sun at noontide. They have been clearly and irrefutably proved by the late Mgr. Malou, Bishop of Bruges, whose literary reputation is European. He gives a *résumé* of the arguments in favour of à Kempis and of the mythical Gersen, and has clearly shown that Thomas à Kempis is the real author.* A learned Father of the Society of Jesus has come forward with a new *réchauffé* of all the exploded arguments in favour of Gersen, all of which had previously been refuted by Malou; and we regret to notice that in his bitterness against the cause of the saintly Thomas à Kempis, he does not hesitate to call him *il Prussiano*.† A learned member of the illustrious Order of St. Benedict, writing under the name of a "Casinese Benedictine of Primitive Observance," publishes a series of eight articles in the *Tablet*, which profess to be compiled from the "Controversia Gerseniana" of P. Mella. Any articles more incorrect than these we have rarely, if ever, read. The Casinese Benedictine cannot even quote the Imitation correctly. What weight can be given to the statements of a writer who asserts that Gérard de Rayneval, born in 1300 and who died in 1384, was the author of a treatise *de Vita Communi?* the real author being Gerard Magnus, or Groot, who died in 1384. Evidently the Casinese Benedictine has not studied the question.

The Imitation is composed of four Books, each of which has a distinct title. Thus the first is *De Imitatione Christi. Qui sequitur me;* the second, *De internâ conversatione. Regnum Dei intra vos est;* the third, *De internâ locutione Audiam quid loquator in me;* the fourth, *De Sacramento altaris Uenite ad me.* In the enumeration of the works of Thomas à Kempis these four Books are sometimes given as separate treatises under the various headings.

death of the author. Now the mythical Gersen is presumed to have died in 1245. Taking this date we have 1874—1245=629×52=32,708.

* "Recherches Historiques et Critiques sur le Véritable auteur du livre de l'Imitation de Jésus-Christ" . . . . par Mgr. J. B. Malou, Évèque de Bruges. Paris et Tournai: Carterman. 1858.

† "Della controversia Gerseniana." By C. Mella, S. 5 Prato: 1874. Reprinted from the *Civiltà Cattolica.*

It may be well to give the title of the celebrated *Editio Princeps* of the Imitation printed at Augsburg by Gunther Zainer, A.D. 1468–1472, because it explains how the four books became merged in the common name of The Imitation of Christ.

Incipit libellus consolatorius ad instructionem devotorum, cujus primum capitulum est de imitacione christi et contemptu vanitatum mundi; et quidam totum libellum sic appellant, scilicet libellum de imitacione christi, sicut evangelium mathei appellatur liber generacionis ihesu christi eo quod in primo capitulo fit mentio de generacione christi secundum carnem.

The colophon is this:—

Viri egregii Thome Montis Sancte Agnetis in trajecto regularis canonici libri de christi imitacione numero quatuor finiunt feliciter per Gintheum (sic) zainer ex reutlingen progenitum literis impressi ahenis.

This edition contains the celebrated word *exterius*,* which is carefully left out in the various Benedictine and Gersenist editions.

In England, in Catholic times, the Imitation was often called the Treatise *De Musicâ ecclesiasticâ* of Thomas à Kempis.

It is abundantly evident that the Imitation was originally *conceived* in Flemish, and put into Latin, whilst Thomas à Kempis penned his thoughts; and it is very remarkable that the Flemish is the *only* language into which the Latin of the Imitation can be fully and literally construed. As an example we give only one sentence:

Ecce in cruce TOTUM CONSTAT, *et in moriendo* TOTUM JACET (l. ii. c. xii. § 3).

Yet the Flemish gives it to the very letter:

ALLES BESTALT *dan in het Kruis; en in het sterven* LIGT ALLES.

The Imitation contains many Flemish idioms, and low-Latin words; but these peculiarities are found often in the indisputed works of Thomas à Kempis.

Another feature of the Imitation, and which is to be observed in the "Garden of Roses" and "Valley of Lilies," is the absence, so to say, of a consecutive plan of the work. Instead of each sentence being dependent on, or explaining the preceding one, it is complete of itself. This was well known in

* l. i., c. i., *si scires totam Bibliam exterius:* the Benedictines give only *si scires totam Bibliam.*

former days, because in some of the *Codices* the work is called *Liber sententiarum de Imitatione Christi;* and *Admonitiones ad spiritualia trahentes.*

The plan of the composition of the Imitation quite carries out the style or manner which Thomas à Kempis was wont to observe, and of which we have a description from his own pen. In the prologue to the Soliloquy of the Soul, he says:

Vario etiam sermonum genere, nunc loquens, nunc disputans, nunc orans, nunc colloquens, nunc in propriâ personâ, nunc in peregrinâ, placido stylo textum præsentem circumflexi (Opp. Antv. 1615, p. 443).

I believe that I am within the mark when I estimate the number of printed editions of the Imitation at under four thousand. It has also been translated into forty-six different languages, of which I possess thirty-three specimens.

The Imitation of Christ is written in *measured* language. From one of the many contemporary witnesses whose evidence in favour of Thomas à Kempis as to the authorship cannot be disputed—Adrian Van But—we learn that the *measured* language of the Imitation was well known during the lifetime of the sainted author. His history commences with the year 1431, and ends with 1488, the year of his death; and it forms one of the series of Historians published by the Belgian Government. Adrian Van But says:

Hoc anno frater Thomas de Kempis de Monte Sancte Agnetis, professor ordinis regularium canonicorum, multos scriptis suis edificat; hic vitam Sancte Lidwigis descripsit, et quoddam volumen METRICE, *super illud* QUI SEQUITURME (Brux. 1870, t. i. p. 547).

A learned pastor of Hamburg, Dr. Charles Hirsche, a most devoted admirer of Thomas à Kempis, and whom the study of the Imitation has occupied nearly twenty-five years, has succeeded in discovering in the Codex of Antwerp—that is, the celebrated autograph copy of 1441—certain marks and signs which he has been able to decipher, and which clearly proved the *measured language* or metre of the Imitation. These signs also show the inflections with which the Imitation should be read. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention, that measured language is found as well in the "Hortulus Rosarum" and "Vallis Liliorum."

Let us take a few lines of the first chapter of the First Book of the Imitation, by way of example:—

Hæc sunt verba Christi quibus *admonemur*
Quatenus mores ejus et vitam *imitemur*,
Si velimus veraciter *illuminari*
et ab omni cæcitate cordis *liberari*,
Summum igitur studium nostrum sit
in vita Jesu Christi *meditari*.

In all the earlier editions in different languages up to the year 1599 the text of each is usually given as a whole—*i.e.*, printed consecutively, and not divided into new paragraphs. F. Henry Sommalius, S.J., was the first who divided the text into separate verses; a form which has been, though not invariably, continued ever since.

The careful and protracted study of Dr. Hirsche has led him to notice in the Antwerp Codex certain marks of punctuation which have hitherto passed unobserved, or at least unheeded. These signs, as we have said, evidently point out the inflections and pauses to be observed in reading the Imitation.

These are the signs, or points. First a *punctum* or full stop (.) equivalent to a comma, and which is easily distinguished from the real full stop, because wherever it is used, the next word begins with a small letter. The full stop or *punctum* is given in the same form (.); but wherever this sign is used for the full stop, the word which follows it begins with a capital letter. Dr. Hirsche gives therefore a comma (,) wherever the shortest pause is marked. The other two signs which Thomas à Kempis uses are, the colon (:) for a pause somewhat longer than the comma, and a sign like a note of interrogation turned round (¿) which expresses a still longer pause; in a word, the colon is used for the semicolon, and the reversed note of interrogation for the colon.

A few lines from the text which Dr. Hirsche has edited will explain his arrangement.

Vere alta verba non faciunt sanctum et justum:
sed virtuosa vita efficit Deo carum.
Opto magis sentire compunctionem:
quam scire ejus definitionem.
Si scires totam bibliam exterius et omnium philosophorum dicta¿
quid totum prodesset sine caritate Dei et gratia?
. . . . . .
Memento frequenter illius proverbii¿
quia non satiatur oculus visu:
nec auris impletur auditu.

Stude ergo cor tuum ab amore visibilium abstrahere : et ad invisibilia te transferre.
Nam sequentes suam sensualitatem maculent conscientiam :
et perdunt Dei gratiam.

The only thing wanting to enable the reader to study for himself the peculiarities of the original has now been supplied by Mr. Elliot Stock. By the aid of photography, he has just brought out on Dutch paper a *facsimile* of the celebrated autograph copy of the Imitation in the handwriting of Thomas à Kempis, signed by him, and with the date 1441. The signs which have been explained by Dr. Hirsche are very distinct. It is a charming little volume, very tastefully got up ; the binding is a beautiful specimen of fifteenth-century work. The small price at which it is brought out places it within the reach of every one ; and thus lovers of the Imitation will have it in their power to possess a *facsimile* of that golden book in the handwriting of its sainted author.

But we ought to add that the *Codex Antverpiensis*, as it is called, of 1441, is merely the corrected version of the four Books. We do not produce it as the earliest dated MS. with the name of Thomas à Kempis ; there is the Kirckheim Codex of 1425, and the Oxford Codex of 1438, both with the name of Thomas à Kempis. He composed the first Book in 1414 ; the two next were finished by 1424 ; and he transcribed the four Books at the head of some of his works in 1441. This is the Antwerp Codex. The Gersenists refer triumphantly to the Codex of Mælck (Cod. *Mellicensis I.*, which the Casinese Benedictine calls the Subiaco MS.) of 1418 ; but they carefully conceal the fact that this MS. consists of *only* the first Book, which had been composed four years previously, and thus their argument falls to the ground.

The earliest dated MS. which the Gersenists produce in favour of their mythical hero is the Codex of Parma of 1464, but it gives the name as Gerse*m*, which they change into Gerse*n*, and without any justification such as "Abbot," or "O.S.B." The earliest dated one with the name of Gerson is the Codex Sangermanensis of 1460. Undated MSS. are of no value as evidence.

EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.

Last Relics of the Cornish Tongue.

By the REV. W. LACH-SZYRMA.

PART II.

(*Concluded from page* 18.)

THE Pentreath family have fortunately been careful about their genealogies, and the MS. history of the Pentreaths* certainly does credit to the antiquarian zeal and industry of Mr. Richard Pentreath, the principal compiler of it. From it we are led to think that old Dorothy Pentreath was of the S. Dayd or Chenduit branch of the family ; for the Pentreaths seem to have been almost a little clan in Mousehole and Paul, and so have been forced to adopt extra patronymics to distinguish the several branches of the family. There were in the last century other Dorothy Pentreaths besides the old woman supposed to be the last speaker of Cornish.

The assertion that there was a particular Dorothy Pentreath at Mousehole, who did not suit the description of Daines Barrington, and that therefore she must have been an arrant impostor, is scarcely evidence, as there were several persons bearing the same name—*e.g.*, there was a Dorothy, daughter of John Pentreath, baptised at Paul, on November 30th, 1739 ; and another Dorothy Pentreath, daughter of Robert and Lydia Pentreath, in 1749. That either of these young Dorothies could have been the aged person seen by Daines Barrington, no one pretends ; but the frequency of the name shows some difficulty in fixing the identity of the person.

The suspicion as to Dolly Pentreath is probably due partly to the singular mistake on her granite tomb outside Paul Churchyard, erected by Prince Lucien Buonaparte, giving the wrong date (*i.e.*, 1778) for her death. The real date of her birth probably will never be known, as the baptismal register of Paul Parish at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries is in many places quite illegible.

The story told by Daines Barrington (supported by local tradition), is that in 1768, and again when he renewed his inquiries in 1773,

* This family history, it is hoped, will soon be published.

there was one person, and one person only, who even pretended to speak Cornish. This person, according to the statement in Paul Register, was buried on December 27th, 1777. The centenary of the Cornish language was observed two years ago at Paul School-house, 100 years after that date. Probably, her Cornish was very corrupt, and it may be she pretended to more than she actually knew; but if any date can be fixed for the dying out of the language, it would be the date of her decease, for it certainly survived John Keigwin.

The real point of interest, however, about the Cornish is not whether a certain old woman at Mousehole was the last to speak the language or not; but, how does an Aryan language in a civilised country die out? What is the diagnosis of the last struggle for existence of a European tongue? The diagnosis of the final struggle of old Cornish can be discovered with fair accuracy; and, if we compare it with the symptoms of decay in other declining Aryan languages, it would seem that general laws are at work here also.

I. The first point that is curious about the decay of Cornish is that it lingered in the small towns and villages after it had expired in the country districts. For traditions of Cornish, one should not go to Zennor, or Morvah, but to small towns like Mousehole and Newlyn, where history affirms the language was used in the vernacular after it had been given up by the rural population. Although this is not such as *à priori* one would expect, yet it may be accounted for. The rural population of most parts of Europe are somewhat migratory—*i.e.*, from their farmsteads or villages into the towns on market days. To the Cornish rustics, from an early date, probably from the age of Elizabeth, English must have been essential, and Cornish a mere luxury. As rustics generally are economical in ideas and expression, the luxury of the Cornish tongue was soon given up and the necessary English was retained. In the small towns or large villages (as one chooses to define them) of Mousehole, Newlyn, and S. Just, there lingered until the early part of last century, or the end of the seventeenth, a small Cornish-speaking population; just as in Kirk Arbory, or Kirk Braddon, in the Isle of Man, there now is a Manx-speaking population, though, from Mr. Jenner's account,* in the Isle of Man there would seem to be still as many Manx-speaking people as West Cornwall had persons who talked Cornish in the age of the later Stuarts.

Is this vitality of a declining language in large villages a law, or only a Cornish exception to the rule? In Luzatian it possibly applies. The vitality of the Slavonic amidst the German-speaking population is probably due mainly to the fact that the Luzatians are village-dwellers. So we may say of the other minor Slavonic tongues, which have seemed to be in danger, but are now intrenched in their village strongholds, and occasionally bud forth into gushes of literary effort.

The inhabitants of small towns or villages can live to themselves, but this is impossible to scattered populations. A coterie may be formed of peasant families who love old ways, old customs, and even the old language, where that is in danger from the foreigner. As the Luzatian peasant in the village community surrounded by Germans clings nowadays to his old Slav, so once the Cornish peasant in Mousehole, or Newlyn, clung to the old Cornish; and probably, had it lingered to the present day, an age of literary revival would have caught it up, as it has caught the Luzatian-Serb, and saved it from extinction. The village-dweller is generally less nomadic than the scattered agriculturist. National spirit and national language are more ingrained in the dwellers of large villages in Eastern as well as Western Europe than in lonely, scattered populations, where one would expect (at first sight) to find most old-fashioned ideas. The moorsman of England nowadays is often a semi-townsman, half jockey, half grazier and cattle dealer. The moorsman of Cornwall, a century or two ago, was more Anglicised than the village-dwellers of the western coasts.

II. Another point is that a language survives in jest when it has ceased to be used seriously; in other words, that its last stage is that of a local slang, supposed to have a rather comical effect. Probably Welsh may be so used in some parts of the English border, and Irish among some Irishmen, who really cannot speak their ancient Celtic

* "The Manx Language: its Grammar, Literature, and Present State." By H. Jenner, Esq.

tongue, but quote an Irish sentence or a word now and then to point a joke.

To a philologist there is nothing comical in the sound of an expiring language; but not so to the peasant. Everything strange to him is ridiculous; and the only use to which he can put an ancient, expiring language is either to keep a secret understanding with his comrades—as the Manx do now—or else to point a joke. This desire for a second language for such purposes is really one of the causes of the formation of slang. But in an ancient language the elements of a local slang are ready at hand. So the old Cornish, though dead as a language, may have long survived, and still almost survives as a slang dialect. This is one of the difficulties which surround the tracing of its remains in common speech; for Cornish words are thought vulgar or naughty; and the young especially are inclined to laugh when asked about them, as if there was something particularly comical in the old Celtic speech—which is now considered as an old-fashioned slang. Religious motives and scrupulosity, I believe, in some cases, have hindered their use.

III. Proverbs are the most vital parts of a language—*i.e.*, except its isolated words and its accents, both of which may be handed on to a dialect. An illustration of this fact is to be found in the collection of Cornish proverbs which seem to have lingered till the middle of the last century. Some of these in the so-called Pryce's Grammar were probably extinct a long time before the publication of that book. But there is no doubt that the Cornish proverbs and sayings had a long vitality. *Deu gena why*—God be with you—which is said still to be remembered; the words (almost the name) *pedn-a-mean*, or game of heads and tails; the fishing cry, *Breal meta truja*, *peswartha*, *pempthez wethez*—"All is scrawed"—are perhaps all that are really remembered, if we except Mr. Bernard Victor's sayings, which he seems to have recollected from childhood.

The reasons why proverbs should survive the true languages of which they form a part, are manifest:—

1. Ordinary people, and especially peasants, regard language from a standpoint of utility. If the old language is of little practical use, they cease to employ it. But proverbs have a sort of traditional value. They are the sayings of the ancients, and do not bear translation into a new tongue. So men retain the proverb when they have ceased to speak the language.

2. Another reason may be that old people, who cannot express themselves any longer in the dying language, still like to retain some relics of it, and recite by rote the "old saws which they learnt in childhood. Those who cannot express even a common want in a language, may still learn and utter proverbs in it. We see this in Latin. How many thousands of Englishmen there are who at this day could not write a line of decent Latin prose, and still less hold a conversation in Latin, but who yet like to "lug in" a Latin quotation whenever it is appropriate, and sometimes when it is not. What Latin is to the learned of Europe to-day, that Cornish was to a few aged Cornishmen a century or so ago—a language to be quoted, but not to be generally used.

IV. The last stage of decay of a language, which may be said to follow its actual death—as words without grammar are the mere bones of speech—is the survival of words into the *patois* of the country where the dead language once lived. In Cornwall, these linguistic bones may be picked up here and there, like the remains of mortality in an overcrowded churchyard. They exist as actual words in common use, supposed by the people to be English, but really quite foreign to the English language. This vitality of words is more manifest in nouns than in verbs; but every part of speech, except the preposition, is affected by the old Celtic in some cases. The fact is, the English language is rich in verbs, and there was scarcely an action or state which English did not provide for. Still the Cornishman could not give up his expressive verb, *to clunk*, to swallow; or *to laggen*, to splash; and English has not perhaps any simple verb for *to jowdy*, or wade with the boots on.

Trade terms have great vitality. The English trade term is not known, or is not exactly equivalent, and so the Cornish word lingers in common speech. The names of animals and plants also are often retained when the English name is not known.

The present condition of the old Cornish may be best recognised by the Glossaries connected with the Essays on the language by Messrs. Victor and Pentreath. Many Saxon terms, of course, found entrance into those Glossaries, but they give, on a whole, a fair idea of the still lingering relics of the old language.

Such are the main points noticeable in the decay of the Old Cornish, which, with the Old Prussian, may be said to be the only important European language that has actually died out in modern times. How far the laws of decay which I have noticed in Cornish are applicable to Prussian (which my readers will remember was a tongue akin to the Lithuanian, nearer to Sanscrit than most of our European languages) I cannot say; but it seems to me that both with regard to Manx and to Wendish some of these rules apply. The whole subject is one of the deepest interest, both from an historical and a philological standpoint.

I hope on a future occasion to make a few remarks on some of the relics of Cornish still lingering in the common dialect of the county.

Civic and other Maces.

By GEORGE LAMBERT, F.S.A.

THE sceptre, as we all know, is the emblem of sovereignty in all ages and places; but it is not perhaps equally known that a mace is only a sceptre under another name, used by those who act in some capacity or other under the authority of the sovereign. Such, at all events, it is in theory.

But it is my intention here to regard the subject of maces practically; and hence I have put together the following remarks upon an emblem, the history of which I have endeavoured to trace in a plain and popular manner. With these few words of preface I enter at once upon my subject.

The mace (massue or masse) was a weapon used in the Middle Ages both in battles and tournaments, and it was also a common weapon with ecclesiastics, who by the tenure of their office were forbidden to use the sword. "Put up thy sword into its sheath," says the Great Master to St. Peter, "for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (John xviii. 2; Matt. xxvi. 52). Maces are presumed to be the representatives of Sceptres, a name derived from the Greek σκῆπτρον (skeptron), a staff or rod carried by kings and rulers as a symbol of power, sovereign and judicial. The sceptre was considered as a holy or sacred emblem, and to take an oath and touch the sceptre was to make the most solemn of all objurations. Hence in Homer it is accounted as sacred, for when Jove swears, it is as of ten by his sceptre as by Heaven or by the river Styx.

The sceptre dates from the very highest antiquity, and it has assumed various forms—from a pole, a leaning staff, a shepherd's crook, and so forth to its present form. Jacob, as the head of his family, we are told, worshipped "leaning on his staff;" King David constantly refers to God's "rod" or "staff" in the Psalms; the magicians had divining rods; but Moses had a rod or staff that by God's holy will was to work and did work wonders. "He stretched forth his rod over the Red Sea, and the waters were divided."

Maces were generally made of iron, or of wood and iron, and their use in war was to break the armour of the opponent and also to unhorse him. But they had their use also in times of peace. We find in Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey" that a mace was carried before that Prelate as the Pope's legate, and that he continued to use the same emblem as Lord Cardinal. In 1344, under Edward III., the Commons prayed the king that no one within cities or boroughs should bear maces of silver except the king's sergeants, but should bear maces of copper and of no other metal, and also such weapons as they were wont to bear in ancient times. In 1354 the same king granted to the mayor and sheriffs of London the liberty (not the right) to bear maces either of gold or silver in the presence of the king, his queen, or his children; the *right* to bear the mace in their own city and county of Middlesex they had held for years prior to 1354; but, be it remarked, this was a *liberty* only. Richard II. gave to the Mayor of York a large silver-gilt mace, and also allowed

the sergeants-at-mace to have their maces ornamented with the royal arms. In 17 Richard II. the Commons petitioned that no sergeant of any town should be allowed to carry his mace out of his own liberty or township.

Henry IV., in the fifth year of his reign, granted permission to the sergeants-at-mace of the mayor and sheriffs of Norwich to carry gold or silver or silver-gilt maces in the king's presence; and Henry V. gave to the guild of St. George at Norwich a wooden mace with a dragon's head at the top. The mayor of Reading was permitted to bear the mace before King Henry VI.; but this permission was somewhat encumbered with difficulty, for the king writes to the mayor that "since he had granted that right he had been informed that it was contrary to the usage of that ancient borough to bear a staff into the church or monastery, saving only two tipped staves to be borne by the bailiff of the abbot. Wherefore," he adds, "we charge you straightly not to use nor bear any mace or sign within the said town of Reading, whereby the right and interest of our monastery might be interrupted or hurt." This letter is dated from the Palace of Eltham, in Kent, the 30th of July. This letter is merely quoted to show the jealousy with which the right to carry the mace as an emblem of authority was at that time regarded. However, and notwithstanding this document, which is given in full in Coates' "History of Reading," the right of the mace was conceded to the town and corporation by charters of Elizabeth and Charles I.

The corporation of Cambridge bought themselves four maces in the tenth year of Edward IV.; but the grand maces which are now shown at the Town Hall of Cambridge are not those which the corporation then bought, for the present great mace was presented to Cambridge by Samuel Shepheard, Jun., Esq., and is dated 1710; and the three smaller maces were presented by Mr. Thomas Sclater Bacon, M.P., in the year 1724, and are inscribed:—"The Gift of Thomas Bacon, Esq.—Thomas Nutting, Mayor. 1724." What became of the four original maces of the date of Edward IV. is not known; but probably they were lost or stolen, for it is left on record that they used to be let out to the sergeants for the use and profit of the treasury of the town at the rate of *3s. 4d.* per day, the parties hiring them finding two pledges for their re-delivery.

Edward VI. granted two maces to the Mayor and Corporation of St. Albans. Elizabeth, in 1573, empowered the Mayor of Thetford to have two sergeants who might carry two silver maces before him within his borough. Elizabeth also gave a mace to the City of Norwich in 1578, and in the following year granted to the town of Hertford the right of having a sergeant who might carry the mace before the bailiff; and in 1605 James I. permitted that there should be two sergeants to carry two maces of silver and gilt with gold bearing the king's arms. James also granted to the town of Great Berkhampsted two sergeants to carry one mace of silver before the bailiff; and the mace was to bear the arms of Prince Charles, for Berkhampsted belonged to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and, indeed, was regarded as part and parcel of his Duchy.

On occasions of Royal visits to corporate towns, the mayor himself bears the mace before the sovereign; and there is an instance on record of the Mayor of York, in the year 1503, preceding the Princess Margaret during her progress through his city, on her way to Scotland to be married to James IV., and carrying the mace upon his shoulder.

To the best of my knowledge, the earliest provincial maces still in existence are those of Tenterden, in Kent—the one dated 1649 and the other 1660. Both are cup-shaped, three inches in diameter, with a coronet of fleurs-de-lys and crosses *pattée*, and with a ship in full sail, marked "Tenterden."

It is commonly reported that the mace belonging to the College of Physicians is the identical "bauble" inveighed against by the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, when he called out: "Sir Harry Vane! The Lord protect me from Sir Harry Vane!" Then, stamping his foot on the floor of the House, as a signal for his musketeers to enter, he exclaimed: "Take away that bauble: ye are no longer a Parliament. The Lord has done with you: He has chosen other instruments for carrying on His work."—April 20, 1653.

We now come to the maces of the time of Charles II., of which there are almost numberless specimens, and these are all crowned.

It has been stated that these crowns were added to the maces on the reinstalment of Charles II. on the throne. This statement can be well borne out by facts, because we have a mace in the City of London belonging to the Corporation of the Ward of Chepe. The mace is dated 1624, the time of James I.; it is 1ft. 10in. long, and six inches longer than that of Tenterden, and twenty-five years earlier. It is an inverted half-sphere, and on it is engraven:—"At the charge of Chepe Ward and the Inquest; Thos. Shingler being foreman. Anno 1624." Another inscription testifies that "The crown was superadded to this mace by the Inquest of the Ward of Chepe; anno 1678. Matthew Meriton, foreman." It bears the particular goldsmiths' hall mark which answers to the year 1624, thus justifying and proving the fact of its having been made before the addition of the crown.

Charles II. granted to Gloucester the right of using a mace with four sergeants-at-arms to carry it. At Southampton it was the practice to carry a mace before the mayoress also, as appears in the "Report of the Public Records in 1837," when the lady went in state; and at Nottingham there was a mayoress's sergeant. In that town a curious custom for a time existed, and possibly may yet endure. When the mayor went out of office, the mace was laid on the table before him, covered with (I think) crape, rosemary, and bay, and this was called "the burying of the mace." The outgoing mayor saluted it, and then handed it over to the incoming officer.

Many maces appear, from their inscriptions, to have been given by gentlemen who have had family or official connection with the towns to which they belong; thus, in 1609 the Honourable Edward Talbot, second son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, gave a mace to Pontefract; and, in 1636, Sir Thomas P. Hoby gave one to the town of Scarborough. Sir Joseph Williams, one of the Secretaries of State under Charles II., gave a mace to Thetford; and, though Thetford is now disfranchised, the mace, the loving cup, and the other town regalia are carefully preserved. The mace belonging to the Corporation of the Bedford Level was given by its first governor, William, Earl of Bedford; in 1683 the mace of the town of Guildford was given by the Honourable Henry Howard; and in 1670, his uncle, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, gave a mace to the City of Norwich; it is said that it weighs 160 ozs. The two maces of Newcastle-under-Lyne were presented by William Leveson-Gower, Esq., in 1680; and it is reported that Admiral Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford, gave a mace to Cambridge. But if so, it must be one of the University maces, because we know for certain that those of the town were given by Mr. Bacon, as stated above.* In 1703 the Duke of Hamilton gave a mace to the Corporation of Preston; Sir Robert Walpole, in 1753, gave a mace to Norwich; in 1739 Colonel Twisleton gave two maces to the City of Carlisle; and as lately as 1810, Mr. George Forester, afterwards Lord Forester, gave a mace to the town of Wenlock. No date has been assigned to the two staves or maces belonging to the City of Oxford. In 1632, John Sadler and Richard Quiney gave two maces to the town of Stratford-on-Avon; one of these has the Corporation seal under the pommel of the handle. They are silver gilt and sixteen inches long, without date or hall mark; they have plain bowls, surmounted with the arms of France and England quarterly, enamelled in their proper colours; the coronets of crosses *pattée* are much damaged.

The larger, called the Sadler mace, is silver gilt, 2ft. 6in. long. It has a very highly ornamented cup, and is surmounted by a crown, on the band of which are these words: "The Freedom of England, by God's blessing restored, 1660." On the boss or pommel is inscribed, "The Gift of John Sadler, 1632, Citizen, Grocer of London"—thus evincing another example of a mace proper, but subsequently crowned after the restoration of the monarchy. Quiney's mace resembles the Sadler, but there is no inscription on it. Both men were Londoners, and John Quiney, third son of Richard Quiney, married Shakespeare's youngest daughter,

* While on this subject of the Cambridge maces I would call to the memory of all who were at Cambridge with the Archæological Association in 1878, the curious silver rests employed to receive and hold the maces, and to prevent them from lying flat upon the table.

Judith. There is in the churchyard of Stratford-on-Avon, a tombstone, with one of these maces rudely cut upon it, to the memory of Robert Bideel, Sargent of the Masse, who departed this life, August 25, anno 1686, aged seventy-four years. The mace carried by the Earl of Nottingham when Lord High Chancellor, of whatever pattern it may have been, in 1587, the 19th year of Elizabeth, was stolen from his house in Knightrider Street. It seems that there lived in that street a woman who let out her attic to some men, and that during their absence, the woman's child peeping most inquisitively through the key-hole of the lodgers' door, saw that which she supposed to be a large piece of silver. The woman opened the lock with a knife, and thus regained the Chancellor's mace; five persons were arrested and convicted of the theft.

At New Romney are to be seen two maces which used to be borne before the Barons of the Cinque Ports in the persons of their bailiffs when they attended at the town of Yarmouth to superintend, open, and regulate the business transacted annually at the grand mart or fair for the sale of herrings. This right, strange as it may seem, was granted to the Cinque Ports; and in these bailiffs may be traced the first municipal jurisdiction of Great Yarmouth, over which the Cinque Ports continued to exercise their prerogative during the free fair, their bailiffs being admitted into court to the hearing and determination of causes, in conjunction with the magistrates of Yarmouth. In the 10th year of the reign of Edward III. an attempt was made to reconcile the conflicting interests of the two jurisdictions; but it was a futile effort, for in the year 1574 a Bill was introduced to Parliament to enrol Yarmouth as a Cinque Port. This, however, was never properly carried out, and in the year 1702 the government of Yarmouth was settled under Anne in its proper and present form.

The only mace of lead that I know of is at Llandiloes, in Wales. At Laugharne are two maces of wood which were replaced by brass. At Bridgenorth and at Carlisle the crown on the mace unscrews, so as to form a drinking cup. Exeter has four maces of the time of Charles II.; and Fowey has two maces, each in the shape of an oar. The mace of Margate is of Irish manufacture: it was purchased by Sir George Bowyer, and presented by him to that town.

Mr. Wilfrid J. Cripps, F.S.A., in his well-known work on "Old English Plate," devotes to maces a chapter, which I venture to abridge here:—

The City of London with its various wards can show as many as thirty (different maces), but none of them so ancient as some of those in the possession of provincial corporations: two of the very oldest being at Hedon, in Wilts. Somewhat more modern, but still unspoilt by the addition of any arched crown, are the pair belonging to the little town of Winchcombe in the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire. The arched crown is not often found before the reign of Charles II. In many cases crowns have been added to earlier maces, and they are all much alike. The earliest of the City of London mace belongs to the Ward of Chepe, and is a good example of a mace of the time of Charles I., with a more modern crown. This addition was made in 1678, at the request of the ward, as one of the inscriptions upon it tells. It will be noticed that the arches spring from a narrow band, which is evidently also an addition. The remainder of the bowl with its cresting, which has been mutilated to make room for the upper band together with the shaft, gives a good idea of the earlier maces. When the City maces were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1860, this mace was selected for engraving by Mr. Octavius Morgan, because it so admirably illustrated the changes which maces underwent at various times. The bowls are usually ornamented with royal badges that fix their date, and sometimes are so fashioned as to unscrew from the stems, and to fasten on to feet, so as to form drinking cups, the arched crowns being also made removable to serve as covers. A standing cup, called the "Godwin Cup," preserved at Berkeley Castle, is formed of a mace-head of the time of James I., mounted as a drinking cup in this way. As an example of a mace of an exceptional form is given (by Mr. Cripps) an engraving of the mace of the Tower Ward, London. Like other maces its original fashion has been altered by additions from time to time. The Tower Head is of the reign of Charles II., but no portion of it is much older. Certain sea-port towns have maces formed as silver oars, the symbol of their water bailiffs' jurisdiction. Rochester and Southampton are amongst the number. In some cases the oar is concealed within the stem when not required for use.

The maces of the "Esquire Bedells," and that formerly carried by the "Yeomen Bedell" of the University of Cambridge, together with their inscriptions and the alterations which they have experienced from time to time, are minutely described by Mr. A. P. Humphry, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, in a paper printed by him in the fourth

volume of the "Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society."

Besides the maces referred to or described above, I am enabled, through the courtesy of the mayors or town clerks and other borough officials, to give particulars of the maces of the following towns, which may serve as a sample of the whole:

DERBY.—The Mace of the Borough of Derby is of silver, richly gilt, and is in length about 4ft. 6in. The shaft, which is divided in the centre by a massive fillet, is terminated with a royal crown surmounted by the orb and cross. Upon the flat surface of the head, beneath the arches of the crown, are the arms of Charles II.; and around it are four semicircular arches containing the rose, fleur-de-lys, thistle, and crowned harp, between the initials "C.R."—these national emblems being repeated around the foot. The upper part of the shaft is ornamented with roses and admirable open-work; and the whole shaft is wreathed with roses beautifully intertwined. In addition to the above named emblems, the Mace has around its lower face the arms of the Borough of Derby (a buck couchant, within park-palings) &c. It bears the date, 1666, and the inscription:—"Disce mori a mundo: vivere disce Deo."

HULL.—The Hull Mace is a very fine one, and very ancient. It is of silver gilt, and is embellished with the Royal arms, the Corporation arms and the rose and thistle. There are also two small silver maces, the oldest of which bears date 1651. One of these is sometimes carried before the sheriff.

IPSWICH.—This borough possesses two maces, each about four feet long. They are of silver gilt, and are surmounted with crowns, having the rose, thistle, shamrock, and fleur-de-lys, chased upon the cup-shaped part below the crown.

LINCOLN.—The Corporation Mace of the City of Lincoln is a very handsome example. It is silver gilt, and measures four feet in height. Like many other civic maces it belongs to the reign of Charles II. The head of the mace is formed in the usual manner, with an open regal crown surmounted with the cross and orb. The part below the crown is divided into four compartments by draped forms wearing mural crowns. Each compartment contains a crown below the initials C.R., surmounting respectively a rose, a thistle, a harp, and a fleur-de-lys. The stem of the mace is beautifully chased with roses and thistles, and is broken by two knobs. The connection of the head and stem is covered by very elegant spiral branches. It bears an inscription to the effect that it was beautified in the mayoralty of William Hayward, 1818. There is also a small silver mace, known as the "Mayoress's Mace." This has a hemispherical head, with a border of fleur-de-lys, bearing three shields, the arms of the City of Lincoln, Ireland, and a plain cross. On the flat of the hemisphere a shield bearing the Royal arms, previous to the accession of the House of Hanover, has been let in.

LONDON.—The Mace of the City of London and those of the several wards of the City are fully and elaborately described in the catalogue of the antiquities and works of art exhibited at the Ironmongers' Hall in May, 1861. The latter amount to thirty, for though the wards are only twenty-six, yet Aldersgate and Cripplegate each have two. That of the Lord Mayor is of silver gilt, five feet three inches long, and of fine and elaborate workmanship, and was given in the mayoralty of Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt., in 1735, in the reign of George II. The only mace which dates so far back as the reign of James I., is that of Cheap Ward, dated 1624; the crown was added to the mace in 1678. The maces of Walbrook, Broad Street, Lime Street, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Cornhill, and Langbourne wards, date from the reign of Charles I.; those of Bridge, Bassishaw, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate-Without, Billingsgate, Cordwainers, Queenhithe, Dowgate, Tower, Coleman Street, Farringdon-Without and Within, and Castle Baynard, all date from the reign of Charles II. Those of Vintry, Candlewick, and Portsoken Wards, from William and Mary; and Aldgate and Bread Street from George I.

NOTTINGHAM.—The civic emblems of authority belonging to this Corporation are three in number, a large one about four feet in length, and two of smaller size. They are of silver gilt, and the shaft of each is ornamented with chased bands, &c. The head of the principal mace, which is surmounted by a regal crown, is enriched with appropriate devices.

STAFFORD.—The first mace of which there is record was purchased in July, 1614, and was probably the same that was carried before James I. in 1617, on his visit to Stafford, and of which that monarch declared that it was "in outwarde shew as faire a mace as anie he had then carried before him." History is silent as to what became of this mace; but in 1655 the existing great mace was made. It is of silver gilt, is 3 feet 6½ inches long, and weighs 10 lbs. 3 ozs. On the globe or head, amongst other devices are the Stafford (Baron) arms. There are also two small silver maces which were formerly carried by the mayors and serjeants "at their girdles." These date respectively from the reigns of Charles I. and William and Mary, and are seventeen inches long, and weigh about two pounds.

A curious anecdote relating to the mace belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds may be read in the "Annals of Yorkshire," vol. i. page 107, and in the "Annual Register" for 1832. I append it as it stands recorded in the last-named publication:—

In taking down some houses in Briggate, Leeds, the workmen discovered in the roof a small room, in which were found several implements used in coining, and a shilling of the date 1567. The house in which they were found was occupied in the reign of King William III. by a Mr. Arthur Mangey, a goldsmith, who was convicted of high treason, in imitating the current coin of the realm, at the assizes held at York on Saturday, the 1st of August, 1696, and executed on the 3rd of October following, having in the interval been twice reprieved. The principal evidence against him was a person of the name of Norcross, an accomplice, who stated that he saw him stamp a piece of mixed metal with the head of Charles II. The coining, he said, was carried on in a small chamber formed in the roof of the house. This room was visited by the then Mayor, Mr. Iveson, and Aldermen Massie, Preston, and Dodgson. The Mayor stated that when he came into the chamber which led into this room there was what he supposed to be a closet with shelves, but it turned out to be the staircase leading into the private room, the passage to which was so straight that he was obliged to pull off his frock and creep on his hands and knees, and that in the chamber they found a pair of shears and some clippings of half-crowns. *The mace now used by the Corporation of Leeds was made by this unfortunate person, as appears by the following inscription:—"Arthur Mangey, de Leeds, fecit* 1694 *:" two years before his execution.*

The Oxford of Past Ages.*

MR. LANG has done well in collecting and republishing in a single volume the somewhat desultory but interesting notes on the Oxford of past ages, which he contributed last year to successive numbers of *The Portfolio*. Taken together they form an admirable series of sketches, and bring before us in most graphic and picturesque detail the social and intellectual life of Oxford at different and far distant eras, and of the city as it must have been in the earliest ages, when as yet the University was not. Mr. Lang claims for his work no higher title than that of "Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes," but they really are far more than that; and the charming etchings and woodcuts which are interspersed through the letterpress are alone well worth the price at which the entire book is published. There may be a slight hardness in etching opposite page 12, showing Magdalen College, from the bank of the Cherwell, in Christ Church Meadow; but nothing can exceed, in fineness and delicacy those of Oxford Castle (page 2) and of the Jacobean portion of St. John's College (page 20), or, the gem of all, the frontispiece, giving the favourite view of Magdalen College Tower from the bridge at the foot of High Street. We do not know that anything more truly artistic was issued from the press in the last year of grace, or for many a long year before it. The coach-and-four crossing the familiar bridge will bring back to old Oxonians many recollections of old coaching days, when undergraduates "handled the leathers" of the "Rival" on its up-journey, day after day, at the risk of a warning from the "Proctor" or of being "gated" by their College authorities.

The two first chapters, which treat respectively of the town before the University was founded, and of the students of the same University soon after it was founded, will naturally be those which will interest

* 1. "Oxford: Brief Historical and Descriptive By Andrew Lang, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday. 1880.)

2. "Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, 1509–1583." Edited by W. H. Turner, of the Bodleian Library. (James Parker & Co. 1880.)

the general reader who may not have been brought up within either of those twin "eyes of England," and therefore cannot recognise in either Oxford or Cambridge an "Alma Mater." There is great humour, as well as much *vraisemblance* in Mr. Lang's sketch of the outline of "a day with the mediæval undergraduate," Walter Stoke, whom he introduces to us as living in lodging in Catte Street, leading from New College to what now is Broad Street, but was then the city ditch.

pence; and twelve books only at 'his beddes heed.' Stoke has not

> Twenty bookes clothed in black and reed
> Of Aristotil and of his philosophie,

like Chaucer's undergraduate, who must have been a bibliophile. . . . . The great ornament of his room is a neat trophy of buckler, bow, arrows, and two daggers, all hanging conveniently on the wall. Stoke opens his eyes and sees with no surprise that his laundress has not sent home his clean linen. No, Christina, of the parish of St. Martin, who

CLOISTERS, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

"It is six o'clock, and the bells waken Stoke, who is sleeping on a flockbed in his little *camera*. This room, though he is not one of the luxurious clerks whom the University scolds in various statutes, is pretty well furnished. His bed alone is worth not less than fifteen pence; he has a 'cofer' valued at twopence . . . . and in his 'cofer' are his black coat, which no one would think dear at fourpence; his tunic, cheap at ten

used to be Stoke's *lotrix*, has been detected at last. Under pretext of washing for the scholars she has committed all manner of crimes, and is now in the Spinning House. Stoke wastes a malediction on the laundress, and dressing, as well as he may, runs down to the Cherwell, at 'Parsons' Pleasure,' I hope, and has a swim, for I find no tub in his room, or, indeed, in the *camera* of any other scholar. It is now time to go, not

to chapel, for 'Catte's Hall,' has no chapel, but to the parish Church, and Stoke goes very devoutly to St. Peter's, where we shall find him again later in the day in another mood. About eight o'clock he 'commonizes' with a Paris man, Henry de Bourges, who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time. (The University in old times was full of French students, as Paris was thronged by Englishmen.) Lectures begin at nine, and first there is a lecture in the hall by the Principal of 'Catte's.' The lecturer receives his pupils in a bare room, where it is very doubtful if the students are allowed to sit down. . . . . The principal is in the academic dress and wears a black cape, boots, and a hood. The undergraduates have no distinguishing costume. After an hour or two of *vivâ voce* exercises in the grammar of Priscian, preparatory lecture is over, and a reading man will hurry off to the 'schools,' a set of low-roofed buildings between St. Mary's and Brasenose. There he will find the Divinity school or lecture room, the place of honour, with medicine on one hand and law on the other; the lecture rooms for grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy; for metaphysics, ethics, and 'the tongues,' stretching down 'School Street' on either side. Here the Prælictors are holding forth, and all the newly-made 'Masters' of the Arts are bound to teach their subjects whether they like it or no."

BOCARDO, NORTH VIEW.

BOCARDO, SOUTH VIEW.

We cannot

follow Mr. Stoke through all the scenes of his "day;" but we may say that, like the undergraduate of the present time, he "cuts lecture," and is sconced twopence for so doing; that in the afternoon he goes off to a "festival of his nation" in the town, where he dresses himself up in disguise, sings, dances, and takes a drop too much; then goes off into Bowmont-fields to try his hand at archery, or to play at "pyke staffe;" gets into a street row, narrowly escapes being taken up and put into Bocardo Tower, and brings the evening to a close by looking in at a supper party, given by a comrade who has just taken his degree. In his way home he exchanges shots with bow and arrows, seriously, but quite as a matter of course, with some of the men of another hall and the northern nations, but finally reaches Catte Street in safety. Verily, Mr. Lang may well remark, that "these were rough times;" and doubtless the introduction of the College system under our Plantagenet sovereigns did much in the way of softening down such barbaric fashions.

MUNIMENT ROOM, MERTON COLLEGE.

We have not time to follow Mr. Lang through his sketches of the revival of learning, the slippery times of the Reformation, and those of Jacobean and Laudian Oxford, or of the University as it was under Queen Anne, and under the early sovereigns of the House of Hanover. It is enough to say that he brings upon the scene in rapid succession the pedantic James I. and his son Charles I., the Puritans and Presbyterians of the Commonwealth, Archbishop Laud, Anthony à Wood, Dr. Fell, Tom Hearne, Dean Aldrich, Humphrey Prideaux, Dr. Johnson, the author of "Terræ Filius," Gibbon, and Gilbert White, and even carries us into the present century with amusing sketches of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Walter Savage Landor in their undergraduate days. But for the details of these eras and of the great names connected with them we must refer our readers to Mr. Lang's pages.

Every Oxford reader will remember the name of "Bocardo;" and most fancy doubtless that it was a part of Oxford Castle; but Mr. Lang's work will satisfy them that it was one of the gates and towers on the City wall and that it spanned the Corn Market close to St. Martin's Church. We are fortunately able, through the courtesy of the publishers, to reproduce the woodcut of "Bocardo" here, along with those of Muniment Room at Merton College, and the Cloisters of Magdalen College.

Along with Mr. Lang's book we have great pleasure in saying a few words respecting another work on Oxford, of a totally different character; for it deals with the City rather than with the University, being a republication, under the authority of the Corporation of Oxford, of a series of extracts from its municipal records and other documents in its possession, illustrating the history of the town and city from the commencement of

the reign of Henry VIII. down to the middle of that of Queen Elizabeth. These extracts have been collected and edited by Mr. W. H. Turner, of the Bodleian Library, under the direction of the Town Clerk, Mr. R. S. Hawkins; and they treat of almost every conceivable subject—charters, giants, taxes, disfranchisements, licences, precedence, hospitals, roads, bridges, the election of mayors, chamberlains, bailiffs, &c.; contests between the town and the University; excommunications in the University Court; presentations to and resignations of parochial benefices, and a variety of other matters which are more interesting than the records of other municipal towns, because of the constant conflict between the City and the University authorities, which from generation to generation had at least the effect of preventing the annals of Oxford from becoming a blank. The book is arranged in strict chronological order, and it has one merit—no small one in the eye of an antiquary—that of being supplemented by an excellent index. The book is published in a "Roxburghe" binding, almost uniform with the works which are brought out under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls and the Record Office, to which, indeed, it bears a strong family likeness.

Notes on Book-plates.

By A Collector.

THE interesting Article on franks by Major Bailie (The Antiquary, No. 1) has suggested to me the idea that a few memoranda upon a no less entertaining hobby, viz., the collecting of heraldic book-plates, would also be acceptable to many readers of this magazine. Now that collectors of them are so rapidly increasing in number, it would, I think, be quite superfluous to attempt here to point out all the attractions of a good assemblage of old book-plates, especially to those persons—whose name now is legion—who take an interest in heraldic and genealogical pursuits. They frequently furnish an authoritative and accurate delineation of a family's or a particular individual's crest and armorial bearings, which may be sought elsewhere in vain. What memories of history, biography, and literature do not the more celebrated names call up; and what could be a more attractive arrangement than to collect autographs and book-plates together? A letter or a frank of some celebrated man, placed in one's album side by side with his book-plate and (where practicable) his portrait, would form a combination full of interest and suggestion to any cultivated mind.

But without further words of preface, I shall now follow the example of Major Bailie, by attempting a brief sketch of the contents of my own little collection, which, notwithstanding its comparatively small bulk, contains several very interesting book-plates, both those of a curious and quaint character, and others which represent some very eminent names.

To turn first of all to the older ones—the most ancient book-plate which I can boast of is that of the old library formerly belonging to King Edward VI.'s Grammar School at St. Alban's. It is a rather rudely executed woodcut, apparently engraved in the sixteenth century, perhaps soon after the foundation of the school. The device is a shield, surrounded by rough garniture, and bearing the arms of the Abbey, *azure*, a cross saltire, *or* (but no colours expressed). On a label below is the motto "*Mediocria Firma*," which is that now used by the Earls of Verulam. This old library was long kept in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey (where the school used to be held), and it contained many dilapidated old black-letter books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was among them that Mr. Blades made his great discovery of a new and unique "Caxton," which is now, I believe, among the treasures of the British Museum.

Early in the last century must be the period of a curious old book-plate of the "Gray's Inn Library," having a griffin rampant, surrounded by scroll work, with a background representing rows of books on shelves. Another old one is that of "Thos Dalyson, Esqr Junr, 1729," the arms within scrolls and shells, and a very quaint representation of a man in armour for the crest. The following are all very old book-plates which have the arms enclosed within many scrolls, wreaths, flowers, &c.:—"Fullerton

of Carstairs," "St. Clair of Herdmanston," "Johnstone," "Edwards," "Will^m. Dyne," "Henry Jenkins," "John Symmons, Esq^r.," "Richard Benyon, Esq^r.," "Lancelot Charles Lee," "John Murray," William Simpson, Esq.," and the curious name "Gam^l. (Gamaliel) Milner." All these are highly ornamented in the odd style of the last century, which seems so out of place in conjunction with heraldic insigna, and greatly offends the taste in comparison with the simple and elegant representations of shields of the Middle Ages. In fact, most of them have no *shields* at all, the arms being placed inside all kinds of grotesque scrolls instead. Among my book-plates of this period and style is one of "Thos. Hesilrige," of the ancient family of Noseley, a member of which was Sir Arthur Haselrig, so prominent a character during the Commonwealth. Another old book-plate, of "W. Wynne," represents that important Welsh family.

I have a fair number of the book-plates of noblemen. Fine and early ones are—that of the Earl of Cork and Orrery; that of the Earl of Macartney, Ambassador to China in 1792; that of the Earl of Shelburne; that of John, Earl of Delawarr, with very interesting heraldic bearings and badges, and the quaint motto—"*Four de ma vie.*" A later but very neat book-plate is that of Elizabeth Duchess of Beaufort. Other noblemen's are—Lord Berwick, Lord Ashburton, Lord Eardley, Lord Lilford, Lord Langdale, Eric Lord Reay, Lord Cadogan, and two different specimens of Lord Farnham. Legal names are—Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst and Lord Romilly, having his crest only, a crescent above a mountain. The Duke of Sussex, celebrated for his fine collection of Bibles, &c., used two book-plates, one bearing his complete achievement of arms, the other his monogram, within the Garter. A neat and elegant book-plate of Viscount Palmerston has the address, "Hanover Square," below the name. Turning to Cunningham's "Handbook," I find that "the beautiful brick-built house on the south-west side of the square" was long the residence of his family.

Among my book-plates of Baronets are —that of Sir Edm^d. Thomas, a very old one, with quantities of scroll and flower ornamentation; that of "Robertus Smyth, Baronettus," also old, and with plenty of similar ornament; and another old one of Sir Wm. Abdy, Chobham Place. Quite a little series is formed by the book-plates of the Lee family, of Hartwell, Bucks. Their library was dispersed a few years ago, and apparently many of the volumes had been in it ever since they were printed, some two hundred years or more, and contained inside their covers small collections (as it were) of book-plates, those of successive owners. I have those of Sir William Lee, Knt.; the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart.; William Lee Antonie; and John Fiott (who was afterwards that well-known patron of literature and science); Dr. John Lee; also a later book-plate of Dr. Lee, bearing the Lee arms quarterly with Fiott.

Some book-plates have only the names of the owners' residences, such as "Littlecote," which is in Wiltshire, and is the seat of the Popham family. It recalls another great Commonwealth name, that of Admiral Popham. That of "Dogmersfield Library" is a fine heraldic book-plate, belonging to the St. John Mildmays, whose seat is in Hampshire.

The Hope family is represented by a handsome book-plate of General John Hope, with the curious crest of the Hopes—a globe split at the top, and above it a rainbow with a cloud at each end, and the appropriate motto —"*At spes non fracta.*" This family is said to be descended from a Dutch merchant who settled in Edinburgh, and prospered and increased, the present head of it being the Earl of Hopetoun.

Two of my most interesting book-plates are those of the Wilberforces, father and son. That of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist, has simply a black spread eagle (in heraldic language, an eagle displayed *sable*) within a combination of scroll-work. His equally eminent son, Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, bore an escutcheon of pretence, with four quarterings, over the eagle; crest, the eagle alone, and motto—"*Nos non nobis.*"

There are a good many literary celebrities represented in my collection. The oldest is the book-plate of David Hume, the philosopher and historian, with the motto—"True to the end." I have also those of—"W^m.

Landor;" Henry Harris, Editor of the *Times* (called the "Thunderer"); Julius Charles Hare; John Forster; and William Blackwood, the publisher. Among antiquaries and authors are the book-plates of Francis Douce, John Bruce, George Ormerod, Admiral W. H. Smyth (eminent as an astronomer and numismatist), the late Col. Francis Cunningham, the accomplished editor of several of our old dramatists; and an old book-plate of the author, antiquary, and publisher, J. B. Nichols. I must not forget a series of book-plates of coin-collectors—including that of Mark Cephas Tutet, a London merchant, and eminent coin-collector of the last century; that of Stanesby Alchorne, of the Tower, whose collection was sold in 1851; that of William Bentham, F.S.A., who also had a fine cabinet of coins; and that of J. H. Beaufoy, the collector of a splendid series of London tradesmen's tokens, which he presented to the City Library, Guildhall.

I have several book-plates bearing punning devices, examples of what is called "canting heraldry," or sometimes "armes parlantes." Such are those of Thomas Martin, whose crest is a marten; Henry Corbett, *or* a crow or corbie *sable*; John Moore, crest, a Moor's head; Alexander Trotter, crest, a horse trotting; Charles Paget, crest, a hand holding a scroll inscribed "*Deo Paget.*"

I shall conclude with the description of a few book-plates, not heraldic, which I may call "pictorial." Two may almost be denominated bits of landscape engraving; the first, inscribed "T. W. Greene, Lichfield," has a pretty little view, with a stone bearing the owner's arms resting against a tree in the foreground. The second, beautifully engraved by Allen of Birmingham, is, however, a curious subject. The owner's name, "James Yates," is inscribed on a wall, below which the spout of a drain empties into a small pool. Another pictorial book-plate, with the name of Galton, represents a figure of Britannia, with helmet and spear, seated upon a pile of books, her left arm resting on an oval shield emblazoned with the owner's family coat. Last, is a book-plate said to have been engraved by Thomas Bewick. It is a small woodcut, representing an oval buckler, which is inscribed, "T. BELL, 1797," resting against the stump of a broken and decayed tree. The signature of Thomas Bell is engraved in fac-simile below.

Finally, may I express the hope that other collectors will send up, from time to time, descriptions of rare, old, and curious book-plates which they may happen to meet with, and that the Editor will kindly find a corner for them in the THE ANTIQUARY?

Reviews.

The Poets Laureate of England. By WALTER HAMILTON (Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row.)

THE publisher has done well to issue a cheap edition of this work, for now that Tennyson's collected poems can be had for a few shillings, it is only reasonable to suppose that a book containing a biography of the Laureate, together with some curious bibliographical information about his poems, would be welcome to his admirers. The singularly successful career of Mr. Tennyson does not present so many features of dramatic interest as do the lives of some of his predecessors, still he has at times been somewhat severely criticised, and this volume contains some curious details with reference to "Old Ebony's" attacks on the early poems, and Lord Lytton's satire in the "New Timon," to which Tennyson replied in two poems published in *Punch*, in 1846, signed "Alcibiades." Then, again, some hints, useful to collectors, are given concerning those poems of the Laureate which are now difficult to obtain, such as his Cambridge prize poems, "Timbuctoo," and others, which have long since been out of print, or are suppressed. Of the preceding Laureates the biographies are more complete; and as the list commences with Geoffrey Chaucer, who was appointed Court poet five hundred years ago, and contains such names as Gower, Spenser, Ben Jonson, Will Davenant, Dryden, Shadwell, Rowe, Colley Cibber, Thomas Warton, Southey, and Wordsworth, it will be seen that it embraces a most important portion of our literary history.

A novel feature, and by no means the least interesting part of the book, is the curious collection of epigrams, satires, parodies, and lampoons which have at various times been directed against the Laureates and their works; in search of these *jeux d'esprit* the author seems to have expended much labour, and they certainly assist a lazy student over the ground, many of them being remarkably smart.

Thus, in the account of Colley Cibber, we have numerous satirical verses, which help to explain the events of his remarkable career, together with a full account of his quarrel with Pope, which led the latter to make Cibber the hero of "The Dunciad," an honour which was quite undeserved; for Cibber, frivolous and foppish as he was, was a bright clever man, and a splendid comedian; a poor poet, it is true, but by no means a "Dunce." Why does the author follow in Dr Doran's footsteps, and bury poor

Cibber in Westminster Abbey? He really was buried in some little foreign church in the East end of London; and it seems curious that so little should be known of the last home of the hero of Pope's immortal satire.

In the case of the Rev. Laurence Eusden the information is very meagre; this is not surprising however, for he was certainly the least worthy of all the Laureates; he drank himself to an early grave, and his life and his works are alike forgotten. Still, for the sake of uniformity, it would be well to know where he died and was buried, facts which the author has been unable to discover. Can any of our readers supply the missing link? These, however, are small matters, and when we turn to the historical account of the origin of the office we see that every authority of any weight has been consulted; John Selden and Warton especially being quoted. There are also some interesting details of the office as it has existed in other countries, such as the celebrated *Jeux floraux* in France; and an account is given of the City Poets, for until 1724 the Lord Mayors of London had salaried poets to sing their great archievements.

The records of the Lord Chamberlain's office have been examined by Mr. Hamilton, and even in those prosaic documents the author has discovered a curious and interesting statement with regard to Shadwell, the Laureate who succeeded the Catholic Dryden, on the accession of the Protestant William.

The author appears to have made himself quite at home in his subject, and has written about it in a genial style, losing no opportunity of bringing in an anecdote or an epigram, which, if not always quite *à propos*, does not interfere with the more serious and useful information contained in the book.

Gilds: their Origin, Constitution, Objects, and Later History. By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.A., F.S.S., F.R.H.S., Barrister-at-law. (Printed for Private Circulation.)

Mr. Cornelius Walford, the author of that voluminous and important work, "The Insurance Cyclopædia," has reprinted for circulation amongst his friends the article on "Guilds," or as he prefers to write the word—"Gilds." The Paper is really a most learned and valuable contribution to the history of the past, and thoroughly exhaustive of the subject. We will venture to say that scarcely one of our best and most learned antiquaries has or can have any idea, till he has read this treatise, of the extent to which the system of religious and secular association and confraternities, under the general name of Gilds, prevailed during the Middle Ages in all the large cities of England, and also on the Continent, and how the system extended itself even into our country parishes. The City Companies of London, Bristol, and a few of our larger towns, are scanty survivals of these ancient institutions which helped to bind man to man, and to keep up the ties of social existence on a sacred and religious basis. Mr. C. Walford traces the Gild system from the ancient Jews, Athenians, Spartans, and Romans, down to the time when the Christian faith became the established religion of Europe, and thence he carries its history down through the Anglo-Saxon times to the days of our Norman and Plantagenet kings, and eventually down to the Reformation, when that system was ruthlessly and cruelly broken up.

Mr. Walford records in minute detail the regulations which show the very various objects which these Gilds had as their ends and aims. He shows that first and foremost among these ends was the care for the fitting burial of the dead members of the Gild; with which was joined help to the poor, the aged, and the infirm; assistance to those who were unfortunate, having been reduced to poverty by misfortune, as by fire, flood, or robbery; the advancement of loans under special circumstances; the portioning of poor maidens either on their marriage or on entering a religious house; the release of prisoners; the helping of pilgrims on foreign travels, and the entertainment of pilgrims on their journeys at home. In some cases the benefits of the Gilds extended beyond its members, and embraced such objects as the repairs of churches, roads, and bridges, and the maintenance of free schools and their masters.

For an account of the internal management of Gilds, generally and severally, their officers, rules, regulations, days of meeting, religious celebrations, &c., and the points in which they resembled and differed from the modern insurance associations, we must refer the student of past history to Mr. Walford's Article which is to be found *in extenso* in the fifth volume of his "Insurance Cyclopædia." Our only regret is that such a reprint as this should have been "for private circulation" only; in the interest of both ecclesiastical and secular historians it ought to be made *publici juris*, as a really valuable contribution to the "study of the past."

The Philosophy of Handwriting, by Don Felix de Salamanca (Chatto and Windus), is a reprint, with additions, of some hundred and fifty autographs of distinguished characters, with a few critical remarks thereon. As these remarks do not seem to lay down any precise rules for distinguishing various classes of handwriting or "cheirography," we think that "philosophy" is scarcely the term to apply to such a book; but we can certify to the fact that the observations of Don Felix de Salamanca are amusing and worth reading, and may well serve to wile away a leisure hour. The reproduction of the autographs in most cases are wonderfully exact; and they go far to confirm the old saying that a volume of autographs is "a collection of the worst specimens of great men's handwriting." We recommend the attention of our readers especially to the Editor's remarks in his Preface (pp. 1, 2) on Cheiromancy and on ancient works which treat of autographs in general.

Æsop's Fables.—Messrs. Gray and Co., of Goldsmith's Row, Gough Square, have published, by subscription at a guinea, an imitation of the original edition of the above "rare and wonderful" book. The work is a reprint in old-faced type, point for point, word for word, and line for line, of the celebrated and only known edition of 1669, by Sir Roger L'Estrange. This edition contains the "moral" and "reflection" to each fable; the Life of Æsop. The frontispiece represents Æsop the Slave in the midst of the animals. whom he has taught to speak in various tongues, and

who here figure in grotesque disguises. The typography throughout, we need scarcely add, is all that could be desired, and with regard to both printing and binding it reflects the highest credit on all concerned in its production. In fact, it is such as must please the curious book-collector.

In *An Exact Survey of the City's of London and Westminster, ye Borough of Southwark, and the Country near ten miles round*, Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing Cross, has issued in photo-lithography a *fac-simile* of the "survey" of John Rocque, originally engraved by Richard Parr, and published between 1741 and 1745. The work comprises sixteen sheets, and is executed upon a scale of five and a quarter inches to the mile. It extends from Harrow-on-the-Hill on the north-west to Woodford and Snaresbrook on the north-east, and from Hampton Court on the south-west to Chiselhurst on the south-east. The outlying sections of the "survey," compared with a map of the present day, show at a glance the great increase that has taken place in the growth of London since the map was first published. This is particularly noticeable in the north-western districts: Portman Square and Quebec Street are represented as the extreme end of London Proper in that direction, a pathway across the fields leading from Quebec Street to the "Yorkshire Stingo," at the end of New Road, and so on to Lissing Green. Kilburn, Paddington, Hampstead, and other villages are clearly marked; but in lieu of the long lines of bricks and mortar with which they are now connected with the great metropolis, here we have green fields and hedgerows, and long stretches of cultivated land, or patches of wood and water. The same remarks apply also to the southern districts of Dulwich, Kennington, Walworth, &c.

An Exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, together with ye Burrough of Southwark, and all ye Throughfares, Highwaies, Streetes, Lanes, and Common Allies within ye same, by Richard Newcourt, gent., and originally engraved by William Fairthorne, has also been republished by Mr. Stanford. This map, which comprises twelve sheets, gives us a "bird's-eye" view of London as it appeared in the middle of the seventeenth century. What the extent of London was at that time may be judged from the fact that the map extends only from Clerkenwell and Shoreditch on the north to St. George's-in-the-Fields, and St. Mary's, Bermondsey, on the south; and from Stepney and Limehouse on the east to St. Giles's Fields on the west. What is now Oxford Street, is in this map marked as "the way from Paddington," whilst the present thoroughfare of Piccadilly is merely known as "the way from Knightsbridge unto Pickadilly Hall." The City wall, with its gates, is duly indicated in this map, and so also is the scaffold for the execution of State criminals on Tower Hill; whilst old St. Paul's, old London Bridge, Baynard's Castle, the Savoy, Exeter House, and the other stately buildings that fringed the Thames between the City and Westminster are fully represented. This map has been carefully engraved from the original by Mr. George Jarman.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

THE following is the text of a memorial lately addressed to the Treasury by the Society of Antiquaries:—

1. We, the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, beg respectfully to call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the serious inconvenience and difficulties experienced by historical inquirers in consequence of the virtual inaccessibility of a large series of National and other records.

2. In doing so we may be allowed to express the gratitude and satisfaction which we, in common with all students, feel for the admirable materials already published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, which we urge should be supplemented by another and equally important class of documents not comprised under the head of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain."

3. We refer to the contents of the National archives, rich beyond those of any other country in contemporary records from an early period. Many of these are of the highest historical value: for instance, the uninterrupted series of Chancery Rolls, in which are registered the Acts of Government in the form of letters and warrants of officers of all denominations; grants of land and privileges, and appointments to public offices; the Accounts of the Crown, such as the great Rolls of the Pipe, in which the receipts and expenditure of the Revenue in all their branches are minutely recorded; much State correspondence, and the voluminous records of proceedings in the courts of law. These date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and afford most precious materials for filling up the deficiencies of contemporary chroniclers and for tracing the growth of our National institutions.

4. From the commencement of the present century the historical value of the public records has been recognised by successive Governments, and Commissions appointed to provide for their preservation and to make them accessible to literary inquirers. Under the auspices of these Commissions a series of publications from the records was commenced, but various causes brought about the discontinuance of the undertaking. Many of the works, however—fragmentary though some may be—are yet invaluable, and it may reasonably be expected that what was then projected and commenced may now be resumed and continued with the aid of Her Majesty's Government, especially when it is remembered that publications of such a scope and on such a scale are beyond the reach of unassisted individual enterprise.

5. Other classes of documents there are of general interest, though not preserved in the National archives, such as the records of municipal bodies and family muniments and correspondence, and we need hardly point out how inaccessible these are, and how much to be feared is the loss of them by fire and other casualties. In the interests of local and family history it is most

desirable that selections from these documents—especially those of earlier date—should as soon as possible be published, and placed beyond the reach of destruction.

6. These reasons have weighed so forcibly with foreign Governments that there is scarcely a single Continental State which has not published, or is not publishing, a National "Codex Diplomaticus," without which it is impossible to understand or to describe the growth of social institutions, or the various details of early National life.

7. Works compiled from these public and private sources, and printed inexpensively, would find a sale which would to a considerable degree repay the original outlay.

8. The Society of Antiquaries of London is willing to offer all the assistance in its power in designing and superintending such a series of publications.

9. It can point with some confidence to several works of a similar character, which have been issued under its auspices and have acquired a high reputation, as evidence of its capacity in this respect. Not to mention the assistance rendered by this Society to the Government of the day at the close of the last century in the publication of the great Domesday Book, many details of which were then submitted to the Society for approval and advice, it may be permitted to refer o the great Norman Rolls, edited for the Society by Mr. Stapleton, the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I., the Ordinances for the Government of the Royal Household, and Layamon's Chronicle of Britain, not to mention the vast amount of historical documents which lie scattered in the pages of the *Archæologia* during the century of the existence of that publication.

10. It will be for their Lordships to determine whether the present moment is unfavourable for making a grant from the public funds for the objects set forth in this memorial. We hope, however, that the objects themselves will meet with the approval of their Lordships, and if so we would ask leave to suggest that an annual grant of 2000*l.* might with advantage be made at a convenient opportunity from the Public Exchequer, to be expended, under the responsibility of this Society, in the publication of National records not provided for by existing grants.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

CARNARVON.

"Every one," says the *Athenæum*, "will hail the move made by the Society in this direction with cordial satisfaction. There can be no doubt that the untimely end to which extravagance and general mismanagement brought the old Record Commission left incomplete a large amount of projected work which is not covered or provided for by the existing grants. It is obvious, for example, that the Pipe Rolls could not properly or conveniently be brought within the scope of the Series of the Master of the Rolls. The same might be said of a new edition—so greatly needed—of the 'Codex Diplomaticus.' It is to be hoped, therefore, that the effort made by this venerable Society to fill this and other *lacunæ* may be crowned with ultimate if not immediate, success. We fear it is scarcely probable that the pressure now laid on the finances of the Government will admit even of so small a grant as that indicated by the memorial."

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 11.—Dr. C. S. Percevall, Treasurer, in the Chair.—After the transaction of some formal business, Mr. P. O. Hutchinson communicated an account of some curious and, as it would seem from local traditions, ancient circular patches on a hill near Sidmouth.—Mr. G. Payne, Jun., gave an account of a discovery he had recently made at Chalkwell, near Sittingbourne, of a Roman lead coffin, the lid of which he exhibited, together with two gold armillæ, a jet armilla, and a small gold ring, which were fouud inside the coffin. Outside the coffin had been placed two large pitchers of red clay, one of them containing two small, white, transparent glass cups, the whole being shattered into fragments by the pick. At the foot was a jug of fine, hard, flesh-coloured ware, originally painted black. On the coffin lid were two diamond-shaped designs, with an X-shaped ornament between them, which appear to have been moulded from a twisted thong. In the centre of each diamond was figured what seemed at first sight a sort of monogram of an I and a B, but which was more probably a representation of an ancient yoke. These also occur above and below the X ornament. There are also plain circular discs over the surface of the lid. Mr. Payne stated that the sides of the coffin itself were partially ornamented in a similar manner. From the size of the armlets and of the ring the interment was evidently that of a very young person. In fact, Mr. Payne stated that traces of the second teeth (not yet come through) were observable.—Mr. G. Leveson-Gower exhibited an interesting collection of Roman remains found on his estate at Titsey Place, Surrey, and communicated an account of successive excavations made by him at Titsey and at Limpsfield, in the vicinity of the "Pilgrims' Way," which runs through his property.—Mr. W. K. Foster exhibited a collection of objects found by himself in the lake dwellings at Peschiera. Many of these objects bore a close resemblance to those figured in Mr. Lee's translation of Dr. Keller's great work on lake dwellings, but some of them seemed to present new types.

Jan. 8.—Mr. E. Freshfield was elected a Vice-President. A letter from Lord Tenterden was read, expressing the regret of the Marquis of Salisbury that he could not with propriety address the Italian Government with respect to the reported restorations of St. Mark's, at Venice. The Council of the Society therefore considered that no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter further.

IN answer to the memorial (see above) submitted to the Treasury, Sir Ralph Lingen addressed to the Society a letter expressing regret that no vote in aid of the work of editing historical papers can be included in the estimates of the coming financial year, whatever may be done at a future date.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 7.—Mr. T. Morgan in the Chair.—Mr. Watling reported the discovery of some fine Roman bronze vases at Ixworth, Suffolk.—Mr. E. Loftus Brock described the works in progress at the Tower of London.—Mr. R. Allen read a paper describing a prehistoric cist, found at Kilmartin, Argyllshire, and explained its carvings, which, he said, are almost unique in Great Britain.

A paper on "Ancient English Guilds" was read by Mr. S. H. Jeayes.—Several articles of interest were exhibited, including a shot found at Allington Castle, in Kent, which was probably a relic of the siege of that building.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Nov. 4.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the Chair.—A number of new members were elected.—A communication sent from Mossul, by Mr. H. Rassam, giving an account of his excavations in Assyria, &c., was read. The Paper will be printed in a future part of the *Transactions*, with plans and drawings of the different sites excavated.—A communication, entitled "Le Décret de Phtah Totunen en faveur de Ramsès II. et de Ramsès III.," by M. E. Naville, was read. In this paper M. Naville gave translations of two stelæ. The first, erected in the great temple of Abu Simbel, by Rameses II., recorded his victories in thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics. The other stele was that erected by Rameses III. upon one of the pylons of the temple which he built to Ammon at Medinet Habou, and a copy of that erected by Rameses II.

Dec. 8, the Rev. Mr. Lowy read two interesting papers on the Samaritans, their religion, literature, and relations with the Jews. A short discussion took place, in which several of the members joined.

Jan. 6.—Anniversary meeting, Dr. S. Birch in the Chair.—The Report, which gave the number of members as 571, having been read and adopted, and officers chosen for the ensuing year, the hon. secretary, Mr. Arthur Cates, read an interesting communication, giving an account of "the Monuments and Inscriptions on the Rocks of the Nahr-el-Kelb River in Syria," from Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, who is now travelling in that country for the purpose of archæological explorations. The paper was the result of two excursions, made on the 25th September and the 1st October last, to the rocky pass of the Nahr-el-Kelb, or Dog River, the Lycus of the classical geographers, where it falls into that part of the Mediterranean called St. George's Bay, as being the traditional scene of the English champion's fight with the dragon, whose blood still stains the ferruginous rills which flow into the Bay of Beyrout. Mr. Boscawen described in great detail the journey of seven miles from that important Syrian town which brought him to the open-air museum to which Egyptian and Assyrian conquerors contributed so many centuries ago their triumphal inscribed slabs, and sometimes their statues as well. A sufficiently minute account was given by the writer of the position, shape, size, and present state of preservation of the tablets, some notice being taken of the description given by earlier explorers from Herodotus downwards.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., presiding.—Papers were read by Mr. Sydney Robjohns on the Jani Anglorum, the Epinomis, and other works of John Selden; also by the Rev. J. G. Fleay on the known lists of actors, from the opening of London theatres in 1577 to their closing in 1640, as connected with the history and literature of England. Discussions followed the reading of both papers, and it was remarked that Mr. Fleay had thrown much new light on Shakspeare as a player, and had also satisfactorily accounted for certain plays being erroneously ascribed to him. It was agreed that Mr. Fleay's paper should be printed in Vol. IX. of the Society's Transactions. Five members were admitted, and many valuable books received as gifts to the library.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE. — Dec. 17.—Joseph Haynes, Esq., in the Chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Waldstein, "On the Group of *Hermes and Dionysos*, by Praxiteles, recently discovered at Olympia" in the Heraeum at that place, and which was ascribed to that sculptor by Pausanias (v. 17, 3). Dr. Waldstein pointed out that doubt had been cast on this attribution by some recent German critics, who were inclined to give it to a grandson of Praxiteles, who bore the same name. He, however, argued from a minute criticism of the sculpture that there was really little ground for this theory, as the artistic character of the *Hermes* harmonises completely with that of all the works which have been hitherto associated with the name of the elder Praxiteles, who is believed also to have greatly influenced Lysippus in the canon of human proportion constructed by that sculptor. He then showed how remarkably the topographer's account had been verified by the discoveries of the German archæologists, who, in the spring of 1877, came upon a building precisely answering to the Heraum. Their triumph reached its height when, little by little, the beautiful lines of a youthful figure, firmly embedded in the fragments of a wall which had fallen over it, came to light. Some parts of it had not yet been found, but fragments of the figure of a little child, formerly seated on the principal figure's left arm, were picked out of the rubbish. The hand of a little child is clearly to be seen on the left shoulder of the Hermes bust.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. — Dec. 18.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Percy Gardner on the coins of Elis. The writer divided the history of the district into fifteen periods, beginning with the Persian wars and ending with the reign of Caracalla, and assigned to each period its appropriate coins. He also attempted an explanation of the principal types of Elis, such as the eagle and the thunderbolt, and pointed out their close connection with the Olympic festival, over which the inhabitants of Elis presided.—Another paper by Mr. Gardner was laid before the Society, treating of solar symbols on the coins of Macedon.—Miss Hogg communicated a paper on a hoard of late Roman coins recently discovered at Baconsthorpe, in Norfolk.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—Dec. 9.—Mr. W. R. S. Ralston in the Chair.—At the first evening meeting of the Folk-Lore Society, Mr. Coote, F.S.A., read a paper upon "Catskin—the English and Irish *peau-d'âne*. The readers of the "Vicar of Wakefield" are familiar with Goldsmith's reference therein to a folk-tale which he calls "the Adventures of Catskin." This tale, which has been long lost, Mr. Coote reproduced to the English public, and identified with *peau-d'âne*, and an analogous story which is spread through Europe, Russia, and Albania included. Its origin was traced to a myth in the Rig-Veda.—Mr. Ralston disagreed with Mr. Coote's theory as to the origin of the story, but pointed out that in restoring the English and Irish version, the author of the paper

had done good service to the students of folk-tales, as Dr. Reinhold Köhler, the most eminent authority on this branch of folk-lore, had set the whole power of the British Museum to accomplish this object but without succees. Mr. D. Nutt and the Rev. J. Lang also took part in the discussion.—We are glad to see that the idea of holding meetings of the Society has begun so well, and we trust that by other papers, of the same kind as Mr. Coote's, the success of the project may be assured.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 5.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the Chair.—The paper read was by Mr. H. Sweet, on "The History of English Sounds and Dialects," Part I. The present paper dealt with the history of the English dialects in the middle period, and their development out of the Old-English ones. Mr. Sweet gave a survey of the materials for the study of the old dialects, and of the principles of determining the value of MS. evidence, remarking that only a small proportion of existing MSS. represent a pure dialect, or, indeed, a possible language. He gave great prominence to the influence of the dialects on one another, and described their history as a series of partial levellings over varying areas at different periods. West-Saxon as a separate dialect became extinct in the twelfth century, being absorbed into Mercian, although it communicated many of its own distinctive features of the latter.

Dec. 19.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the Chair.—Two papers were read:—(1) "*Dare*, to 'give' and *-dere* to 'put' in Latin," by J. P. Postgate, M.A., in which the current view of *credere*, &c., containing the root *dha* (place) was opposed on the ground of *dh-* never becoming *d-* in Latin, but regularly *f-*, as in *facio*, *frenum*, from *dha*. The view that *dh* in these words might have been regarded as medial, in which position the change to *d* is regular, was also opposed. The general conclusion was that these words are compounds of *da* (give).—(2) "English Etymologies correcting some of Professor Skeat's, Part II.," by Mr. H. Nicol. The etymologies discussed were those of "affray," "attire," "badger," "breeze," "cinders," and "costive."

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—Jan. 6.—A paper upon "The Religion of the Druids" was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he compared the religion of the Druids with that existing in other Northern countries at the time. Considerable discussion afterwards took place.—From a statement made at the commencement of the evening by Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, it appears that since 1871, when the Society scarcely numbered 200 members, it has made much progress in carrying out its objects, and at the close of 1879 had upwards of 800 members, a large number being American and Colonial; and it was expected that as soon as the numbers reached a thousand, the Council would be in a position to meet the pressing necessity that existed for a fuller development of its established objects.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 12.—Paper read by Mr. John G. Waller, Vice-President, on "The course of the Tyburn."

CITY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD PROTECTION SOCIETY.—At a meeting, held Jan. 16th, it was stated that the Rector of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, had received a notice from the Metropolitan Inner Circle Railway, scheduling the churchyard of that parish to make way for a new street. The Society had also communicated with the Town Clerk of Exeter on the proposed removal of five of the City churches there; but a reply had been received, stating that the project had been abandoned on account of the refusal of the Dean and Chapter to sanction such removal. A resolution was passed, thanking the Dean and Chapter for their refusal.—Mr. Gilbert Scott has promised to read a paper, penned by his father, the late Sir Gilbert Scott, on the subject of removing the churches in the City of London, at some future day.—Letters were read from the Poet Laureate and the Slade Professor of Art at Oxford, adding their names as Vice-Presidents.

PROVINCIAL.

EPPING FOREST AND ESSEX NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—The inaugural meeting of this Club was held at Buckhurst Hill, Jan. 10, R. Meldola, Esq., in the Chair.—The objects of the Club, as set forth in the proposed rules, are as follows:—"The investigation of the Natural History, Geology, and Archæology of Essex (special attention being given to the fauna, flora, geology, and antiquities of Epping Forest); the publication of the results of such investigations; the formation of a library of works of local interest and other publications, and the dissemination amongst its members of information on Natural Science and Antiquities." Excursions, under skilful direction, to various localities of interest to the Naturalist and Antiquary, will also be a main object of the Club.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the December meeting of this Society, Mr. W. Wareing Faulder read a paper describing eight antique swords which he exhibited. The first, he pointed out, was interesting on account of its bearing *English* inscriptions on its blade. Although most old swords were inscribed, it was rare to find any of a date earlier than the time of Charles II. bearing English words. This sword was a rapier of the time of Elizabeth, with a perforated cup-hilt. It was inscribed "For me Christ resolved to dy," and "Who haves me let him ware me." The latter inscription was discussed, and *hates* suggested instead of *haves*. The second sword was of rare form, and had been found under peculiar circumstances, having been taken from a coffin discovered in the tomb of a Knight Templar of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The third had a silver hilt very beautifully chased and embossed, and had been dug up on the field of a battle fought on July 2, 1644, between Royalists and Cromwellians. It had probably been dropped by one of the former in the flight to which they were put by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Myddleton near Oswestry. The other swords exhibited were a long horseman's broad-sword of the time of Charles I., a very beautiful Venetian sword of about A.D. 1550, a quaint sword of the time of Charles I., with a hilt embossed and chased, among the ornaments being the head of a cavalier, in whose mouth was held a short pipe, very similar to those now in use, and two long rapiers of the time of

Elizabeth, with very elaborate and finely wrought hilts.

GLASGOW GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 17.—John Young, Esq., F.G.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.—After the election of four new members, Mr. T. Steel exhibited a large disc-shaped calcareous nodule found during the excavation for some new docks at Greenock. The Chairman referred to the chemical composition of such nodules, and several of the members spoke on the same subject.—Dr. J. J. Dobbie then read a paper on the occurrence of rare minerals in the granite veins of Hittero, Flekkefjord, Norway. The Chairman, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Thomson, and others having made some remarks on Dr. Dobbie's paper and collection of specimens, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to him.

BATLEY FIELD NATURALISTS' SOCIETY.—Dec. 6.—Mr. George Jessop, who occupied the Chair, made a few remarks on the past history of the Society and the importance of the study of natural history. He urged the members most earnestly, whatever branch of natural history they devoted themselves to, to study it on scientific principles.—From the Report, which was afterwards read, it appears that the Society, during the summer season, had had five rambles, and, besides the usual monthly meetings, three lectures—two on geology and one on botany. The members had also paid a visit to a coal mine, which was a source of pleasure as well as profit, as it gave to those who are studying geology the facility of seeing the various formations in their natural state.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—The chief business was the election of officers and passing of accounts. Reginald Harrison, Esq., F.R.C.S., was elected President; Mr. C. Potter, Vice-President; Mr. J. Harris Gibson, Hon. Sec.; Mr. C. A. Watters, Hon. Treasurer. The Treasurer's accounts showed a balance of 10*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* in favour of the Society.

MANCHESTER LITERARY CLUB.—Dec. 20.—Mr. George Milner, President, in the Chair.—Dr. Samelson presented to the Club a large photograph of Westmacott's monument to the Rev. John Clowes, the rector of St. John's, placed in the church by the congregation in 1819.—Mr. Abel Heywood, Jun., read a paper on English Almanacs during the second Stuart and Revolutionary Periods. He said that during this time the issue of these publications was statutarily monopolised by the Stationers' Company and by the University of Cambridge, and consequently we are able to form a much better estimate of the whole of the publications of this class than we could possibly do in any other department of literature, if, indeed, in defiance of Elia, we may admit almanacs to be literature at all.—The paper evoked an interesting conversation.

PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.—Dec. 11.—The Rev. W. S. Lach Szyrma, vicar of St. Peter's Newlyn, delivered a lecture on the Cornish language. The numerals were the part of the language at present most interesting. It was curious that people should have continued to count in Cornish after they used English for other purposes, and the memory of the numerals up to 20 should have survived to the present day among a few old folk. It seemed that the Cornish folk used the Celtic numerals for counting pilchards up to a score. The ancient dramas were the Scripture dramas—The Origo Mundi, the Passion, the Resurrection, the Death of Pilate, and the Ascension; the Beunaus Meriasek (the last discovered Cornish drama), and the Creation, of Jordan (the last drama of old Cornish). In addition to these there were several minor productions, and some more MSS. which, if the Cornish MS. Society should become a fact, might yet be published. The drama of "Beunaus Meriasek" was longer than most of Shakspeare's plays. Speaking of the Plân-an-guare, in which the old Cornish dramas were performed, he remarked that they were of considerable antiquarian importance, and showed, to his mind, a survival of the Roman amphitheatre in a Romano-British form. The "Beunaus Meriasek" dealt with history, mingled with legend, and the lecture concluded by detailing its plot.

KILLIN (PERTHSHIRE) LITERARY SOCIETY.—Jan. 3.—Captain Stewart, the President, delivered the introductory lecture in connection with the Society. Taking for his subject "The Early Celtic Church in the Gaelic Kingdom of Scotland," the lecturer gave a lucid sketch of the early ecclesiastical condition of the kingdom from the third century upwards, distinguishing the prelatical and episcopal tendencies of the different sections of the Early Church,—between the followers of Augustin and those of St. Ninian, St. Columba, and St. Patrick; as also the difference between the Eremites or *Cuildich*, and the *Deoraich* or missionary monks, in the time of Columba.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—General Annual Meeting. The Report, which was read, contained full notices of church building and restoration in the diocese during the past year. The Dean of Worcester, Lord Alwyne Compton, has become a Vice-President of the Society.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Dec. 16.—Mr. William Hale, President, in the Chair.—The Secretary read the Annual Report, which was unanimously adopted on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. R. B. Morgan. The Balance Sheet was submitted by the Secretary (the Treasurer being absent), and was unanimously approved, on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. A. Reading. The President then delivered his Address.—A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President at the conclusion of the Address, on the motion of Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. F. E. F. Bailey.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Jan. 9.—The following papers were read:—"Notes on the Stone Age," by J. Gibson Starke, Esq., F.S.A.; "Local Museums," by Mr. M. Lennon, of Dumfries.—Dr. Grierson, of Thornhill, and Mr. Gibson Starke, exhibited a number of fine celts, flint arrowheads, stone hammers, and other remains of the stone age. Nearly all were found in this district. A series of seven fine stone hammers, from the Society's Cabinet, were also exhibited.—Mr. Lennon, in his paper, after referring to the three museums of the district—The Observatory Museum, the Thornhill Museum, and the Kirkcudbright Museum—said that all local museums should

be kept strictly to their purpose, which was to illustrate the local flora and fauna, and the antiquities of a strictly-defined district.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—Jan. 12.—Rev. Thomas Maclauchlan, LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.—Mr. John R. Findlay communicated a description of an ancient stone cross near Hatton House, Ratho. The cross is about five feet high, and about one foot thick, and the same in width; it is of an ancient form, and boldly incised.—Mr. Cochrane-Patrick, LL.D., exhibited an entensive collection of bronze implements and weapons, beads of variegated glass, &c., and also some polished stone and flint implements peculiar to Ireland.—Dr. J. A. Smith, the Secretary, gave an account of the horn of a rhinoceros, preserved in the Museum of Science and Art, and is said to have been dug out of a marl-pit in Forfarshire.—Mr. Anderson read a paper on the remarkable group of Celtic bells in Glenlyon.—Mr. Stewart communicated a notice of the "healing stones of St. Fillan," which are still preserved at the mill at Killin.—The Rev. J. Urquhart gave an account of the finding of a beautifully-ornamented and elegantly-shaped sepulchral urn, which was discovered in a cairn near Kennyshillock, in the parish of Urquhart, Elginshire.

CLIFTON SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—Dec. 27.—The *Comedy of Errors* was the play for critical consideration.—Reports were brought from the following departments:—Historical References, by Miss Florence W. Herapath; Instrumental Music, by Mr. C. H. Sanders; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw; Shakspeare's Play-craft, by Mr. J. A. Sanders; Various Readings, by Mr. A. H. Thurnam; Metre and Authorship by Miss Constance O'Brien; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Anachronisms, by Rev. B. S. Tucker. B.A.; and Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A.—Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time-Anaylsis of *Comedy of Errors* (read with the Time-Analysis of the other Comedies at the meeting of the New Shakspeare Society on Nov. 8, 1878) was also brought before the Society.

BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Dec. 12.—Mr. T. T. Empsall in the Chair.—Mr. S. Margerison, of Calverley, read a paper on "The Calverley Family." The paper presented a chronological arrangement of the family history from the period of the founder down to the commencement of the sixteenth century, besides giving much collateral information of many other families of note with whom members of the family had intermarried, much of the material having been obtained from the Calverley documents deposited in the British Museum. The exhaustive treatment of the subject precluded the family history being carried beyond the year 1500, but the remainder will form material for another paper. At the close a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Margerison, on the motion of Dr. Maffey.

BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.—Jan. 7.—Mr. H. D. Skrine, in the Chair.—Dr. Bird read a paper on the Pre-historic Races of Somerset and the adjoining Counties," in which he said that the early signs of the presence of man in his district are the earth tumuli or "tump" burial-places. He concluded by remarking that there are traces of four distinct races of man occupying these districts before the Romans: the small, narrow, long-headed race of the earth tumuli; the tall and narrow long-headed race of the early stone tumuli; the mixed race of the long barrows; the short-headed race of the bronze period, mixed in many instances with a longer-headed race.—Mr. T. Browne read an article on the restoration of the roofs of the north aisle and Hungerford Chapel of Wellow Church, near Bath, the interest of the paper being increased by the exhibition of some carefully-drawn plans, drawings, and sections of the roof, and of some specimens of the decayed roof.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

INASMUCH as last Christmas Day fell on Thursday, the following lines, preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, may be of interest to believers in prophetic lore:—

If Christmas Day on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see;
Winder weather in each week,
And hard tempests, strong and thick;
The summer shall be good and dry;
Corn and beasts shall multiply;
That year is good for lands to till;
Kings and Princes shall die by skill;
If a child that day born should be,
It shall happen right well for thee—
Of deeds he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Whoso that day goes thieving about,
He shall be punished without doubt;
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide.

MR. ALFRED RIMMER, of Chester, in the first of a series of articles on "Our Old Country Towns," in *Belgravia*, tells the following story of the origin of the double rectory of Malpas, Cheshire:—"There is a tradition which is most rigidly held in the old town that on one occasion King James, who occupied much of his time in the north, spent an evening at Malpas, and met, as was to have been expected, the rector and his curate at the old Lion Hotel, enjoying a bottle of sack. He was incognito, and joined the company, and when the time came for reckoning the curate proposed that they should clear off the stranger's score, but the rector objected, saying it was not Malpas fashion. The tradition goes on to say that the king, when he arrived in London, wrote out a patent dividing the rectory into two, and giving the curate his choice of the moiety; and the chair in which he sat, a very curious ash one, is shown as the seat which the monarch used; but, unhappily for the legend, there is in the muniment-room at Cholmondeley Castle a deed conveying the site of a Chantry chapel to the Cholmondeley family, signed by both rectors, in the fourteenth century. But for all this, the tradition is an article of faith with the inhabitants"

THE salary of Andrew Marvell was 200*l.* per annum. This is seen from the following entry among the Thurloe State Papers :—"1658. Sept^brs. 3°. To M^r. Andrew Marvell, being for one quar^rs. sallary for attending the publique service, and was due 2°. X^brs. 1657—00050*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*" (Rawlinson MSS. ; Bibl. Bodl., A 62, fol. 49).

IT is well known that the citizens of London have always been loyal to the reigning dynasty, and that in the distribution of honours our City magnates have not been neglected by the crown, either in the eighteenth or nineteenth century. Since her Majesty came to the throne, she has bestowed baronetcies on the following gentlemen who came from "East of Temple Bar," Sir Matthew Wood, Sir John Pirie, Sir Wm. Magnay, Sir James Duke, Sir Francis G. Moon, Sir John Musgrove, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Sir Thomas Gabriel, Sir Sills J. Gibbon, Sir James C. Lawrence, and Sir Andrew Lusk, to say nothing of Sir John Easthope, Sir Morton Peto, and others, persons not distinctively civic, though connected with the City and commerce, and knights innumerable, who have served behind the counter, or fought their way gallantly to the front in the battle of —the warehouse. Our readers, however, may be glad of the following list of City Baronets and Knights in 1711—just twenty-three years after the accession of the House of Orange—when the whole of the Bench of Aldermen of the several wards appear to have handles before their names, and a good many after them also. We give the list on the authority of an article extracted from an old number of the *City Press* :—

"Aldersgate Ward, Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart. ; Aldgate, Sir Samuel Stanier, Knt. ; Bassishaw, Sir John Parsons, Knt. ; Billingsgate, Sir William Ashurst, Knt. ; Bishopsgate, Sir O. Buckingham, Knt. ; Bread Street, Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. ; Bridge Within, Sir Henry Furnese, Knt. ; Bridge Without, Sir F. Eyles, Knt. ; Broad Street, Sir George Conyers, Knt. ; Candlewick, Sir John Ward, Knt. ; Castle Baynard, Sir W. Lewen, Knt. ; Cheap, Sir W. Humfreys, Knt. ; Coleman Street, Sir James Bateman, Knt. ; Cordwainer, Sir G. Thorold, Bart. ; Cornhill, Sir John Houblon, Knt. ; Cripplegate (Within and Without), Sir William Stewart, Knt. ; Dowgate, Sir A. Crowley, Knt. ; Farringdon Within, Sir W. Withers, Knt. ; Farringdon Without, Sir Francis Child, Knt. ; Langbourn, Sir John Fleet, Knt. ; Lime Street, Sir R. Beachcroft, Knt. (who was Lord Mayor in that year) ; Portsoken, Sir John Cuss, Knt. ; Queenhithe, Sir John Fryer, Bart. ; Tower, Sir Charles Peers, Knt. ; Vintry, Sir Thomas Abney, Knt. ; Walbrook, Sir John Heathcote, Knt."

CALMLY looking at facts (observes the *Times*), it must be obvious that the reclamation of waste lands is one of the great practical problems of material improvement in Ireland. So it has been always considered. We find traces of it in the Brehon Laws, and in the earliest annalists. The monks applied themselves to it, and Cork and Kildare owe their origin to monastic reclamations. In the intervals of the Civil Wars the same problems engaged minds so diverse as Spenser, Raleigh, Stafford, Cromwell, and Petty. In the latter part of the 18th century the Irish Parliament constructed a system of useful canals. In 1810 the Imperial Parliament instituted the celebrated "Bog Commission," of which the late Sir Richard Griffith, and the celebrated engineer, Nimmo, were the leading members. Their reports, known as the "Irish Bog Reports," are still valuable because the evils to which they called attention still exist. In 1836 another Commission, of which Archbishop Whately was chairman, made similar recommendations, and met with similar neglect.

UNTIL a comparatively recent period the term "Esquire"—the English equivalent of the Latin "Armiger"—was affixed to the names of none except men of good birth and professional standing. Men of inferior standing and position had "Mr."—that is Master, Magister—prefixed to their names, and thus a distinction between the two classes was kept up. Nowadays it has become a custom to add the three letters "Esq." to the names of tradesmen of the better class, although in the plural number and their collective capacity we style them "Messrs."—Messieurs. The use of the one term or the other is a mere trifle, of course ; but "trifles" are, sometimes, things of importance ; and it might, perhaps, be better if the old rule which our fathers observed had been followed by ourselves, and this for two reasons : Firstly, the extension of the term so as to include trade is etymologically wrong, seeing that it is applicable only to such as are entitled to bear arms ; and in the second place, if there is anything of honour in the appellation, it is right that it should be retained for the benefit of the lower as well of the higher class, in order that it may serve as one of the incentives which work most powerfully on the ambition of the mercantile classes, by prompting them to that industry which, joined with other qualities, leads men to honour. It appears, however, that the tendency of honourable terms of distinction, like that of glaciers and rivers, is downwards. In the seventeenth century, in Scotland, the term "Mr." was reserved for clergymen, barristers, and other persons of consequence ; while the mercantile classes were content with merely their naked christian and surnames, as John Adam and Patrick Miller. The prefix of "Mr." then came quietly and gradually down to the mercantile classes, from whom now it is rapidly passing another step lower, so as to include the better class of working men. Well, as they are to be voters henceforth, and therefore "Masters" in the world of politics, perhaps it is as well to allow them a title which recognises their newly-gained rights as a fact. We may add, as a matter of literary and etymological information, that the term "sir" (*sihor*, Gothic), which originally signified a lord, or *seigneur*, has gradually descended in the scale, until it is applied to nearly every person who comes under that which we so absurdly call the "respectable class."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

ART EXHIBITION AT AMSTERDAM.—The Society of Dutch Artists, "Arti et Amicitiæ," at Amsterdam, has intrusted to a committee the care of forming a loan exhibition of gold and silver objects of artistic value executed before the commencement of the present century. This exhibition will be held in the saloons of the Society, Rokin, Amsterdam, in April, May, and June next, and the committee wishes to

unite as many specimens of the following classes as may be obtained from churches, town-halls, corporations, museums, and the collections of private individuals who may consent to intrust them for some weeks to the custody of the Society:—Objects in gold and silver—1, used for the celebration of different rites; 2, used by public and private corporations; 3, for domestic use; 4, personal ornaments; 5, select coins and medals illustrating the history of art, or bearing names of engravers; 6, documents, portraits, engravings, books, &c., bearing upon goldsmiths and their work. Though it is the aim of the committee that the bulk of the exhibition shall consist of gold and silver works of Dutch origin, yet it would be very agreeable to them if, by the aid of English and other foreign collectors, they might succeed in giving to the exhibition an international character, which would enable the visitor to study and compare the works of art of different periods and different nations. Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, of Cirencester, has kindly undertaken to answer any questions that may be addressed to him by persons having objects that they propose to lend.

CIVIC CUSTOM.—An ancient custom, which occurs annually at the close of the year, has just been observed in the City—namely, the presentation of rolls of "livery cloth," as it is called, by the Court of Aldermen to various great officers of State, judges, and others. The list includes the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer and Controller of Her Majesty's Household, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, besides certain of the high officials of the City—the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, the Town Clerk, and the City Solicitor. This custom can be traced back in the records of the City to the middle of the fifteenth century, the earliest recipients being the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex and the Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, and there is no doubt that in its origin it was for favours shown to the City. It must have been in full practice before the Commonwealth, for immediately on the Restoration, in 1660, an order was made by the Court of Aldermen that the livery cloth should "be given to the great officers of State, the Judges, and others, according to ancient custom," and appointed a committee to oversee the same—a practice which has continued to this day, although the number of recipients in the City has been greatly diminished by the abolition of various offices, such as the Common Hunt and the Water Baliff.

AN OLD DERBYSHIRE MEASURE.—One of the most ancient local measures still in use in England is described by the Board of Trade in a recent Report prepared for Parliament. The measure referred to is the Miners and Brenners' Dish. Under the Derbyshire Mining Customs Acts of 1852, the dishes or measures for lead ore for the wapentake of Wirksworth and manor of Crich, are to be adjusted according to the Brazen Dish deposited in the Moot Hall at Wirksworth. This dish is said to hold about 14·047 imperial pints. It is rectangular, and bears an inscription setting forth (*inter alia*) that "This Dishe was made the IIII day of October, the IIII yere of our Reign of Kyng Henry VIII., and that it is to remayne in the Moot Hall, at Wyrksworth, hanging by a cheyne, so as the merchants or mynours may have resort to ye same at all tymes to make the tru measure after the same."—*High Peak News*.

THE old weather "saw" with regard to the winter season, which says "if the wind is south-westerly at Martinmas it keeps there till after Candlemas," appears to have no better foundation than the one for July, which promises forty days of rain after a wet St. Swithin's.

Antiquarian News.

A VALUABLE collection of engravings and woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer is now on view in Vienna.

THE Antiquarian Association of Appenzell is collecting materials for an Antiquarian Exhibition at Heiden, the popular health resort.

IT is stated that a valuable picture of David Teniers has been unexpectedly discovered at Pesth, in the house of the actor Maleczky.

THE National Portrait Gallery has acquired a portrait of Catherine of Braganza, by Huysman, painted in the ordinary English Court dress of the period.

THE Society of Antiquaries has received from the Admiralty an account of the discovery of some interesting relics of Christopher Columbus at SanDomingo.

THE following are the names of the Associates lately elected Royal Academicians:—Messrs. J. E. Hodgson (painter) and H. H. Armstead (sculptor).

A COMMISSION has been formed in Paris for the purpose of organising a museum of casts from the antique. The right wing of the Trocadéro building is to be used for this purpose.

PROF. F. BLASS, of Kiel, has discovered on a sheet of Egyptian parchment a fragment of the Μελανίππη δεσμῶτις of Euripides, containing part of the speech of a messenger.

AMONG the promised contributions from Ireland to the literature of the season is a metrical translation of the "Chanson de Roland," from the pen of Mr. John O'Hagan, Q.C., of the Irish Bar.

A PAINTING by Sir F. Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, representing "Elijah in the Wilderness," has been presented to the Liverpool Art Gallery by Mr. A. G. Kurtz, on whose commission it was painted.

MR. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., and the Rev. J. E. Vaux, of Crondall, near Farnham, are busily engaged on a work to be entitled "Church Folk-Lore," dealing with the traditions which still hang about our parish churches.

ENGLISH Roman Catholics, headed by Sir G. Bowyer, have subscribed to purchase a picture by Francis,

the Bologna artist of the fifteenth century, and to present it to the Vatican Gallery, which does not possess any of his masterpieces.

A FRESCO painting, in the church at Patcham, near Brighton, has been lately laid bare, no less than thirty coatings of whitewash and two of paint having been removed. It is said to be a most perfect fresco of the Norman period.

THE museum of the Louvre is reported to have suffered some damage from the rapid thaw which set in after the late snowstorm. Paintings of French masters, Chardin and others, have been much affected by the dampness of the walls.

SION COLLEGE and its Library are about to be removed from London Wall to a new site on the Thames Embankment, between Blackfriars and the Temple. The old buildings will be pulled down, in order to form a site for warehouses.

THE obelisk at Alexandria, the subject of recent remonstrances against the plan for removing it to the United States, has been lowered from its place—which it has occupied for nearly two thousand years—in order that it may be taken across the Atlantic.

SOME cases of small antiquities from Bambula, near Larnaca, in Cyprus, have been forwarded by the Foreign Office to the British Museum; among them are two slices of calcareous stone, with Phœnician inscriptions—apparently lists—written in black and red ink.

M. ARMAND BASCHET has discovered, and will shortly publish, a MS. of Richelieu, which is said to be of the greatest interest and to be the earliest of his writings known. It dates from 1609, and is entitled, "Maxims that I have adopted for my Conduct at Court."

THE well-known Icelandic politician and antiquary, Jon Sigurdsson, died at Copenhagen on the 6th December, in his sixty-ninth year. His labours for the Arne-Magnæan Commission are perhaps the most noteworthy of his many contributions to the study of Icelandic literature.

CLEMENTE LUPI has edited for Mariotti, of Pisa, the *Decreti della Colonia Pisana* of two very early years of the Christian era, which are preserved in two marble tablets in the cemetery at Pisa. He has added palæographical and historical illustrations and a lithographic *fac-simile*.

A FEW nights before Christmas Eve a fire broke out in the Sforza Cesarini Palace, at Rome; it did much damage, and destroyed some valuable works of art, including a "Judith," by G. Reni; a "Hunt," by Poussin; and a "Vandyke," for which Count B. Sforza had refused 60,000 francs.

MR. BOGUE will shortly publish fac-similes of the first edition of plays of Shakspeare, under the editorship of Mr. F. J. Furnivall; and also a fac-simile reprint of the editio-princeps of Walton and Cotton's "Angler." Both will be reproduced by photography, under the supervision of Mr. W. Griggs.

THE *Lincoln Gazette* has just commenced a series of local "Notes and Queries." The former will be on such subjects as history, antiquities, folk-lore, biographies of Lincolnshire worthies, &c. This feature of the *Gazette* will be under the care of Mr. Trowsdale, the author of "Gleanings of Lincolnshire Lore."

THE Harleian Society appears to be doing excellent work in publishing several new "Visitations," and also in issuing a further instalment of Registers of the City Churches. The publications of the Society are supplied to subscribers only; a full list of them can be obtained from the Secretary, at 8, Dane's Inn, Strand.

AMONG the papers of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I. and II., have been found six documents relating to the Eikon Basilike, five of which seem to be hitherto unknown, and may throw some light on the vexed question of the authorship of that book. These documents are now appearing in the *Athenæum*.

THE ancient parish church of St. Michael's, Child's Ercall, near Market Drayton, Shropshire, was lately reopened by the Bishop of Lichfield, after restoration. The south aisle of the church is believed to have been built by the Benedictine Order, to whom the church was given by Roger de Montgomery early in the eleventh century.

THE Clock-makers' Company have repaired and restored the tomb erected in Hampstead Churchyard to the memory of Mr. John Harrison, of Red Lion Square, Holborn, the discoverer of the method of determining longitude at sea, and the inventor of most of the improvements in clocks and watches in his time, who died in 1776.

ON New Year's day a house in Belper, supposed to be five centuries old, fell to the ground. Four hundred years ago, under the sign of the Peacock, it was the only inn at Belper, and at that time travellers obtained access to their bedrooms by a stone staircase outside the house. It was a long one-storied building, with a thatched roof.

AN interesting work on the "Ancient Wood and Iron Work in Cambridge," by W. B. Redfern, is announced for publication by subscription; it will contain a series of elevations and sections drawn from examples of carved wood and wrought-iron work dating from the fourteenth century. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Spalding, of Cambridge.

A PAINTING by the distinguished French artist, M. Feyen-Perrin, has recently been bought by the French Government, and is to be placed in one of the *salles* of the École de Médecine in Paris. It deals with the same subject as Rembrandt's celebrated "Anatomy Lesson"—that is to say, it represents the well-known surgeon Velpeau dissecting a corpse before his pupils.

THE École National des Chartes in Paris is about to bring out a series of fac-similes, which will comprise documents of all sorts, of all countries, and of all periods, taken from the various archives, libraries, and private collections in France. The first fasciculus contains documents in Latin, French, German, and Provençal, of the tenth to the sixteenth centuries.

WHILE digging the foundations for a gasometer at Monaco, nine bracelets, a gold medallion and gold

bust of Gallienus, the latter 2 in. in height, and eight gold medals have been discovered. Some of the bracelets are believed to be decorations belonging to a Roman General under Probus. Gallienus was Roman Emperor between 260 and 268 A.D. Probus was Emperor from 276 to 282.

A NEW painted glass window has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Devizes, at the western end. The cost (nearly 350*l.*) has been defrayed by subscription. It is a beautiful piece of work, by Hardman, and represents in nicely-blended colours a number of incidents from the New Testament, including the birth of our Saviour, the Annunciation, the Raising of Lazarus, the Resurrection, &c.

IN addition to some remarkable remains recently received at the Berlin Museum, a further large consignment of ancient sculptures found at Pergamon has been shipped from Smyrna for the same destination. The new consignment fills 260 chests or cases, and weighs upwards of 100 tons. There still remain to be sent from Smyrna some further objects, likewise recovered from the ruins of Pergamon.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., of Paternoster Row, are publishing, by subscription, a "History of the Ancient Parish of Guisely," with introductory chapters on the antiquities of the district. The work, which appears from the specimen shown us to be well and thoroughly executed, was commenced by Mr. Philemon Slater, and completed and prefixed to it by Mr. W. J. Allen, who has also written a memoir of the original author.

THE British Museum has acquired about a thousand more tablets and fragments of inscribed terra-cotta documents from Babylon. Amongst them is a tablet of Samsu-Irba, a Babylonian monarch hitherto unknown, who probably lived about the time of Bardes, and was one of the intermediate rulers between Cambyses and Darius, B.C. 518. Another fragment has a representation of one of the gates of Babylon.

AN English gentleman, who was lately in Florence, writes: "They are scraping the whole surface of the Duomo in Florence, and washing it, bas-reliefs and all, with sulphuric acid, to make it look new; and I *hear* they are going to do the same with Giotto's Campanile. In the front of the Duomo they are tearing down the ornamentation round the doors, and replacing it with florid modern Renaissance scroll-work."

THE identical ring given to Martin Luther by Catherine von Bora, fourteen days before her marriage with him on the 2nd of June, 1525, has been lately given to the Lady Directress of the Kaiserwerth Deaconess House by a nobleman (who gave documents with the ring, certifying its identity), to be sold for the benefit of an Evangelical Institution in Spain. The ring, representing the Crucifixion, has a ruby setting, and is a work of art.

SIR EDWARD BECKETT, Chancellor of York, has applied for a faculty to carry on the restoration of St. Alban's Cathedral at his own expense, at a cost of 20,000*l.* A faculty for restoring the cathedral is held by a small committee, at present short of funds. Earl Cowper, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, and many influential persons, have raised opposition, objecting to private persons being allowed to alter the cathedral.

CANON GREENWELL, F.R.S., has presented to the British Museum the large collection of urns and other antiquities formed by him during his researches in no less than 234 English barrows. This gift is much enhanced in importance by Canon Greenwell's well-known care and experience in conducting such excavations. The discovery of a great part of the collection is recorded in his work, "British Barrows," published by the Clarendon Press in 1877.

M. P. DU CHÂTELLIER, while exploring a large tumulus, in the canton of Plougastel, St. Germain (Finistère), measuring no less than 5600 cubic mètres in contents, brought to light a splendid megalithic tomb containing six poniards, an axe, and two hatchets in bronze, thirty-three barbed flint arrow-heads and one of rock crystal, and, lastly, a commander's *bâton* in polished stone, a magnificent piece of work 53 centimètres in length.

ON the 27th of December, Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, the historian and critic, died suddenly. A native of Manchester, he was born in 1821, and was for many years editor of the *Athenæum*. He was one of the leaders of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and the author of several works of antiquarian interest, including "Her Majesty's Tower," "London Prisons," "Royal Windsor," "Two Queens," "A life of Lord Bacon," &c.

DURING the removal of an old building at Nantwich recently, the workmen found a cannon-ball embedded in the soil at a depth of six feet from the present surface of the ground. The site was formerly occupied by the Old Blue Cap School. There can be no doubt, says the *Warrington Guardian*, that the cannon-ball, which weighs between five and six pounds, is a relic of the siege of Nantwich in 1643, although the foundation of the school dates nearly 100 years afterwards.

THE workmen employed in digging the foundations of the New Public Hall, at Perth, have revealed to light portions of a strong wall of masonry, which, owing to its position, is in all probability the wall that at one time enclosed the ancient city. At one point the wall is perfectly intact, and its course can be traced for a considerable distance. Surrounding this ancient wall was the canal or fosse, which some old documents affirm was in existence before the time of Malcolm Canmore.

AN edition of the "Captivi" of Plautus, by Mr. E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A., Assistant Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, has just been published by Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen. It contains a revised text and complete collation of the Vatican and British Museum MSS., a *fac-simile* specimen of the "Codex Britannicus," and an Appendix containing a large number of emendations of Bentley upon the whole of Plautus existing in MS. in the British Museum.

IT is stated that, during the progress of restoration of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, Lincolnshire, an American visitor requested permission to possess himself of a portion of the tracery from one of the disused windows. The permission was granted, and the fragments were removed. We understand

they have recently been incorporated in a conspicuous part of the window of Trinity Church, in Boston, America, and that a brass plate commemorating the circumstances has been let into the work.

THE sixth volume of the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, has just been brought out under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls, and under the editorship of Mr. Everett Green. It embraces a period of only eight months, from July, 1653, to February, 1654, but of great importance, including almost the whole period of the Convention Parliament (commonly known as the "Praise-God Barebones Parliament"), its resignation, and the assumption of power by Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector.

AT a late meeting of the Library Association, Mr. Cornelius Walford gave an account of his intercourse with librarians in the United States during his recent visit to America, and expressed his belief that the library of the Supreme Court in Washington is the most complete law library in the world. He was surprised to find in the Albany States Library many important documents regarding London. The great library to Philadelphia, he said, was being transferred from an old to a new building.

A LARGE window in the south aisle of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, has just been filled with stained glass to the memory of the late Mr. James Webster. Following the plan prepared by the committee of devoting the windows of the choir to the illustration of the Life of Christ and His parables, the subjects allotted to this window are—"The Prodigal Son," "The Good Samaritan," and "The Good Shepherd." The window is by Messrs. James Ballantine & Son, under the direction of Mr. Robert Herdman, R.S.A.

AT a recent sale in Manchester, a copy of the first edition of the Rev. John Watson's "History of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," of which only one other copy is known, sold for 5*l.* A bundle of letters addressed to Watson by Mr. J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, the Rev. S. Pegge, and other antiquaries, relative to the above work, fetched 11*l.*, but unfortunately the two lots were acquired by different purchasers. A few volumes of Watson's MS. collections, chiefly of local interest, realised good prices.

A CAST of the Venus of Milo, from the original in the Museum of the Louvre, has recently been placed among the art treasures in the British Museum. The Directors of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition propose to publish by subscription a series of permanent autotype reproductions from drawings, forty-eight in number, by old masters in the Guise collection, Christ Church College, Oxford. The works are by Da Vinci, Raphael, Mantegna and his school, Verrocchio, Perugino, M. Angelo, Giorgione, Correggio, and the early Florentine school, and will shortly be ready for issue.

MR. W. M. RAMSAY, of St. John's College, Oxford, will be nominated to the Travelling Studentship in Archæology, for which a Fellow of All Souls has offered 300*l.* for three years. The student elected will be required to reside during not less than nine months of each year at Athens, or at some other place in Greece, Italy, or the Levant (as the Hebdomadal Board shall determine), and to occupy himself in study and research under their direction. He will be expected to make periodical reports of his work in such manner as the Board shall prescribe.

LEO. XIII. contemplates publishing the various catalogues of the Vatican Library, and has named a commission composed of the librarian, Cardinal Pitra, the under-librarian, the two first custodians, and the eminent archæologist, the Commendatore Giovanni Battista de Rossi, to consider the best means for carrying his intention into effect. The Pope has also given orders that one of the rooms of the Vatican archives shall be set apart for the convenience of those who, provided with the requisite commission, desire to consult the documents it contains.

THE old church bells of St. Peter's in Zürich are to be melted down, and the metal used in the casting of a new set. The Antiquarian Society of the canton has interfered to save one of them, the so-called "Schlagglocke," which was cast by "Johannes der Glockengiesser" in 1294. The bell is fifty-seven years older than Zürich's adhesion to the Swiss Federation, which took place in 1351. The mere metallic value of the bell is estimated at 1840 frs., and the Antiquarian Society has put forth an appeal for about half this sum, the remainder having already been subscribed.

IT gives us pleasure to record the discovery of the foundations of the long-lost bell-tower of Lichfield Cathedral. The ancient records report that this stood in the Close, and that it was burnt in 1315, since which time its site has been unknown. It has been found on the north side of the cathedral, near the chapter-house, in excavating for a new stable in the Bishop's grounds. A mass of calcined flooring tiles was first met with, covered with a coating of melted bell metal, and afterwards the foundations of the massive walls.

IN the November number of the "Propugnatore," Signor A. Neri publishes an "Epistola di Fra Leonardo da Fivizzano, dell' Ordine di Sancto Augustino, a tutti i veri amici di Jesu Christo Crocifixo." It is directed against Savonarola, and was written May 12, 1487, after Savonarola's protest against the decree prohibiting all friars from preaching in consequence of the disturbances in Santa Reparata. Fra Leonardo's letter, says the *Academy*, is reproduced from a contemporary printed copy, which the editor believes to be unique, and which is unknown to the collectors of Savonaroliana.

AN interesting discovery has recently been made at Chatham, in the shape of an old Dutch war vessel, one of the fleet which, under De Ruyter, raised such a commotion in London in the reign of Charles II., by ascending the River Thames, and for a time almost threatening the Metropolis itself. This vessel, now discovered in the operations for the enlargement of Chatham Dockyard, sank on her return voyage. Part of the guns taken from her have been sent to the Gun Factory at Woolwich; the others will probably be handed over to the Dutch Government as interesting souvenirs.

SOME peasants of Gaza, while recently rummaging in a sandhill at Tell-el-Ajoul, discovered, lying on its back, a splendid marble statue of Jupiter. It was sold to a merchant for a small sum, but the Turkish governor repaid him the purchase money, took

possession of the hill, and is trying to sell the statue. It is said the Prussian Consul has made an offer for it. It is not yet wholly unearthed, but M. de Reinach pronounces it to be of the best Alexandrian age, the face and hair being admirably chiselled; it has been suggested that it may be a copy of the Jupiter Olympius of Phidias.

SOME foreign carvings of great value (16th century) by Andre, were recently despatched from Exeter, by the Great Western Railway. They arrived at the goods station at Highbridge, when a passing train knocked from the edge of the platform one of the cases incautiously placed there, and smashed the contents into numberless small pieces. Fortunately it was found to be a case containing one of the carved pedestals only of the four Evangelists, or otherwise it would have been a national as well as an irreparable loss. These carvings are intended for the church at Mark, near Bridgewater.

THE Rev. H. E. Reynolds, the librarian of Exeter Cathedral, is engaged in editing the interesting compilations of Bishop Grandison (A.D. 1337), the "Ordinale" and "Legenda." The latter is a valuable MS. containing in two volumes, about 550 folios, executed in a high style of caligraphy, and bearing on each title-page the autograph of the Bishop. The first number of the Lectionary will comprise the Month of January, with a *fac-simile* of the first page and a page of illuminated alphabet. The "Ordinale" is a work of interest, as determining the ritual and rubrics of the Pre-Reformation Liturgies.

THE parish church of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, the oldest portion of which dates back to the fourteenth century, has lately been reopened, after undergoing considerable alterations and repairs, from the designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson, of Devereux Chambers, London. The old pulpit, though considered rather incongruous to the taste of the present day, remains, but the stone pedestal upon which it rested has been substituted by an oak stand. The old oak doors, which bear the bullet marks traditionally ascribed to the Civil Wars, are preserved. The nave has been re-roofed with oak. The old lead was taken off, re-run, and placed upon the roof again.

IN the churchyard of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, where the remains of John Arthur Roebuck were recently laid to their rest, are also buried the artists Henry Edridge and Thomas Hearne. In the same churchyard repose the remains of the excellent scholar John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan, who was the first Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, and those of William Jerdan, the veteran *littérateur*. Colonel Sylvius Titus is also buried there, to whom the remarkable book "Killing no Murder" is attributed, published in 1657, which the unfortunate Sir John Fenwick is said to have perused prior to his engaging in his treasonable attempts on the life of William III.

THE ceremony of laying the top stone on the steeple of St. Mary Abbot's, the mother church of Kensington parish, took place recently. Designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, the edifice has been built in place of the old parish church, the one which the Queen attended when a child, and in which the Duchess of Kent returned thanks after the birth of Queen Victoria. The present church was commenced in 1869, and the total cost of the building has been nearly 50,000*l.*; towards which the Queen gave 200*l.*; 6000*l.* is still needed to complete the fabric. The church is in the Decorated style of architecture, and the height of the steeple is 278 feet, or 76 taller than the Monument of London.

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, Worcester, has been reopened after restoration, which includes a new south wall, and a new roof to nave and aisles—there being no exterior distinction between the chancel and nave. The old high pews have been removed, and other extensive alterations have been made. During the work the two eastern windows of the north and south aisles, which were encased in a flat wall, have been discovered; the mouldings show them to be of fourteenth century work; and the discovery shows that the eastern part could not have extended further into the High Street than it does at present, being now in a line with the shop fronts, and proving that the present is the original line of the High Street.

PRINTERS' NATIONAL ART UNION.—This Art Union, which has now been in existence for eight years, was founded, and is still carried on, by working printers. The next annual drawing will be held on Saturday, the 27th of March, at the Cannon Street Hotel, where the prizes, 554 in number, and of the aggregate value of upwards of 1500*l.*, will be on view on the day of the drawing. The prizes, of which the first three are valued at 60 guineas each, will consist of oil paintings, water-colour drawings, engravings, Florentine mosaics, statuettes, and illustrated books. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, at the office of the Printers' National Art Union, 151, Fleet Street.

THE "History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C. 681–668," is the title of a new volume in preparation for Trübner's Oriental Series, by Mr. Ernest A. Budge, M.R.A.S., Christ's College, Cambridge. It is to contain the Assyrian text copied from the original cylinders and tablets in the British Museum collection. Each word will be fully analysed, and, where possible, compared with the cognate roots in the other Semitic languages; and the ideographs will be explained by extracts from the bilingual syllabaries. This is said to be the first attempt to explain and analyse a whole Assyrian text yet made in England. Mr. Budge is also engaged on the preparation of an Assyrian Reading-book.

THE Rev. T. E. Gibson has beeu making researches among the papers of the Blundells of Crosby, an old Roman Catholic family of Lancashire, who endured much persecution and many losses in consequence of their adherence to the "old faith." One result of these inquiries will be the publication by Messrs. Longmans and Co. of a selection from the commonplace book of William Blundell, a cavalier, and one of the refugees who returned from Breda with Charles II. Blundell appears to have been a man of an inquiring turn, fond of examining anything new and strange, and taking pleasure in exactness and measurement, and in consequence many of the entries in his commonplace book have a special value.

MEMORIAL WINDOW IN TEWKESBURY ABBEY.—A stained glass memorial window to the memory of the late Canon Davies, for 31 years vicar of Tewkesbury, has lately been placed in the east wall of the chapel of St. Edmund the Martyr, in Tewkesbury Abbey. The subject portrayed in the lower lights is "Christ blessing little children," and "Christ the Good Shepherd" is the subject of the centre light in the tracery. The canopies in each pane accord with the style of work in the adjacent chapels. The window has been executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler and Bayne. The inscription is as follows:—"In piam memoriam Caroli Greenhall Davies hujus Ecclesiæ xxxi. Anno Vicarii qui obiit Die Aprilis xliii. Salutis Anno 1877, ætatis 73."

THE consent of the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich has been obtained by a committee of gentlemen for the printing, *verbatim et literatim*, of the "Annals of Ipswiche: the laws, customs, and government of the same: collected out of the records, books, and writings of that towne by Nathaniel Bacon, serving as Recorder and Towne Clerke in that towne, Ann. Dom. 1654." The above unique and valuable manuscript record has been for more than two centuries locked up with the archives of Ipswich, seldom seeing the light except upon rare and important occasions, or for appeal in court on legal questions. The work was compiled and is all in the handwriting of Nathaniel Bacon (nephew of the great Lord Bacon), who, besides holding the offices of Recorder and Town Clerk of Ipswich, was its representative in three Parliaments under Oliver Cromwell.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald* suggests that either a Welsh patriot or many patriots combined, or, that failing, the town of Carnarvon, should make a small grant towards purchasing a stone tablet, upon which should be engraved in large and characteristic letters the names of all the seventeen Princes of Wales in succession, with the years in which they assumed the title, and that in which they ceased to make use of it, allowing plenty of space on the stone for the names of others to follow. He further suggests that the tablet should not be ornamented, but simply embedded deeply into the walls of Carnarvon Castle as a memento of the compact which was entered into on behalf of the Welsh nation, when they accepted the first Prince of Wales, and a proof of the loyal manner in which it has ever since been kept.

THE *Academy* says that Professor Francis J. Child, of Harvard, has printed a specimen of his proposed new comparative-text edition, in quarto, of his well-known collection of English and Scotch ballads. "Gil Brenton" is the ballad chosen; seven versions of it are printed from Jamieson's MS., Scott's "Minstrelsy," Cromek's "Nithsdale and Galloway Song," Buchan's "Ancient Ballads," Elizabeth Cochrane's "Song-Book," Motherwell's MS. and "Minstrelsy," and Herd's "Scots Song." An exhaustive Introduction sums up the differences of the seven versions, and gives an account of all the like Swedish and Danish ballads, and the Billie Blin, or Burlow Beanie, of ballad-lore—a demon sometimes serviceable, sometimes malignant. No such thorough work has been done elsewhere in English on this ballad as Prof. Child's Introduction and texts.

IN excavating for a new sewer at Sherford, near Taunton, recently, the workmen came upon a hoard of bronzes, consisting of six axes and a spear-head. They were found about eighteen inches below the surface, not in any kind of cist, and not quite close together, but within a few inches of each other. The celts are of the usual palstave type, and vary a little in size and pattern, the largest being six inches in length, and the smallest five inches. One is without any loop, and the remainder have one loop at the side. The spear-head, which is broken in two, is about a foot long, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Some portions of the thin edges are broken away, but sufficient remains to show its beautiful shape. The whole are in a good state of preservation, and covered with the usual green patina, resulting from the decomposition of the copper. These relics have been secured for the Taunton Museum.

AN ANCIENT CHURCH SAVED.—The parish church of Ratby, Leicestershire, being pronounced unsafe, was closed in January, 1879, and plans prepared, not for its restoration, but for an entirely new church on the same site. Towards the cost of the new church, the patron, Lord Stamford, offered 1000*l.*, and, acting on the report of the architect, intimated at the same time that he would give nothing towards an attempt at the restoration of the old edifice. A meeting of the parishioners was quickly held and a strong protest entered against the destruction of their old church; but the parish being poor, it was at the same time acknowledged that nothing could be done without his lordship's aid. It is satisfactory to record that since that time the wishes of the parishioners have received Lord Stamford's consideration, and the ancient church, in which are many interesting architectural features, will be preserved.

M. QUANTIN announces for early publication a magnificent edition of the "Complete Work of Rembrandt," reproduced under the direction of M. Firmin Delange. The preparation for this undertaking has already been carried on for four years; nor is this very long, considering that it is a question of reproducing in perfect *fac-simile* by the most approved new processes the whole of the engraved work of the great Dutch master, consisting altogether of 356 plates. Three hundred of these are now ready, but, as they still need a certain amount of supervision before they are issued, the work will not be published before March. M. Charles Blanc writes a description of and commentary on each plate. A *catalogue raisonné* is also provided, as well as a chronological table arranged by M. Charles Blanc. This edition will contain the twenty-two unique plates of the Amsterdam Museum, as well as those of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris.

ROMAN CAMP AT BECKFOOT, DUMFRIESSHIRE.—During the excavations recently carried on here, a rudely sculptured stone, about seven inches high by five broad, representing the bust of a man in armour, was dug up; and an outer line of wall which apparently runs round the camp was also discovered. The *Mayport Advertiser* says that the figure in question, which appears to be that of a Roman warrior, may possibly have been

one of the *penates*, or household gods. Various other relics have been discovered, including a stone containing a portion of the figure of a draped female in *alto relievo*. The camp stands almost due north and south, the *via principalis* twelve feet wide, running through it in these directions. The foundations of the south gateway have been uncovered, and consist of massive granite and other stones; all freestone having been removed, the whole of the foundations are found to be of cobble stones resting on sand and set in clay, the walls being six feet wide.

At a meeting of the Court of the Common Council of London, held recently under the Lord Mayor's presidency, a Report was brought up on the subject of Temple Bar, by the City Lands Committee. They submitted, for the approval of the Court, a model of a structure which would not only indicate the site which Temple Bar stood, and thus mark the boundary of the City's jurisdiction at that spot, but would also provide a rest for foot passengers crossing the street from the Temple to the New Law Courts. Should that model (designed by Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect) meet with the Court's approval, they recommend that they should be authorised to erect the proposed structure without delay. The Report was carried unanimously. It may be added that the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is about to move in the matter of the rebuilding of Temple Bar, as it promised to do when that structure was pulled down and the stones severally marked and numbered, in order to the reconstruction of this relic of Wren's work.

The tomb of Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of the present Prime Minister, in the Spanish and Portuguese Cemetery in the Mile End Road has recently been repaired, and the inscription recut and repainted. He was the founder of the family in England, and having realized a fortune in business, retired to a life of luxurious and elegant ease at Bradenham House, Bucks. It has not transpired, observes the *Jewish World*, at whose orders the tomb has been repaired, the instructions coming through an influential member of the Sephardic congregation worshipping in Bevis Marks, but there can be little doubt that they have originated with Lord Beaconsfield. Curiously enough, however, the tombstone of the Prime Minister's grandmother, in the same cemetery has not been touched, although it is in a very dilapidated state. The inscription on Benjamin Disraeli's tomb is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Born 22nd September, 1750; died 28th November, 1816. He was an affectionate husband, father, and friend."

It is finally decided that there is to be no new National Gallery. We have spent too much money lately in gunpowder to spare any for art and science. There is little need to recall to mind the vexation and disappointment to which the profession has been subjected in connection with this matter. It will be remembered that after a competition and much discussion, Mr. E. M. Barry's designs were accepted, and both Parliament and the public were assured that the work was to begin at once. The removal of the Royal Academy to Burlington House gave the trustees of the National Gallery abundant space, and everything seemed in a fair way. It was then asserted that the internal improvements could be best effected before the outside was touched, and for a year or more considerable sums were spent in enlarging the galleries, but on each occasion that a vote was taken there were plenty of assurances that the façade and exterior would be taken in hand forthwith. From an estimate, presented to Parliament last year, we learn that 5000*l.* is given to Mr. Barry for not adopting his design, and that all idea of rebuilding the exterior is abandoned.

In the person of the Ven. Henry Cotton, D.C.L., formerly Archdeacon of Cashel, who died on the 3rd instant, the antiquarian world has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Born in 1790, he was educated at Westminster School, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became Greek Reader. In 1814, he was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian, which post he vacated in 1822, on his nomination to the Archdeaconry of Cashel. He was afterwards elected Dean of Lismore. His first contribution to the science of bibliography was published in 1821, during his residence at Oxford. It described the "Editions of the Bible and parts thereof, from 1505 to 1820; a second edition, carrying down the narrative of the editions to 1850, appeared in 1852. His *Typographical Gazeteer* appeared in 1815, other editions, much enlarged and corrected, have since appeared. In 1855, Dr. Cotton published, under the title of "Rheims and Douay," a treatise on the various editions of the Bible printed by Roman Catholics in England. One of his most important works is "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," in five volumes, which appeared between 1845 and 1860, and contains biographical sketches of the several Irish prelates and cathedral dignitaries. Dr. Cotton superintended the passing through the press of Archbishop Laurence's "Visitation of the Saxon Reformed Church in 1527 and 1528," and he also republished the privately printed poetical remains of Archbishop Laurence, and of his brother, Mr. French Laurence.

Correspondence.

EARLY HISTORY OF ROME.

Sir,—Is it not true that for the last half century our schoolmasters and college tutors have been under a delusion on this subject? They have been influenced by the great name of Dr. Arnold, the most successful schoolmaster and tutor of his time, and have blindly followed him in adopting the German theory, that the old family legends of Rome are not genuine traditions coming down from the time of the kings, but "inventions of a much later period, showing Greek influence." They overlook the fact that since the time that Dr. Arnold was in Rome the enormous excavations that have been made have thrown an entirely new light upon this subject; this does not depend on the opinion of one person or another, but it is the evidence of the walls themselves, now brought to light for the first time, after having been buried for more than 2000 years. The walls of Roma Quadrata had been used as foundations for the houses of the time of

the Republic, and for the palaces of the Cæsars; no one had ever thought of examining these foundations until I set the example myself in 1868, by excavating the remains of the Porta Capena, which were very distinctly found with the pavement of the Via Appia passing through the gate, and the western tower of the gate is still standing, and used as the foundations for a modern brick tower; the eastern wall of the early tower is pierced for the *specus*, or conduit, of the earliest aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, with a bed under it of *opus signinum*, the peculiar cement used only for the aqueducts. This gate was close under the cliff of the Cælian Hill, and I had seven pits dug in a line across the valley to the cliff of the Aventine on the opposite side of it; in each of these pits the *agger* or banks of earth of Servius Tullius faced by his wall, was distinctly visible. This was disputed by the Roman antiquaries; but the Pope, Pius IX., was induced to go and look at it, and said, "There was no denying that it was a wall of Servius Tullius." The cliff of the Cælian is concealed by the earth thrown up against it, because it faces the west, and has the afternoon sun upon it; the wall of the Kings against the cliff of the Avertine remains distinctly visible, and is used as a foundation for the church and the monastery of St. Balbina. As this faces the east there would have been no use in covering it with earth, and at the foot of it are the remains of the great Piscina Publica, the enormous swimming-bath of the Romans in the time of the Republic. The Porta Capena is in the inner wall, or the wall of THE CITY on the seven hills; each of those hills has been separately fortified, and there are remains of the old fortifications upon each of them; but to connect these seven hills into one city the short *aggeres* across the valleys were necessary, and each of these had a gate in it, the roads naturally running along the valleys. From the Porta Capena in the inner wall to the Porta Appia in the outer wall is just a mile, and from the great *agger* of Servius Tullius on the eastern side of Rome and the Porta Viminalis in that *agger*, which is the eastern boundary of THE CITY, to the Porta Prænestina and the Porta Tibartina in the outer wall, is also about a mile; the aqueducts of the time of Augustus and of Claudius are carried over this gate, and on the banks of the outer wall from one to the other, because the gate and the bank stood there ready for the engineers of the aqueduct to use for that purpose. Yet modern scholars, taught to believe the Niebuhrian theory, deny that there was any outer wall to Rome. Besides the walls of Roma Quadrata on the Palatine, there are distinct remains also of the fortifications of the Capitoline Hill and of the wall that connected these two hills into one city, long the City of Rome *par eminence*, and the only one that could be made into a strong fortress. This fortress was isolated from the other hills by enormous fossæ, called by Festus the *Fossæ Quiritium*, which can be distinctly traced; for, though streets are now made in them, they are on such a gigantic scale that they have long been mistaken for natural valleys. They were at least as wide and as deep as the fosse of Servius Tullius, and that was one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep. These dimensions are given by Dionysius, and were verified by Signor Fiorelli in 1877-78, by digging out a part of it, and finding the dimensions exactly agree, and a house of the time of the Republic standing in it. I have been in this fosse, and have examined it, and can vouch for the accuracy of this statement; the great *agger* just within this fosse is a bank of earth fifty feet high, and faced by a wall of twelve feet thick, formed of large oblong blocks of tufa, each four feet long and two feet thick, and placed alternately lengthwise and crosswise like modern bricks, called "headers and stretchers;" if you take inches for feet a modern brick wall in London may be taken as a model of the wall of the Kings in Rome.

To call all these things *accidental coincidences* is absolute nonsense; and yet this is what all our boys and youths have been taught for the last half-century as if it was gospel truth. These walls could not have been explained without the help of the legends; nor were the legends intelligible without the walls; but the two put together make a perfectly natural, probable, and consistent history of the foundation and early progress of this wonderful city. This is also the history of the beginning of the civilisation of Western Europe. Are our young men, even first-class men, when they go to Rome, to be always considered as "ignorant, conceited puppies" because they wilfully shut their eyes to those plain facts which stare them in the face? Yet, in doing this, they only do what they have been studiously taught to do. Surely this *wilful ignorance* is a disgrace to English schools and colleges; if our schoolmasters doubt these facts, let three of them be appointed by the rest to go and spend the winter vacation in Rome with their families; the quick eyes of their boys and girls will see things more quickly than their seniors, and will call the attention of their fathers to them; they will also be more free from prejudice, which sometimes seems to blind people completely.

The Christmas season, I should add, is the best time to go to Rome; far better than Easter, which has long been the fashionable season; so many thousand people rush to Rome at Easter that nothing can be properly and calmly seen; the journey is now a very easy one, even in the winter. By the new arrangements of the railways the Alps are entirely avoided, passengers can travel from London to Marseilles in twenty-four hours, and from Marseilles to Rome in thirty-six hours more; so that they arrive in Rome on the third day from London; sleeping cars are also provided and comfortably warmed, so that all the old difficulties of the journey are removed.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

SWINBURNE, &c.

SIR,—The introduction to a little ballad enclosed* may serve to bring into relief the use of the word "Swinburne well," which we have in our immediate neighbourhood. It was, as you will I think remark, the well to which in ancient forest days swine might be driven, in contradistinction to those which were open to all animals and droves, "capris, anseribus et porcis duntaxat exceptis."

In truth, as far as we locally are concerned, this is

* The ballad is too long for reproduction here.—ED. A.

only one of the highly-descriptive appellations in which ancient Sherwood abounds, and which may so soon be clothed with ideas of the departed forest life. A good nag would take one on a summer day, starting from the point at which I write, through the scenery suggested by the following Arcadian names :—Ollerton, Maplebeck, Farnsfield, Elmsley, Thorney, Lindhurst, Woodborough, Oakham, Haywood Oaks, Hollingworth Hill, Eakring, Queen's Bower and Langton Arbour; while a following day might be devoted to places borrowing their distinctions from the animal world, such as Swinburne, Bulwell, Calverton, Oxton (rectius, Hoggeston, for hither were driven the swine for the autumn mast), Lambley, Ramsdale (rectius, Ravensdale) in one or two instances being where the Danish standard *raven* was erected. Cf. Vale of *White Horse*, (Saxon), Wolfley, Beesthorpe, Beavercotes, not to mention Python Hill, close on the old Roman "ramper," around which yet lingers tradition of a mighty snake.

I am sorry to seem to weary you, but perhaps it is good to point out the suggestiveness and significance of these ancient names.

Etymology will warn us against receiving the prefix "swine" as in *all* cases connected with the porcine race, for in present use it may not only be swin or schwein, in the sense proposed in THE ANTIQUARY, but also sweina, swein, *i.e.*, swain from *win* al. swin, *hard* work (note the force of the synonym "*winning* coal" here). It thus appears most suggestively on page 5 of THE ANTIQUARY, and also in Swain-son, Swinmote, Swanimote, Swaynmote, Swynmote, &c., or meeting of the Forest Swains which, perforce of Forest Law, must be held thrice every year.

In this sense it is used distinctively like *ceorl* or *churl*. You will remember the old antithesis "corl and ceorl," exactly equal to our modern "gentle and simple." The old feudal lord took the best part of his fee into his own hands, his demesne, either *donus dominica* or *de manu domini*, while he relegated his dependents to a remote corner; hence in this county there are half a dozen Carltons. Similarly swain, in all it modifications, was used. The swain (and modern usage retains the idea) was the countryman on the pastoral and hard-working idea of his condition; churl, the countryman in the niggardliness and disappointment which such a condition would infallibly generate.

I must not write more to you, Sir, about "Swinebourne," otherwise it will only be the old thing coming up again, *ὓς πρὸς Ἀθηνᾶν*.

Truly yours,

R. H. WHITWORTH.

Blidworth Vicarage, Mansfield, Notts.

SIR,—Perhaps I may be permitted to complete your list of English parishes of "porcine derivation," by adding the following :—Swinden, in Yorkshire; Swinethorpe, in Lincolnshire; Swinfen and Packington (Porkington), in Staffordshire; Swinhoe, in Northumberland; Swinscoe, in Staffordshire. You mention only one *Swinton* in Yorkshire, but there are three; their respective post-towns being Malton, Rotherham, and Bedale.

GEO. L. APPERSON.

"WRAS, WRA (Cornish)."

WHILE the Cornish language is on the *tapis* of THE ANTIQUARY, I would call attention to these hitherto unexplained words in the names of Cornish localities. There is a place called Wras in Porcrasa, one of the Scillies. Wras is one of seventeen names of places in those islands, of which the late Mr. Edwin Norris said he could make nothing (Archæol.: Camb.: 3rd S. No. xxxiii. p. 52). Again, on the road from Penzance to the Land's End, at the corner of the road to St. Burian, is an old cross, consisting of a slanting stone with a Maltese cross sunk on one side, and on the other two crosses, one within the other, the one elevated, the other depressed. This is called the Crowz-an-Wra. Again, off the east coast of the Lizard district are two rocks called the Great Wrea and the Little Wrea. Lastly, on the coast below Morveh are some rocks called the Wra, or the Threestone Oar. Now *oar* in Cornish signifies *earth* (doar—the earth, *an oar*—on the ground). Perhaps Threestone is corrupted from Thres-ton, *i.e.*, *barren hill*. The *Wra* in Crowz-an-Wra may be *Wer*—sorrow; so that the name would mean the Cross of Sorrow, or of the Passion. I should like to see these names correctly translated or explained.

I note in conclusion that an elbow-shaped rock off Bognor and Selsea is called *The Oars*.

C. M. INGLEBY.

Athenæum Club.

THE "EARLY AND UNKNOWN MENTION OF HAMLET."

IN reply to Mr. J. P. Collier (see p. 46), I beg to say that the above will be found in the place where every one would naturally look for it—namely, the second edition of Dr. Ingleby's *Centurie of Shakespeare's Prayse* (p. 453), presented by him to the members of the new Shakespeare Society, and issued to them early last October.

I may add that it is well known that there are two copies of the 1603 quarto of *Hamlet*: 1. The Duke of Devonshire's, which wants the first leaf; 2. The British Museum copy, which wants the title-leaf.

If any member of the Trevelyan family should come across the list of books dated 1595, and containing the entry of "Hamlet's Historie," will he be good enough to send it up to the MS. Department of the British Museum to be tested?

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N.W.

CHAUCER'S ENVOY TO BUKTON

(THE ANTIQUARY i. 47).

I AM sorry to find that I have falsely accused Singer and the Aldine Editor of 1845 of leaving this Bukton poem out of their editions. It is not in the table of

contents of either work, and has no separate heading in the body of either work; but it is nevertheless printed without a heading—as in the black-letter editions—at the end of the *Dethe of Blaunche, a Booke of the Duchesse*, a short "rule" only dividing the two poems. The *Bukton* will be found in Singer's edition of 1822, at vol. iv. p. 239, and in the Aldine of 1845, at vol. v., p. 299. Each has the name "Bukton" in the first line.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

DAVID MALLET AND THE BALLAD OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET (pp. 8-9).

MR. WILLIAM CHAPPELL, in his interesting article on this subject, has omitted the fact that in Mallet's own edition of his collected Poems he appended the following note to the Ballad: "In a comedy of Fletcher, called the 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' Old Merrythought enters repeating the following verses:—

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep;
In came Marg'ret's grimly ghost
And stood at William's feet.

"This was, probably," continues Mallet, "the beginning of some ballad commonly known at the time when that author wrote, and is all of it, I believe, that is anywhere to be met with. These lines, naked of ornament, and simple as they are, struck my fancy, and bringing fresh into my mind an unhappy adventure, much talked of formerly, gave birth to the foregoing poem, which was written many years ago." Here two things are indisputable: (1) Mallet attributes the origin of the poem to the "Old Ballad" quoted by Fletcher, 1611; and (2) he unequivocally lays claim to the authorship of the poem, which Mr. Chappell proves to have been printed as a broadside in 1711, when Mallet was little, if any, older than the century. What was the "adventure" referred to?

S. R. TOWNSHEND MAYER.

Richmond, Surrey.

The Antiquary's Library.

(In this column we propose to insert the titles of all contributions of an antiquarian nature. which appear from time to time. We shall be glad if our subscribers and members of Archæological Societies will aid us in making the list as complete as possible.)

(1.) *Yalesbury, a Sketch of the Parish of*, by the Rev. A. C. Smith. "Wiltshire Archæologia." 1878.

(2.) *Test and Penal Statutes, Proposed Repeal of, by James II. in* 1688, by Sir G. Duckett, Bart. Ib.

(3.) *Avebury; the Beckhampton Avenue.* Ib., vol. xviii.

(4.) *Westmoreland, its Tenures, General History, &c.*, as exemplified in Rawlinson MSS., by Sir G. Duckett. "Westmoreland Archæologia." 1878.

Answers to Correspondents.

Q.—The fac-simile of the very scarce map of London, by Ralph Aggas, was edited and published in 1873, by Mr. W. H Overall, Librarian of the Guildhall Library. Two copies of the original are known to exist; the one in the Guildhall, the other in Magdalene College Library, at Cambridge.

T. Squire.—The reprint (?) of Aggas' Map of London (1560), though published under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries in 1737, is of little value, being a very imperfect copy of the original. An exact *fac-simile* of the map of 1560, lately reproduced by Mr. Overall, of the Guildhall Library, is published by Messrs. Francis, of Took's Court, Chancery Lane.

E. C. R.—From the sketches of the coins which you forward, they would appear to be of early date, doubtless of Hispania, with Celtiberian inscriptions; but it is impossible to say more without seeing the coins themselves, as the drawings are indistinct, especially in the inscriptions.

Z.—THE ANTIQUARY will be carefully indexed.

Books Received.

The Antiquities of Bromsgrove. By W. A. Cotton. Bromsgrove: C. Evans.

Bibliographia Paracelsica: an Examination of Dr. Friedrich Mook's "Theophrastus Paracelsus. Eine Kritische Studie." (Privately printed.) By John Foynson. Glasgow: Robert Maclehose.

Philosophy of Hand-writing. Chatto & Windus.

The Prehistoric use of Iron and Steel. By St. John V. Day. Trübner.

History of the Hon. Artillery Company. (Two vols.) By Captain Raikes, F.S.A. Bentley and Son.

Elspeth: a Drama. By J. Crawford Scott. Marsh & Co.

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage. By Joseph Foster. Nichols & Son.

Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford. By Wm. H. Turner. James Parker & Co.

The Book of the Axe. By G. P. R. Pulman. Longmans & Co.

Oxford. By Andrew Lang. Seeley, Jackson & Co.

Rowlandson, the Humourist. (Two vols.) By Joseph Grego. Chatto & Windus.

Historic Notices of Rotherham. By John Guest, F.S.A. Worksop: Robert White.

Bells and Bell-ringers. By Benjamin Lomax. London: H. J. Infield.

Everybody's Year-book, 1880. Wyman & Sons.

Half-hours with some English Antiquities. By Llewellyn Jewitt. (Second Edition.) David Bogue.

Brief: a Weekly Epitome of the Press. Vol. III. Wyman & Sons.

Æsop's Fables. (Fac-simile reprint.) London: Gray & Co.

Irish Pedigrees. (Second Series.) By J. O'Hara. Dublin: Gill & Son.

The Antiquary Exchange.

In response to the wishes of many of our Subscribers, this department is opened for their use, in order that readers of THE ANTIQUARY *may have a channel of communication with one another, for the exchange and purchase of examples of the different subjects in which they are interested.*

DIRECTIONS.

1. *Send the advertisement of the article for sale or exchange, addressed to* THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, *Paternoster Row, London, written on one side of the paper only, and each article distinct from the other.*

2. *Enclose* 1d. *stamp for each three words or part of three words.*

3. *The name and address of each advertiser must be sent for the Manager's use, but if not to be published, a number will be attached, and all replies to the same would be enclosed in a blank envelope, with number thus,* [141] *together with a* loose 1d. *postage stamp to defray postage to the advertiser.*

4. *The carriage of all goods by post to be prepaid by the sender; goods by rail or carrier by the purchaser.*

5. NOTE.—*All advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed*—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

First Vol. of "THE ANTIQUARY." E. W. Allen. 1871(6).

Robinson Crusoe. First Edition, 1719 (9).

Vicar of Wakefield. First Edition, 1766 (10).

Humboldt's Cosmos, Vol. iv. Part 2. Longman's Edition (11).

Rogers, History of Prices.—Le Duc, Military Architecture.—Rock, Church of our Fathers.—Timbs, Nooks and Corners.—Wills, Sir Roger de Coverley.—Northcote, Celebrated Sanctuaries.—Antiquarian Repertory (12).

Books on Weaving (17).

Print or engraving of William Perkins, the divine, of Cambridge, who wrote theological treatises, and died 1602 (18).

Old arms or armour, especially swords, rapiers, &c.—Wareing Faulder, Lane Villa, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Old Welsh Books, and Welsh Manuscripts.—Mr. Goodwin, Buildwas, Ironbridge, Salop.

Atkyn's Gloucestershire, folio. First Edition preferred.—Bigland's Monumental History; or Second Volume only.—Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses (21).

Catalogues of Early Printed Books, Woodcuts, Emblems, Bibliographical Works of Reference, &c.—R. R., 1, Market Place, Louth, Lincolnshire.

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The Antiquary.

MARCH, 1880.

Letter from King Charles I.

TO HIS SON JAMES, DUKE OF YORK.

THE following letter, entirely in the autograph of Charles I., written little more than six months before his execution, is hitherto unpublished and unknown to historians. It has been placed at the disposal of the Editor by his friend, William Booth Scott, of Church Row, Hampstead. Written by the King when in "durance vile" at Caversham, near Reading, it shows to what an extent he was deprived of his personal liberty by those of his subjects who composed "y^e^ army." There is a touching pathos in the words in parenthesis, "if it may be," which cannot escape the reader of refined feeling:—

"Casam. 4. July. 1647.

JAMES,—I am in hope, that you may be permitted w^th^ your brother & sister to come to some place betwixt this & London, where I may see you; to this ende therefore, I comande you to aske leave of y^e^ two houses to make a journey (if it may be) for a night or two;) but rather than not to see you, I will be content, that y^e^ come to some convenient Place to dyne, & goe back at night, & foreseing y^e^ feare of your being brought w^thin^ y^e^ power of y^e^ army, as I am, may be an objection to hinder this my desire, I have full assurance from S^r^ Tho. ffairfax & y^e^ cheefe officers, that y^ere^ will be no interruption or Impedim^t^. made by y^em^ for your returne, how & when y^e^ please. So God blesse you,

"Yo^r^ loving Father

"Send me word as soone as you can of y^e^ tyme and place where I s' have the contentment of seeing you, your brother and sister."

"CHARLES R.

It may be added, by way of explanation, that Hume writes, in his "History of England," under A.D. 1647, between the side dates, June 16 and July 20th, on the authority of Clarendon, vol. i., pp. 51, 52, 57:—"His children were once allowed to visit him, and they passed a few days at Caversham, where he [the King] then resided."

Somewhat more explicit in the details of his narrative, Cattermole tells us in his "Great Civil War" that "Northumberland was ordered to take his interesting charges, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and their gentle sister, the Princess Elizabeth, to pass two days with their Royal father. The meeting between the King and his children after an eventful separation, took place at Caversham, while the Parliamentary army was advancing towards London."—Pp. 227, 228.

Historical Memories of Tewkesbury Abbey.

By the Rev. H. HAYMAN, D.D.

(*Concluded from page* 58.)

THIS brief memoir can find space but for one more illustrious lady, who forms the centre-piece of the group of Tewkesbury potentates of the fifteenth century. Geneaoligically and by her matrimonial connections she links the great houses of de Clare and de Spenser with those of Beauchamp and Neville, both her son and daughter marrying, as we have seen, into the latter. Architecturally her chantry forms perhaps the most exquisite gem of art in this Church where so much is lovely. Born at Cardiff Castle in the year 1400, six months after her father's death, she recalls the Welsh conquests of Fitz-Hamon. At the premature age of eleven she was united to the Earl of Abergavenny and later of Worcester, being married by Abbot Parker, in the Abbey Church. At fifteen she became a mother, at twenty-one a widow. Two years later she accepted as a second husband the Earl of Warwick, being married by the Abbot of Tewkesbury, but, with a feeling which all can understand, not in the church of her first espousals, but in the chapel of Hanley Castle; two distinct places. This Earl was a man in war and politics alike

of the foremost mark. He had in early life signalised himself by defeating Owen Glendower, and earned fresh laurels at the battle of Shrewsbury. He is said to have made a pilgrimage to Palestine, and even to have travelled to Russia—a thing well-nigh unheard of in those days. He escorted, in 1414, English prelates to the Council of Constance, being received with the greatest deference and honour by all the foreign potentates with whom he came in contact. The last four years of his life were spent chiefly in France as regent of that kingdom on the Duke of Bedford's death.

In crossing thither to take up his office, he was, with his wife and their young child, with the ship's company and entire flotilla, all but lost in a Channel storm. The Earl's life is said to be the subject of "forty-six drawings in sepia and pencil by his chaplain, still preserved in the British Museum." One, the most beautiful of the series, illustrates this incident of peril, "the three being represented as lashed to a mast, while neighbouring ships as well as their own are tossing about unmanageable, the sailors in one of them being on their knees in prayer." The Earl died at Rouen, and at the age of thirty-nine Lady Isabel was again a widow. She brought his remains with her for interment in the Beauchamp Chapel, at Warwick; but strength failing her, through grief, anxiety, and weariness, after one stage of nursing, soon after her landing at Southwick Priory, she fell ill again in London, and was a guest in her last illness at the Convent of S. Clare, in the Minories, not far from the Tower, some remains of which house were still extant in the last century. There she was visited by King Henry VI., to whose personal protection she committed her son, now indeed a Royal ward, coupled with a last request regarding her intended increase of the foundation of Tewkesbury Abbey. There her dying thoughts and wishes seem to have centred, and thither, just as the old year had turned into the new, her remains were carried, in January, 1440, and laid in a magnificent tomb. Her own recumbent effigy, with a figure of the Magdalene at the head, and other holy images supporting right and left, was on the top; while almsmen and almswomen told their beads in marble round the sides. The religious figures doubtless marked out the monument for havoc, which has been so thorough, that no trace of it now remains. Guided, however, by an inscription, which runs round the upper moulding of her chantry, fixing the exact spot of her grave, the recent restorers of the abbey were enabled to trace it.

Covered by a solid slab, on the under side of which was engraved a cross, and the words, "Mercy, Lord Jhu." Some fragments of her wooden coffin remained, still lined with Oriental silk. Her embalmed body was wrapped in a plain linen shroud, which was perfect except at the top of the head, where a small piece of it had fallen away, disclosing bright auburn hair, apparently as fresh as when she was laid there, four centuries and a quarter ago. The body was reverently left as it had been found, and the stone was carefully replaced, with its prayer still towards her face.—Blunt, p. 81.

So died in the bloom of her womanhood the Lady Isabel Beauchamp, *née* de Spenser, *felix opportunitate mortis*—should we not add?—as judged by the historical sequel of the next thirty years. She escaped the sight of that long agony of strife which deluged England with the carnage of the battle-field and the scaffold, which took its blood-toll heaviest from the noblest houses, from none more heavily than her own. The last desperate struggle, until reversed, fourteen years later, by Bosworth Field, was fought out almost within sight of those abbey buildings within which she was laid to rest; and the internecine character of its strife, and the merciless rancour of its victor's triumph, form a lurid catastrophe to the tragic episode of greatness which closes there.

Her chantry, although shorn by mutilation of much of its glorious finish, with niches empty and pedestals bare, shows a forlorn loveliness which is highly touching. The two coronals of its canopy—for it is of two stories—have something of the effect of bunches of flowers springing from a border, but each flower-bunch is a little daintily carved quatrefoil, or trefoil, with its members again trefoiled, mounted on a quasi-peduncle of stone. Its delicate beauty is enhanced by its nestling between two of the giant pillars of the choir. Its support is rendered by slender-shafted buttresses, running up into the canopy itself, from which droop variously enriched folds of tabernacle work, so that, seen from a little distance, it might seem

modelled on the idea of a state-bed. The lower story has arcaded sides of open screen-work; and as they run but half-way up to the canopy, leaving the spaces above all open to light and air between the graceful shafts, the whole has a fairy-palace look which is indescribable. The panels which form the lower course of the screen-worked walls are a continuous series of heraldic blazonry, and the vaulted interior is also decorated with pairs of angels holding shields. There are eighteen of these escutcheons, all once, no doubt, bright with the achievements of barony and earldom in every hue known to the art of the king-at-arms, often mingling with the arms of de Clare and de Spenser, those of France, England, Castile and Leon, borne quarterly, as well as those of other mighty houses, such as Montacute and Badlesmere, many of them now extinct, with whom the Lady Isabel counted kin, or claimed alliance. Within the airy shrine are "pendants, drooping like congelations in a grotto," from a roof adorned with a delicate enigma of tracery spreading over it like a net, a pattern, in short, of gossamer in stone.

The canopied tomb of the third de Spenser is of hardly inferior interest, and it is further enriched by possessing full-length recumbent effigies of the Earl and Countess. But we cannot linger over it. On one other tomb, however, supposed to be one of the oldest now recognisable in the church, that of Abbot Alan, who died 1202, the friend and biographer of Beckett, we will bestow a brief notice. It is niched in the wall of the south chancel aisle, under a channeled trefoil arch, with rectilinear canopy surmounting a somewhat severe Early English arch, totally diverse from the frail and fine-spun beauty of the Countess Isabel's chantry. Near the west end are the words, ALANVS DOMINVS ABBAS; and the same words with *hic iacet* before them are probably repeated in a nearly obliterated inscription on the head of a Purbeck marble coffin found inside. It was opened in 1795, and the lid of the coffin was removed, when suddenly, to accommodate the words of Sir Walter Scott —we might almost say that,

> Before their eyes the Abbot lay,
> As if he had not been dead a day,

at least, considering that they had lain there six hundred years, the remains were "surprisingly perfect, and the folds of the drapery very distinct."* Exposure to the air, however, at once dimmed the outline, and the whole soon fell to a heap of dust upon a skeleton—all but *the boots!*—a fact to be remembered, in case his ghost should be found to walk.

Still more elaborate is the tomb of some unknown abbot, in the south aisle of the choir. A handsome ogee arch, trimmed with a crisp edging of leaves, stands there between two tabernacle-worked buttresses, each tapering into a pyramid of leaf-work. A large central bouquet, rich and heavy with wreathed and rifted foliage, in which birds are nested, crowns the apex of the ogee. In the spandrils are squeezed the queerest little grotesques, as though "wedged," like Ariel, "in the cloven pine." On one side is the fiend himself, but bridled; on the other, a miniature monk, kneeling, holds a companion fiend, open-mouthed, and thrusts a three-edged sword down his throat. Tiny groups of shaveling-headed figures peer from above and around, and the elegant curves of the ogee are repeated in a double row of dotted ball-flowers. The horizontal slab-lid of the tomb beneath the arch has carved on it a crosier *florée*, sprouting with three pairs of downward curving blossom-stalks, as though it might have been modelled upon "Aaron's rod that budded." In the floriform circle of its head a cross curls into even richer blossoms. In its vertical diameter is the tiny figure of an abbot, while the cross-foot is a lamb, with head uplifted, below.

Our historic sketches shall close with a few words on Tewkesbury fight, which furnishes the last memorable passage of connection between the abbey and the nation's life. The troops of Margaret were somewhat raw levies raised in the West, whilst those of Edward included the surviving veterans of Barnet. Edward knew, of course, their quality, more or less, and probably something of the temper of Somerset, their commander. He adopted the old tactic of superior discipline, which turned the scale at Hastings,

* Bennett's "History of Tewkesbury," p. 170, where reference is made to Lysons, the well-known Gloucestershire antiquary.

that of decoying the enemy by feint from their position. It was entirely successful. The timidity or treachery of Lord Wenlock, who commanded the next division, made the rout irretrievable. Then ensued a scene of butchery which has few parallels on English soil, even in the seven-fold heated passions of civil strife. The fugitives made for the sanctuary of the abbey, but between them and it lay the little river Swillgate, running from the Cotswold high ground, near Bishop's Cleeve, to join the Severn. There probably was some wooden bridge over it, as the name, "Prest bridge," being, perhaps, Priest's bridge, occurs in local records. But probably also the bridge was a wholly inadequate conduit for the torrent of flight which poured across it. To the church door, and beyond it, the pursuers drove the fugitives—

When the Abbot Strensham came from the altar where he had been celebrating mass, and holding the consecrated Sacrament in his hands forbad the king to commit any such sacrilege within the walls of the church, and refused to let him pass until he had promised to spare the lives of those who had taken shelter in the house of peace. The king gave his word to the abbot, and then monks, abbot, soldiers, knights, and king, all formed in procession, and went "throughe the church and the quire to the hy awtere with grete devocion, praysenge God, and yeldynge unto hym conveniente lawde."

The Churchman stood, like Aaron with his censer, "between the dead and the living and the plague" of war "was stayed." Since Theodosius was turned back by Ambrose from the gates of Milan Cathedral more than a thousand years before, there is no more impressive episode in Church history, nor one which more closely illustrates the beliefs and customs of the age.

The traditional name of the "bloody meadow" haunts a small enclosure sloping towards a lane off the Cheltenham road, and will probably never be lost. There the wholesale carnage of the decoyed pursuers is believed to have taken place. Of the fate of the unhappy young Edward of Wales there are various traditions. The one which reports him as murdered after the battle is, we fear, the best supported; and the contemporary document given by Bennett,* as drawn up at Ghent, evidently in the interests of the House of York, must be regarded as an attempt to escape the odium of the murder by representing him as killed in the battle. The tradition, however, is not wholly consistent. That which Shakspeare has followed in *King Henry VI.*, Part III., act v. sc. 5, gives the scene of the murder as "in the plains near Tewkesbury; and so in *King Richard III.*, act i. sc. 4,

Clarence is come—false, fleeting, perjured Clarence,
That stabbed me in the field by Tewkesbury.

The local tradition, however, has fixed the scene of the murder in a house in Church Street, which in 1830 "was the property and in the occupation of Mr. John Moore, Auctioneer,"* and where "the Prince's blood still stains the floor."†

It has always been supposed that the Prince was buried in the choir of the church, and Dingley, who wrote in 1680, gives a pen and ink sketch of a stone which he describes as follows:—"This fair Tombstone of Grey marble, the brass whereof has bin pickt out by sacrilegious hands, is directly underneath the Tower of this Church, at the Entrance into the Quire, and sayed to be layd over Prince Edward, who lost his life in cool blood in the dispute between YORK and LANCASTER, at wch. time ye Lancastrians had the overthrow." This stone was probably removed in 1796, when a brass plate was let into the floor with a Latin inscription in memory of the Prince, which has itself in turn been removed during the present restoration, and is now replaced by an elegant brass designed by Mr. Niblett, of Haresfield Court, Gloucester, which has been let into the encaustic paving on the same spot. There is no difficulty, however, in identifying with Dingley's "fair Tombstone," the upper, and larger, portion of a stone which until lately lay in the floor of the south transept in front of a small doorway leading to the fields outside. This has recently been removed, and is now in the floor under the north archway of the tower and beneath the organ, where it is safe from further damage. The lower part of the stone, it is believed, forms the base of the font.

In 1875, during the excavations necessary for the laying of the new tiled floor, the ground was carefully examined, and here,

* "History of Tewkesbury," p. 331, et. seq.

* Bennett, p. 52, note.
† Blunt, p. 91.

unfortunately, authorities differ as to the result of the search. Mr. Blunt believes the only grave found to be that of the young Duke of Warwick, buried about twenty-five years earlier. Mr. H. Paget Moore, of Tewkesbury, to whose courtesy (as also to the Vicar of Tewkesbury, to Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and to Mr. John Medland, and Mr. J. B. Vernon) the present writer is indebted for much valuable information, doubts this, thinking the old traditions correct—viz., that the Prince of Wales was buried immediately under the bell-passage of the Tower, and that the Duke of Warwick was buried at his head, which would be further west. Mr. Collins, the contractor for the Restoration, a man of singular judgment and skill, is also of this opinion, holding that the grave and remains found—those of a man of unusual size—were actually those of Prince Edward.

Architectural description to the general reader is tedious at best. It may suffice to say that the general effect of the interior of the choir is as if a tabernacled canopy of the fourteenth century, when the chisel had most fully mastered all the lessons of lightness and richness combined, had suddenly fallen from heaven, to overarch, fit into, and fill the whole roof-space between the massive Norman columns of the eleventh. In the Nave their solemn and lofty cylinders, rising into round solid arches of mighty span, fill the eye below, while above there shoots from every capital a radiating fan-work of tracery, richly studded with bosses at every point of its intersection. The plan of the roof, with these fine interlacing lines and dotted nodes, might be described best by Milton's words, as a system of "nerves chained up in alabaster." Mr. Gambier Parry, to whom the task of its colour-decoration has been entrusted, speaks of this roof as "a marvellous specimen of English carving, and" one which, "together with the Cathedrals of Gloucester and Norwich, combined some of the finest features of mediæval sculpture. Fine details," he adds, "must not be looked for, but, taken as a whole, it exhibited a vigour of conception and charm of inspiration which quite atoned for any faults." Every boss in view is a rough sketch by the chisel of great vigour and boldness. Our Lord crucified, our Lord and the Twelve, our Lord in glory, are the subjects of some of them. Sir Gilbert Scott traces affinities in the earlier Norman work with Gloucester Cathedral and the neighbouring Church of Pershore, tending to show that the trio were one man's conception; and again in the fourteenth century interpolations of beauty he finds similar affinities to Pershore and Salisbury, showing again a single mastermind. The "stupendous central tower" he claims to be "probably the finest Norman tower in existence." The most conspicuous and distinctive structural feature of the whole pile is, however, to be found in its radiating *chevet* of semi-octagon chapels into which the Presbytery opens out, by virtue of which, save for the similar arrangement at Westminster Abbey, it stands unique in England. One of the most beautiful of the external features is the open-worked parapet of the Eastern member, of exquisite lightness, formed by a zigzag of thorny stalks with triangular apertures between, evidently formed on the idea of the Saviour's crown of thorns; this slender coronet runs quite round the summit of the apse, following its configuration and imparting to it a rare finish of airy elegance, almost like an edging of lace done in stone.

The great west front is a noble Norman *chef d'œuvre*, with a gigantic window-space flanked and overarched by seven successive recessed columniations, which give the window a depth of setting, and the surface an amount of variation of relief, hard to parallel elsewhere. It no doubt at first held a group of Norman lancet windows. It now holds a single window of the poverty-stricken Gothic of James II.'s period. Here is a work worthy of the Freemasons of the United Kingdom, if they would like to take it up—the restoration of the west front. The window-space has suffered severe mutilation, the seventh column and arch being "chopped off" and buried behind modern masonry, The masons of Gloucestershire have, to their honour, already taken a special work in hand —viz., the restoration of the thirteenth century chapel east of the north transept. The remaining eastern part, *i.e.*, the chancel, of what may be called the "parochial" Lady chapel adjoining this chapel, a glorious fragment of Early English work, has also been restored at the sole expense of Mr. Collins, the contractor for the restoration, who is him-

self a Freemason as well as a master mason. We invite their brethren throughout the country to come forward and "do likewise."

One special historical memory claims a word of notice. In 1737 the parishioners purchased an organ from Magdalen College, Oxford, and this is how the College came to have one to sell. Puritan fanaticism, represented by the Cromwellian Commission sent to visit the University, had expelled the organ from the College choir. Those worthies would *not*—

> Let the pealing organ blow
> To the full-voiced quire below.

The Protector, whose personal culture was superior to the principles embodied in his government, quietly appropriated the organ, taking as it were a "leaf from the book" of King Henry VIII. Being fond of the music of this instrument, he had it set up at Hampton Court Palace, where he lived. Milton, whose musical gifts and skill at the organ are well known, was then Latin, *i.e.*, foreign secretary. We may suppose, without straining historical probabilities, that there, during its Puritan captivity, this instrument pealed to the touch of the author of that noble simile—

> As in an organ, from one blast of wind
> To many a row of pipes the soundboard breathes,
> *Paradise Lost*, I. 708–9,

and solaced the leisure of the first magistrate of the Commonwealth. It would thus unite the memories of two of the greatest geniuses, poetical and political, that England has produced. After the Restoration, Magdalen College recovered its organ, but had, ere that, purchased a new one, and so had an old one to sell, which Tewkesbury bought.

As regards the actual work of restoration, that task seems to have fallen into reverent and devoted hands. The late lamented Sir Gilbert Scott had reported on the state of the fabric of Tewkesbury Church, and may be said to have had his hand on the plummet there, when he was called away for ever from his work of beautifying the houses of God on earth. We notice among many other names that of his son, and the inheritor of his work, Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, with those of Mr. Beresford-Hope and Mr. Gambier Parry, as guarantees to the public that the spirit of æsthetic culture and jealous conservation of detail will govern the execution. Under their auspices the traces of past vandalism have disappeared. The thick coats of whitewash, which would have suggested to our ancestors that the stately fabric was doing penance in a white sheet, the immuring pews and stilted galleries, which would have reminded them of the convict's cell and the felon's scaffold, are gone. After partaking for centuries of the free bounty of the high-born and the wealthy, the Abbey Church tumbled down to the tender mercies of post-Reformation churchwardens, from the poetry of munificence to the prose of rates and driblet subscriptions. On a county town of third-rate importance in point of wealth and size, albeit among the most ancient and honourable of those which won their charters from our early sovereigns, has fallen the responsibility of keeping up a first-rate national monument. If there be any value in the maxim, *noblesse oblige*, the titled men of England, the modern representatives of the barons of the past, will not allow it to rest there, nor let languish the work of worthily restoring this museum of the monuments of the sword and the crosier.

Unless the continuity of national existence itself be a mere rope of sand, the great memories of the past should speak powerfully to those who find a privileged position in social life secured to them in virtue of those memories. More especially does the appeal come home to such noble houses as found ancestral wealth upon monastic spoil. Sixteen generations of munificent nobles who fostered the Abbey Church sleep in dust beneath its floor. In their days to ask was to have whatever was needed, not only for the bare maintenance, but for the sumptuous dignity of its fabric. Let those to whom from the "dead hand," now doubly dead, of monk and abbot, broad acres and rich revenues have been "conveyed" as "the wise it call," just do something to keep "the wolf from the door," and it will be well bestowed. Might not the Crown set a good example, by refunding an amount which would represent in modern value the 453*l.* "looted" by Henry VIII., in the year 1539? Few, as we have said, are the individual houses on which the Church could press a hereditary claim, although one of sentiment only. To the order, therefore, at large comes home

the maxim, *Spartam: nactus es, hanc orna* you have a collective monument in that church; maintain it, as becomes its historic dignity, which is yours.

But, where are the fair damsels, the modern successors of the Ladies Sybil, Mabel, Maud, and Isabel, whose tales we have been telling, and of the other untold host of high-born beauty, from earliest Norman to latest Plantagenets, which graced those walls? Will none of them take up the task and carry round, let us not say the proverbial "hat," but the baron's casque or abbot's mitre, in quest of funds for Tewkesbury Abbey? If they would but lift a finger, how light such fairy touches might make a work which now hangs so heavy on the hands of that truly mendicant order, the Restoration Committee! Wanted, a hundred young ladies of position, as aforesaid, to raise by their smiles 500*l.* apiece. Could anything be easier? With this 50,000*l.* to draw upon, a fabric fund could at once be formed, which would place the Abbey Church in a position to a great extent superior to parochial vicissitudes, which would provide for the present, and insure against the future. Trim the "lamp of sacrifice," young ladies, the brightest of the "seven lamps of architecture," and the thing is done.

The Ancient Earldom of Mar.

PART I.

THE Earldom of Mar having in 1867, about a year after the death of its late holder, become unexpectedly a subject of dispute, and the Earl of Kellie, by a Resolution of the House of Lords in 1875, having been declared, as heir male, "Earl of Mar in the Peerage of Scotland, created in 1565," to the surprise of at least all Scotch lawyers and genealogists, and the matter continuing to excite deep interest, it is proposed to review briefly the salient points of the evidence lodged, and the printed "Judgment" or rather *opinions* of the three lords, Chelmsford, Redesdale, and Cairns, who formed the Committee of Privileges, given directly against the conclusions of the Law Officers representing the Queen in the case,—the Attorney-General for England and the Solicitor-General for Scotland—that "the Earl of Kellie has *not* made out his claim."

Space forbids entering into the early history of the earldom: it will suffice to state that on the death, without issue in 1377, of Thomas, Earl of Mar, grandson of Gratney, Earl of Mar, who married the sister of Robert the Bruce, the earldom devolved on Thomas's sister Margaret, and then on her daughter Isabella. Though Lord Chelmsford admits that "Mar was originally a territorial earldom, and the dignity and lands not separate," and that "the *dignity* continued territorial till 1435," his Lordship and Lord Redesdale persist in discrediting the possession of the dignity by these ladies, and the rights of their heirs up to 1565; they assert that the ancient dignity "came to an end *in some way or other*," and it was replaced by a new "creation *in some way or other* in 1565," Lord Chelmsford, however, adding, "When and how did this creation take place? there is *no writing or evidence of any kind* to assist us."

Lord Chelmsford states that "Margaret married William, Earl of Douglas, and James, their son, assumed the Mar title on the death of his father, his mother still living;" while Lord Redesdale says, "there is no evidence of the title being recognised as a peerage by William or his son James." But in the "Min. Evid.," lodged in the House of Lords, it is seen that James on his father's death is described in two charters as Earl of Douglas only, while in several charters his mother is styled Countess of Douglas and Mar, inheriting the latter dignity from her brother Thomas. Both their Lordships urge against the tenure of the dignity by Margaret and Isabel, that they appear in certain records as "Lady of Mar," and that Margaret's second husband called himself "Lord of Mar." Against this the charters in which these ladies are described as Countess are very numerous, and moreover Lord Redesdale states (see "Speeches," p. 63), "you will find Lord and Earl of Mar mean much the same thing." The Law Officers for the Crown, reviewing the evidence in 1874, observed:—

What is important is that the Earldom of Mar was assumed, on the death of Thomas, by his sister

Margaret, and the benefit of it taken by her husband through the courtesy [admitted by Lord Cairns and by Lord Kellie's counsel to be then customary] ; and after the death of Margaret and her only son, Margaret's only child Isabella is again described as the Countess; therefore *the title* of Mar was held and enjoyed by *females*.

The Countess Isabel was besieged in her castle by Alexander Stewart, and before their marriage, and evidently under coercion, she made a settlement of the *comitatus* of Mar to him and his heirs, of date 12th August, 1404. It must be remembered that this charter was never confirmed, and as Lord Redesdale stated, "it was *illegal*, because Isabel had no power to grant to the heirs of Alexander." Moreover, it was speedily cancelled by Isabel's charter of 9th December same year, as Countess of Mar and Garioch, destining the *comitatus* to their heirs jointly, failing whom (and they both died without issue), to "*her own heirs whomsoever*." This latter charter was confirmed by Robert III. Regarding Alexander, who, though only life-renter, assumed the title "through the courtesy," Lord Redesdale observes "that he should have been allowed to call himself Earl of Mar and Garioch under the authority of Robert III. is easily accounted for, for he (Robert) was a man of sickly constitution, and his brother was charged with having starved to death the King's son!"

On the death of the Countess Isabel, without issue, Alexander (in spite of the 6th Dec. charter, which annulled that of the 12th Aug.) retained the Earldom, by a bargain in 1426 resigning the Earldom to James I., who re-granted it to Alexander and his son, whom failing, to revert to the King. Alexander died without issue in 1435, and then began the struggle between the Crown and Isabel's heirs, who were deprived of their rights for 130 years, till Queen Mary in 1565 (see her charter),

Having found that in 1435 Robert, Lord Erskine, was lawful and next heir of the Countess Isabel, she is moved in conscience to *restore* [*restituere*] to his just *inheritance* Robert's lawful heir, John, Lord Erskine, his heirs and assigns *heriditarily* [with *no limitation* to heirs-male] notwithstanding that his predecessors were kept out of possession by obstinate and partial rulers, refusing their reasonable prayers often and earnestly praying their hereditary possession.

In the Peerage case of Bruce, of Kinloss, won in 1868 by the Duke of Buckingham through female succession, the term "heirs and assigns" was ruled to convey to *heirs general*.

As seen by the "Minutes," the said Robert was cousin and heir to the Countess Isabel, being son of Sir T. Erskine, by Lady Janet Keith, daughter of Lady Christian Monteith, daughter of Lady Helen, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar, great-grandfather of the Countess Isabel. Thus the Erskines became connected with the Mar family solely through Sir T. Erskine early in the 15th century having married the heiress of Mar. Now Robert Earl of Mar was "*retoured heir*" to one-half of the Mar lands in April, 1438, and in the following October to the other half. Lords Chelmsford and Redesdale contended without evidence (but saying that Lord Kellie had suggested "it was with great probability"), that "these were two retours to *the same* half, that the territorial *comitatus* was broken up, that Robert was not Earl of Mar, and that the ancient dignity had come to an end in some way or other!" On the contrary, by decision of the Court of Session in 1626 (which, being before the "Union," cannot now be questioned), "these two *retours* in 1438 applied to two halves, the second being a *retour* to the second half," and therein, and also in the Act of 1587, Robert was declared not only in right of the lands, but of the dignity, and is repeatedly styled Earl of Mar. Moreover, even if the *comitatus* had been disintegrated, the ancient dignity could not have been extinguished, for by Scottish law, till at least the close of the 16th century, the *comitatus* was a *dignified fief, even when the lands were divided,—e.g.*, the Earldoms of Monteith, Lennox, and Caithness.

The learned Earl of Crawford and Balcarres thus describes the seizure and temporary tenure of the Earldom by the Crown :—

In 1457, after Earl Robert's death, James II. being then of age, the *retours* of 1438 were reduced, Earl Robert's son standing on the royally confirmed charter of the 9th Dec., 1404, and the King on the pretended resignation in 1426 and on the unconfirmed charter of the 12th Aug., both of which the Supreme Court in 1626 condemns, and declares Earl Robert's right under the 9th Dec. charter absolute. But might prevailed, and the heirs of Mar, after repeated protests, stood excluded and the Kings of Scotland granted the Earldom to members of their own family and others till the reign of Queen Mary.

The distinct acknowledgment of the hereditary right to the dignity and lands of Ma

of the heirs of the Countess Isabel, and their restitution in 1565 by Queen Mary's charter, above quoted, were confirmed (Lord Chelmsford says, "barely confirmed") by an Act of Parliament in 1587, declaring that—

Isabel, Countess of Mar (1404), was heritably infeft *in all and whole* the Earldom of Mar and Lordship of Garioch, and Robert, Earl of Mar, was heir to said Isabel, and John, Earl of Mar (in 1565), heir to said Robert, Earl of Mar, and *heir by progress to said* Countess Isabel, hath the undoubted heritable right as if *immediate heir to said Isabel or Robert, Earl of Mar, her heir,*" &c., &c.

In spite of these formal and conclusive recognitions by the Queen and Parliament of the continued existence of the ancient dignity, their Lordships in 1875 assumed a new "creation in 1565," though "*without evidence of any kind*" (as Lord Chelmsford admits), and further assumed, contrary to the old line, a restriction to heirs-male, which alone could suit Lord Kellie. It is submitted that these assumptions are "contradicted by all the surrounding circumstances," to quote the words of the Law Officers of the Crown in 1874. Lord Redesdale says, "the new creation was probably by *charter*;" but Lord Kellie, in his first printed "case" (p. 85), states, "It appears certain that Queen Mary granted *no instrument relating to the dignity*, the Act of 1587 and the Commissioners in 1606 are wholly silent as to it, and the inevitable conclusion is that *none was granted*." Lord Chelmsford remarked, "it was probably by belting;" but Lord Kellie's counsel said he "would rather be excused entering into that mode." Their Lordships are equally puzzled to find the *mode* of creation as they are to find any record of its existence.

It has been sought to treat Queen Mary's restoration, the Act of 1587, and all else confirming it, as relating only to the *lands*, but in those days the *comitatus* embraced the *dignity*. In a "Return to House of Lords, by the Lords of Session, 1739," it is shown that "before James VI. titles of honour were *always* conferred by erecting lands into Earldoms and Lordships, and conferring them on the grantee." In the Sutherland case (1771) it was ruled that "when Peerages were territorial the heir succeeded and took both estate *and honour*." Lord Loughborough, too, in the Moray case (1793) regarded it as indisputable that Queen's Mary's charter of restoration embraced the *dignity* of Mar; and it may be added that among others, Caithness (1476) and Morton (1564) hold their dignities now by charters with no special reference to the honours. There being no patents or creations of honours apart from lands in 1565, and Queen Mary having restored "*all* the lands" to the heirs general hereditarily of Earl Robert and the Countess Isabel (not restricted to heirs male) there was *no mode left* by which a new "creation of Mar in 1565," with an altered line of succession could have occurred; nor was any needed, for Queen Mary recognised the inheritance as existing in the persons of the heirs of Robert and Isabel, and granted a charter for their recovery of "all the lands."

Lord Redesdale writes, "Proof of the new creation is found in a letter from T. Randolph," which his lordship forgets that he himself, as chairman, excluded as evidence, while Lord Chelmsford made fun of it as "a gossiping letter." Then Lord Redesdale urges as further proof that "more than a month elapsed in 1565 before Lord Mar sat as Earl," and that "he sat as junior Earl." His lordship appears unaware that, by the prevailing custom in Scotland, before sitting in Parliament it was necessary even when sons succeeded fathers to adopt the process of infeftment, which, as Lord Hailes observed, caused a delay sometimes of years. Further, in the Sutherland case (1771), Lord Mansfield remarked, "Nothing can be drawn from the entries before 1606, for the Peers were marked at random as they came earlier or later into the House;" and Lord Chelmsford, in 1875, said, "I lay no stress on precedence before the decreet of Ranking in 1606." By the "Minutes of *Sederunts*," too, it is seen for instance that Arran, created two days before appeared as third Earl, and Sutherland, who dated long before, last!

The Peers of Scotland having no defined rank before 1606, was the cause of the famous Decreet of Ranking in that year, by Royal warrant. As expressed in the Decreet, "the evidence and documents were very diligently examined by the Commissioners, and the Peers were ranked only according to the verification of their antiquity then produced." As the Attorney-General, in 1874, pointed out:

The materials produced by Lord Mar were these, the charter Dec. 9, 1404, by Isabel, Countess of Mar, and King Robert's charter confirming it, the Act of Parliament of 1587, and the Retour of 1588 in which you have a complete tracing from Isabel to Robert, 1438, and up to the Earl of 1606.

Lord Chelmsford asserts that the charter of the 12th August, and the resignation and re-grant in 1426 were kept from the Commissioners, and adds "there is nothing to impeach either of these," forgetting that the former was (as Lord Redesdale said) "illegal," that it was cancelled by that of the 9th December, and that the doings of 1426 (with the Act of 1457) were upset in 1565 and 1587.

There were *no dates* affixed by the Decreet, and there is *no authority* for the supposed date 1457, the year when James II. illegally seized the Earldom from Earl Robert's son. However, Mar was placed above Rothes, created in 1458, and at least a century before 1565, the date of the alleged new creation, which if it had existed would have been fresh in the memory of many then living, but naturally it had *no place* among the Peers in 1606, being then unknown. Lord Redesdale states:

The ranking sought for was obtained and a necessity arose for destroying all records which if afterwards discovered would take away that precedence. If the charter of Robert III. in a certain mem. (Min. p. 331) granted a peerage Earldom to the Earl of Douglas, or dealt with the *comitatus* unattached to a peerage, it might be fatal to the ranking. Having obtained a ranking to which he was not entitled, the destruction of charters fatal to that ranking appears almost a necessary consequence, and the said mem. affords some evidence that such destruction took place; equally fatal would be a charter of new creation in 1565.

When this *mem.* was put in evidence by Lord Kellie, Lord Redesdale observed "the charter in the *mem.* is not forthcoming," and Lord Chelmsford said, "there is nothing to show the subject of the charter which may have been totally unconnected with the Mar Earldom." While Lord Mar in 1606 may be pardoned for producing before the Commissioners (who were ranking not lands but titles) neither the said charter nor a charter of "creation in 1565," which is not on record, and has never yet been heard of, Lord Redesdale's charging him with *fraudulently destroying documents*, and thus obtaining undue place over several Earls his seniors, needs no comment.

(*To be continued.*)

Ceramics of the Ancient Britons.

WHATEVER tends in any way to illustrate the state of the arts, and to give greater insight into the modes of life, habits, sentiments, and occupations of our forefathers in the earlier ages of the population of this country, must of necessity be matter of interest to the general reader, while to the antiquary and to the student of history it becomes of paramount importance. Every scrap of information therefore, I opine, that can in any way throw light on any point connected with past history cannot but be acceptable to the readers of a magazine whose very name associates it with researches into the "dim far-off distance" of time, and links it inseparably with the consideration of each branch into which that subject can be divided. On the present occasion I purpose, very briefly, to speak of some of the more distinguishing features of the pottery which researches into the grave-mounds of the Celtic, or ancient British, period in our own country have from time to time brought to light. By so doing I hope, in some small measure, to help to extend a knowledge of this most interesting and important branch of study.

That the Ancient Briton well understood the principles of form and of ornament is abundantly evident from the many, and extremely varied, examples of his pottery which have at one time or other, and in various localities, been exhumed. This, of course, was intuitive with him, and shows that his mind was endowed with a quick perception, and that his hands were equally ready in carrying out and giving substance to his thoughts. In the very earliest, the far-off prehistoric ages, far back into the dim distance of time, before clothing was worn, towns built, or the coming of Christianity even dreamed about, vessels of clay were made for sepulchral and other purposes, which, although people in our day are apt to describe them as rude in form, rough in workmanship, coarse in material, and barbarous in attempt at ornamentation, will, when considered in relation to the primitive habits and surround-

ings of the people in those days as compared with the high state of civilisation and culture which our artificers now enjoy, bear comparison with the highest phases of modern art.

In making this bold assertion let me guard against being misunderstood. I mean simply this: That taking into consideration the semi-barbarous state and condition of the Celtic population of this island some two or three thousand years ago, the form and the ornamentation of their clay vessels was, to say the very least, as creditable to *them*, at that time, as are, at the present hour, the very finest decorations that adorn and give value to the most sumptuous of our services and vases, to *us* with our highly-cultivated minds, our scientific attainments, our marvellous appliances, and all the myriad advantages which the highest phases of civilisation and education have gathered around us. *They*, the aborigines of our island, possessed a natural, an intuitive taste for decoration, and it is to that taste, which has been gradually cultivated and extended during all these long ages of time, that we owe now our proud pre-eminence as an art-producing people. The germ of art, which was an innate gift with them, gradually expanded itself and became refined as ages rolled on, until it has become fully developed as we now see it; and I am fearless in asserting that, taking all surroundings and circumstances into careful consideration, as much credit and admiration is due to the semi-savage for what *he* did in the sadly mis-called "dark ages," as is due to the most skilled and accomplished art-worker of the age in which we live. To the semi-barbarian art was a natural gift, an impulse, if you will; he did his best with the rough materials and the rougher surroundings of his nature, and we owe to him and those of his productions which have come down to us much that is important, useful, and valuable.

Both in the clay of which the body is composed, in size, in form, in purposes for which intended, and in degrees and style of decoration, the pottery of the Ancient Britons varies considerably, partly through locality, and partly, there can be no doubt, through tribal peculiarity. Those presumed to be the oldest are of coarse clay mixed with sand and small pebbles; the later ones are of a somewhat less clumsy character and, besides being in some cases made of a finer kind of clay, are occasionally characterised by a more elaborate species of decoration. The whole of the vessels of this period are wrought entirely by hand, no vestige of the use of the wheel in any instance having been found; and, although simple and even severe in their general outline, they are often (and necessarily so) thick and clumsy in "body." Having been baked on the funeral pyre the cinerary urns are often very imperfectly fired. From this imperfect firing, as I have on another occasion written, the vessels of this period are usually called "sun-baked," or "sun-dried;" but this I long ago showed is a grave error. If they were "sun-baked" only, their burial in the earth—and the tumuli wherein, some two thousand years ago, they were deposited, and where they have all that time remained—would soon soften them, and they would, ages ago, have returned to their old clayey consistency. As it is, the urns remain of their original form; and although, from imperfect baking, they are sometimes found partially softened, they soon regain their original hardness. They bear abundant evidence of the action of fire; and are, indeed, sometimes sufficiently burned for the clay to have attained a red colour—a result which no "sun-baking" could produce. They are mostly of a brown colour outside, and almost black in texture, and many of the cinerary urns bear internal and unmistakable evidence of having been filled with the burnt bones and ashes of the deceased, while those ashes were of a glowing and intense heat. They were, most probably, fashioned by the females of the tribe, on the death of their relative, from the clay to be found nearest to the spot, and baked on or by the funeral pyre, and then filled with the yet burning and glowing ashes of the dead.

The vessels of the Celtic period have, for convenience of reference and description, been divided into four classes—viz., 1. *Sepulchral* or *Cinerary Urns*, which have been made for the purpose of holding, or being inverted over, burnt human bones; 2. *Drinking Cups*, which are supposed to have been intended to hold some kind of liquid to be placed beside the dead body; 3. *Food*

Vessels, which, in like manner, are supposed to have contained some offering of food to be placed with the body; and, 4. *Immolation Urns*, or, as called by Sir R. C. Hoare, and others who have followed him, *Incense Cups*. These latter are very small vessels, found only with burnt bones, and very often containing them, placed either in the mouths of, or in close proximity to, the large cinerary urns; and I have no hesitation, although many theories as to their use have at one time or other been broached, in repeating my own belief that they were simply intended to receive the ashes of the infant, perhaps sacrificed at the death of its mother, and made thus small to admit of being placed

CINERARY URN, MONSALL DALE.

within the larger urns in which the ashes of the parents were placed. This being so, I ventured some years ago to name them "immolation urns" instead of the older term of "incense cups" for the retention of which designation I fail to see any reason.

The cinerary or sepulchral urns vary much both in size, in form, in material, and in ornamentation, and, as a rule, they differ also according to the various tribes to which they may be ascribed. Those which, from the fact of their not unfrequently containing flint implements along with the burnt bones, and often calcined with them, are considered to be the oldest, range from nine or ten to fifteen or eighteen inches in height; whilst those supposed to be of a later period, when cremation had again become general, are of a smaller size, and usually of a somewhat finer texture; they now and then contain objects of bronze, while flints are very rarely seen in them. In form the cinerary urns are frequently wide at the mouth, with a deep, overlapping rim, or lip; while others are devoid of this characteristic. Sometimes they approach to what may be termed "flower-pot" shape, with encircling bands, while others again are contracted inwardly at the mouth by curved rims; some also are looped, having somewhat like small rude attempts at handles, at the sides.

DRINKING CUP, MONSALL DALE.

The drinking cups—the most highly ornate of any of the pottery—are usually tall in proportion to their diameter, globular in the lower half, contracted in the middle, and expanding at the mouth; but their outline, severe in its very simplicity, is always good, and often pure and elegant in the extreme. Some indeed (notably examples from Gospel Hillock and Roundway Hill) are of the true and exact undulating curve made famous by Hogarth as his "line of beauty." In some of these vessels an incrustation, which is conjectured to be produced by the drying up of the liquid they had contained, is clearly discernible on the inner surface.

The so-called food vessels vary at least as much as the cinerary urns, both in form and size, and, like the drinking cups, are

often elaborate in point of decoration. Small at the base, they usually swell out gradually to the middle or the rim, and are often wider at the mouth than they are in height. They often bear encircling raised or sunk bands, and in the latter are occasionally seen loops and sometimes imperforate bosses, more or less developed.

The immolation urns (or so-called incense cups) vary in form from the plain "salt-cellar" shape to the more elaborately rimmed vase, and occasionally even they approach to the form of the modern tea-cup. In size they vary from about an inch and a half to three inches in height, and they are not unfrequently perforated in one, two, or more places, and in some rare instances have handles.

FOOD VESSEL, HAY TOP.

The distinguishing feature of the ornamentation of Celtic pottery is a singular variety of combinations of straight or curved lines, produced in various ways, and always with good effect. Zig-zag, or herring-bone patterns, in great diversity; reticulated, lozenge, and square patterns; upright, horizontal, encircling, and diagonal lines and divisions; dots and other punctures; and impressed knots, form the great bulk of the decorations.

These lines, forming an almost endless variety of patterns, more or less elaborate, and of different degress of "finish," have in some instances been made by scratching on the soft clay with a small piece of stick; others are more clearly and deeply incised, and bear almost unmistakable evidence of having been formed by a flake of flint; others are formed by pressing into the clay pieces of wood or bone, which have been cut or notched in a variety of ways; others, again, by a series of puncturings simply produced by pressing the end or point of a piece of stick into the clay, so as to form lines or interlacing of dots, varying, of course,

IMMOLATION URN FROM DORSETSHIRE.

in form and size and character, according to the "punch" that was used; and others, again, were formed by simply pressing into the pliant clay the finger or thumb nails of the operator. By far the greater part of the patterns have, however, been produced by impressing twisted thongs into the pliant clay, sometimes, indeed most commonly, in lines, but occasionally, after being tied in

IMMOLATION URN, WETTON.

knots or twisted into a circle. These "tools," if such primitive and simple appliances ought to be dignified with such a name, have been most commonly thongs—*i.e.*, strips of hide—twisted with the fingers, and so pressed into the surface of the vessel; but not in a few instances a kind of string—*i.e.*, vegetable fibres of some kind—twisted together, has been used, and even

this has in some cases been elaborated into two or more strands twisted together.

It would be impossible, by words only, to convey to my readers even a tolerably clear, much less an accurate, idea of the styles of the ornamentation which our Celtic forefathers were so lavish in introducing upon their fictile vessels; but it is not too much to say that the dawnings of art there exhibited are the very germs from which have sprung and grown and developed the creations of modern designers and manufacturers.

Perhaps I have said enough to awaken increased attention to the peculiarities, the characteristic features, and the early principles of design exhibited on the ceramics of the ancient Britons, and to claim for that people a somewhat higher standard of enlightenment than is generally accorded to them. We owe far more in the way of design to "savage races," as we in our lamentable ignorance call them, than most people imagine; and it is surely not too much to say that the very rudiments of most of the best geometrical and other designs of our own far-advanced day may be found in their severe simplicity on the pottery and other remains of our Celtic forefathers, who lived and moved and had their being three thousand years before we, who pride ourselves on our originality and high attainments in art, were born or thought of.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c.

On Colour in Folk-Medicine.

IT has been remarked by Pettigrew that the assumed connection of the properties of substances with their colour is an opinion of great antiquity. Red was regarded as representing heat, and therefore itself in a manner heat; white as representing cold, and therefore cold in itself. And this superstition was not of one people, or of one land. Red flowers were given for disorders of the blood, and yellow for those of the liver. "We find," says Pettigrew, who accumulated much curious historical information on this point, "that in small-pox red bed-coverings were employed with the view of bringing the pustules to the surface of the body." The bed-furniture, John of Gaddesden directed, when the son of Edward II. was sick of the small-pox, should be red; and so successful, apparently, was his mode of treatment that the Prince completely recovered, and bore no mark of his dangerous illness. So, at the close of the last century, the Emperor Francis I., when suffering from the same disease, was rolled up in a scarlet cloth. But this case was not attended with so much success, for the Emperor died. A Japanese authority has also been called in who testifies to the children of the Royal house, when they were attacked by small-pox, being laid in chambers where bed and walls were alike covered with red, and all who approached must be clothed in scarlet.*

If red colours were useful in cases of sickness, it must be because they were obnoxious to evil spirits. To the present day, in China, red cloth is worn in the pockets, and red silk braided in the hair of children; and of a written charm Dennys says, "the charm here given was written on red paper, that colour being supposed to be peculiarly obnoxious to evil spirits."† It is for this reason probably that red was so liberally used at the death of a New Zealander. His house was painted red; wherever *tapu* was laid, a post was erected and painted red; at whatever spot the corpse might rest a stone, or rock, or tree at hand was painted red; and if the corpse was conveyed by water, when it had been taken ashore at its destination it was painted red before it was abandoned. "When the halrunga took place, the scraped bones of the chief thus ornamented, and wrapped in a red-stained mat, were deposited in a box or bowl smeared with the sacred colour and placed in a painted tomb. Near his final resting-place a lofty and elaborately carved monument was erected to his memory; this was also the tiki which was thus coloured."‡ The guardians of the ryot's fields in Southern India—the four or five standing stones—are daubed with red paint, and Shasti's proper image is a rough stone smeared with the same

* Pettigrew, "On Superstitions connected with the History and Practice of Medicine and Surgery," pp. 18, 19.

† Dennys, "Folk-lore of China," p. 54.

‡ Taylor, "New Zealand and the New Zealanders," p. 95. Lubbock, "Origin of Civilisation," p. 207.

colour.* Red was also, we learn from Merolla, a sacred colour in Congo.† It would seem, from a passage quoted by Dalyell, that red played an important part in the symbolical destruction of an enemy in India,‡ and it is curious in this connection to note that the ghosts of suicides are distinguished in China by wearing red silk handkerchiefs.§

It is not, therefore, surprising to find that red cords and red bands play an important part in modern folk-lore. In the West Indies a little bit of scarlet cloth, however narrow a strip, round the neck, will keep off the hooping-cough ;‖ and many centuries ago, in England, we read that, for a lunatic, one should take of the clove wort (*Ranunculus acris*) "and wreathe it with a red thread about the man's swere (neck) when the moon is on the wane in the month which is called April; soon he will be healed."¶ In the present day, to prevent nose-bleeding, people are told to wear a skein of scarlet silk thread round the neck, tied with nine knots down the front; if the patient is a man, the silk being put on and the knots tied by a woman, and, if the patient is a woman, then these good services being rendered her by a man.** In the West of Scotland it is common, or was so, to wrap a piece of red flannel round the neck of a child in order to ward off the hooping-cough. The virtue, our informant is careful to tell us, "lay not in the flannel, but in the red colour. Red was a colour symbolical of triumph and victory over all enemies."†† We have evidence of the even recent use of scarlet, with a sympathetic purpose, in the testimony of a correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, who writes: "When I was a pupil at St. Bartholomew's, forty years ago, one of our lecturers used to say that within a recent period there were exposed for sale, in a shop in Fleet Street, red tongues—*i.e.*, tongues of red cloth—to tie round the throats of patients suffering from scarlet fever."‡‡ Salmuth mentioned the use of red coral beat up with oaken leaves in the transference of an ailment.* Even the jasper owes its high reputation for stopping hæmorrhage to its blood-red colour, and Boetius de Boot relates a marvellous story thereanent.†

The virtues of the sanguine colour even applied to animals; for in Aberdeenshire it was a common practice with the housewife to tie a piece of red worsted thread round the cows' tails before turning them out for the first time in the season to grass.‡ It secured the cattle from the evil eye, elf shots, and other dangers. Further afield we find, possibly because, as Mr. Kelly says, "red thread is typical of lightning,"§ in Carinthia a red cloth is laid upon the churn when it is in use, to prevent the milk from being bewitched and yielding no butter.‖

It is, however, to blue that we should have expected to find in Christian Europe the most power attributed. It was the colour of the Virgin, and therefore holy; it is the sky colour, it was the Druids' sacred colour, and yet it is remarkable that the mention of it in connection with folk-medicine is so scanty. In 1635, a man in the Orkney Islands was, we are led to believe, utterly ruined by nine knots cast on a blue thread, and given to his sister.¶ We can understand this, for if a colour possessed mysterious properties, it was quite as certain that they would be diverted, if possible, into channels of hurt, as of healing. On the banks of the Ale and the Teviot to the present day, however, the women have a custom of wearing round their necks blue woollen threads or cords till they wean their children, doing this for the purpose of averting ephemeral fevers. These are handed down from mother to daughter, and esteemed in proportion to their antiquity. Probably these threads had originally received some blessing or charm**, and this we should suppose to have been the properly coloured thread to receive such a

* Tylor, "Primitive Culture," ii. p. 150.
† Pinkerton, xvi. p. 273.
‡ Dalyell, "Darker Superstitions of Scotland," p. 365.
§ Dennys, "Folk-lore of China," p. 75.
‖ Branch, *Contemporary Review*, October, 1875.
¶ "Saxon Leechdoms," i. p. 101.
** "East Anglican," vol. ii.
†† Napier, "Folk-lore of the West of Scotland," p. 96.
‡‡ *Notes and Queries*, Fifth Series, xi. p. 166.

* Pettigrew, p. 77.
† "De Lapid et Gem," lib. ii. cap. 102, quoted in Pettigrew, p. 82.
‡ "Choice Notes," p. 24.
§ Kelly, "Indo-European Tradition and Folk-lore," p. 147; cf. Grimm, i. 148.
‖ Ibid. p. 233.
¶ "Rec. Ork." p. 97, quoted in Dalyell, p. 307.
** Henderson, "Folk-lore of the Northern Counties," p. 20.

blessing,—for was not blue the Virgin's own colour? We have therefore here two illustrations of the current of the people's thoughts. In the Orkneys, the blue thread was used for an evil purpose, because such a colour savoured of "Popery" and priests; in the northern counties it was used as a sovereign charm, because the remembrance of its once pre-eminent nature still survived in the minds of those who wore it unconsciously, though still actively influencing their thoughts. In the same way, perhaps, we respect the virtues of the red threads, because, as Mr. Conway puts it, "red is sacred in one direction as symbolising the blood of Christ,"* and again, as in Shropshire, refuse to allow a red-haired man to be first-afoot on New Year's Day, "or there'll be a death in it afore the year's out,"† because red again is "the colour of Judas, who betrayed that blood." In German folk-lore the lightning is represented as blue, Grimm quoting from a Prussian tale, "der mit der *blauen peitsche* verfolgt den teufel," *i.e.*, the giants. The blue flame was held especially sacred on this account, the North Frisians swearing "*donners blöskên* help!" and Schärtlin's curse was "blau feuer!" ‡

Turning to yellow, we find that charms written on yellow paper are quite as numerous in China as those written on red, for yellow is the imperial colour; one of the five recognised in the Chinese cosmogony, and a peculiar virtue therefore attaches to it; the Chinese genii, further, use the yellow heron (Hwang kuh ko), as an aërial courser.§ In Africa, again, Cameron met a communicative native who told the party that the six circlets of skin on his left wrist were of elephant's hide, and denoted the number he had killed. "This induced me to inquire whether the yellow ones on his right wrist were trophies of lions he had killed, but he replied, 'Oh, no! goat's skin, worn as a fetish.'"‖ The demon of jaundice, says Conway, is generally, when exorcised, consigned to yellow parrots, and inflammation to red or scarlet weeds.¶

For illustration of the use of black and white in folk-medicine, we can go back to the Assyrians.

1. Take a white cloth. In it place the marnit,
2. In the sick man's right hand;
3. And take a black cloth,
4. Wrap it round his left hand.
5. Then all the evil spirits
6. And the sins which he has committed
7. Shall quit their hold of him,
8. And shall never return.

This has been explained thus—by the black cloth in the left hand, the dying man repudiates all his former evil deeds, and he symbolises his trust in holiness by the white cloth in the right hand.* In ancient Germany white sacrifices were generally considered the most acceptable, but the water spirit demanded a black lamb, and a black lamb and a black cat were offered to the huldres.†

In England, the black cat was the chosen familiar of the witches, and on this account probably figures so prominently in all tales of darkness. In North Hants, to cure a stye in the eye, you are told to pluck one hair from the tail of a black cat, on the first night of new moon, and rub it nine times over the stye;‡ the blood of a black cat, taken from its tail, was frequently used by old women for shingles (herpes). It was smeared over the place affected, but in the only case of which we have authentic record it caused considerable mischief.§ A three-coloured cat is said to be a protection against fire, but a black one is credited in rather a vague way with curing epilepsy, and protecting gardens.‖

Jones Gerner, according to the Kirk Session Record of St. Cuthbert's, gave "drinkes of black henis aiges and aquanite to sundrie persons that had the hert aikandes,"¶ and Caldcleugh testified to the blood of a black lamb being administered for erysipelas in South America.** In Guinea, the fetish woman orders a white cock to be killed, when she is consulted about a man's disease;†† but the Buddhists of Ceylon, like the Irish of the fourteenth cen-

* Conway, "Demonology and Devil-lore," ii. p. 284.
† *Notes and Queries*, fifth series, iii. p. 465.
‡ Grimm, "Deutsche Mythologie, i. p. 148.
§ Dennys, "Folk-lore of China," pp. 54, 82.
‖ Cameron, "Across Africa," i. p. 100.
¶ Conway, "Demonology and Devil-lore," i. p. 284.

* "Records of the Past," iii. p. 140.
† Grimm, "Deutsche Mythologie," i. p. 44; or Stallybrass, i. 54.
‡ "Choice Notes," p. 12.
§ Turner, "Diseases of the Skin," p. 79.
‖ Conway, "Demonology and Devil-lore," 313. ii. p.
¶ Dalyell, "Darker Superstitions," p. 116.
** Caldcleugh, "Travels," ii. p. 212.
†† Tylor, "Primitive Culture," ii. p. 123.

tury,* are said to sacrifice red cocks. So too did Christian Levingston by Christian Saidler's counsel, "get a reid (red) cock, quhilk scho slew, and tuke the blude of it, and scho bake a bannock theirof with floure, and give the said Andro to eit of it, quhilk he could not prief."†

A cake of the meat of a white hound, baked with meal, was recommended by the leeches for convulsions;‡ but to meet a white horse without spitting at it (which averts all evil consequences), is considered very unlucky in the Midland Counties, and to see a white mouse run across a room is a sure sign of approaching mortality to Northamptonshire folk.§

Agrimony and black sheep's grease were employed in combination, and for "dint of an ill wind" (Perth Kirk Session Record, 1623), black wool and butter were prescribed, probably for unction, and blackwool, olive oil and eggs for a cold. Dalyell, who notes these remedies, mentions|| that when he was recovering from a dangerous fever in the spring of 1826, an estimable relative presented him with some black wool to put in his ears, as a preservative from deafness. He availed himself eagerly of the gift, but declared that he would abstain from declaring its efficacy. The intention here was kindly enough, and if the remedy was not successful, I may remind my readers,—

Seven times tried that judgment is
That *never* choose amiss.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Notes on some Northern Minsters.

By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.,
Precentor of Chichester,

THE winter of our discontent" was not "made glorious summer," even by ramblings amongst the religious houses of Yorkshire, during the sad and unprecedented wet season of last year. However, in fitful glimpses of better weather, often alas! treacherous and ending in getting one's clothes wet, and drying them again, I ventured out of the beaten track, sometimes across the Northumbrian moors, and sometimes partially by means of the tedious Durham railways, to make notes further afield. The results of a few of these visits may interest some of the readers of THE ANTIQUARY.

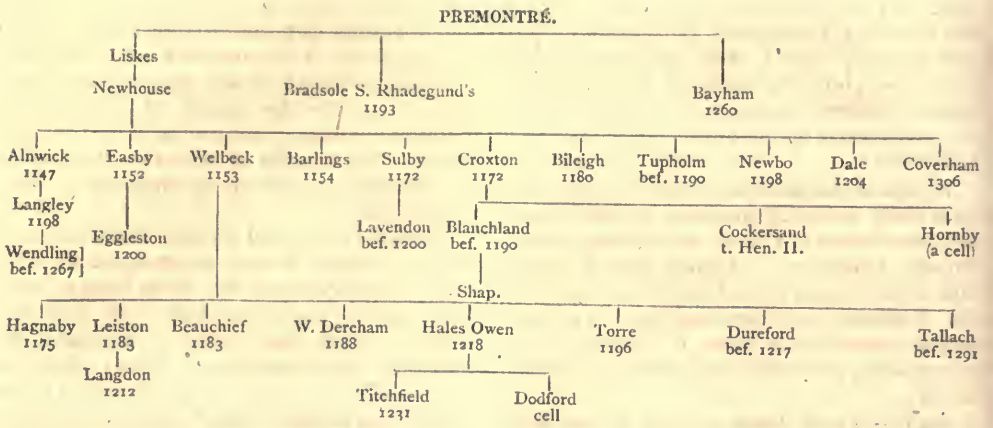
It would be a good work if local Archæological societies would divert some of their funds, supplemented by more general subscriptions, to the exhumation of the monastic remains which they visit in their annual excursions. There are many abbeys which require only a moderate application of the spade and pickaxe, under competent supervision, in order to reveal in a few weeks more than the hardest study of years can disinter from documents or books.

The Præmonstratensian houses were distinguished by their simplicity and absence of ornament, their wonted moderation, or "modesty," as the phrase runs in the Papal Bull for the projected abbey of Archbishop Hubert Walter at Lambeth, in 1202 [*Ann. Winton, s. a.*°]. The general characteristics are an aisleless choir, and a nave with a single north aisle, as at Torre, Shap, Cockersand, and Easby, a feature shared by the Austin Canons' churches at Bolton, Kirkham, Newstead, and some other places. The transept usually had eastern chapels. Leiston and Coverham had double aisles to the nave. Like the Cistercian houses, their churches were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and they divided their chapter houses into alleys. Cockersand, however, has a polygonal shape, to which Margam offers a parallel.

The pedigree in England is thus given in the Register of the Order [*Sloane MS.*, 4934]. William of Wyrcestre, gives a list of those existing in 1478 [*Itiner.* 360–2].

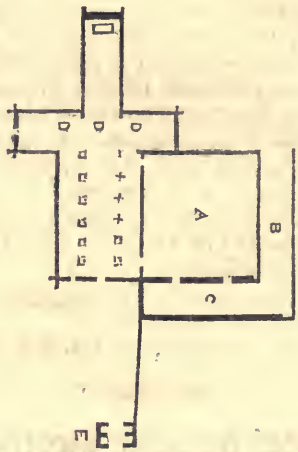
These abbeys were built on lonely sites and in unfrequented solitudes; but as households of farm labourers grew up around them the abbey became the town to the village, and its nave their place of worship. The sound of Divine service is still heard at Blanchland and Beauchief, but a heavier storm of ruin has swept over the buildings of this Order than that which laid others level with the soil.

* Croker, "Researches in the South of Ireland."
† Dalyell, p. 86.
‡ "Early English Leechdoms," i. p. 365.
§ "Choice Notes," p. 12. *Notes and Queries*, First Series, i. p. 451.
|| Dalyell, p. 115.



Coverham Abbey. Præmonstratensian Canons.

There is a railway station at Leybourne, and an omnibus to Middleham (two miles off), meets the early train. Coverham Abbey, founded in 1214, lies across the moorland at a distance of about two miles; the site is almost entirely covered with agricultural implements and a kitchen garden. The eastern arm (once so famous amongst the choirs of England for the fine singing of the White Canons) retains only its eastern wall. It was aisleless; from a traditional account of sundry bases of shafts found on the north side it was, probably, vaulted; the church in 1321 was burned by the Scots. The view given by Coney in the Monasticon, and the still more complete one engraved in Grose's Antiquities, 1774, and in Boswell's Ruins, 1786, show the north wall of this arm, the north wing of the transept, and four arches of the southern arcade of the nave, as then standing. Even in 1854 they still existed. Now only the western side with two lancets, part of the north front of the transept, the west wall of the south wing and two bays of the nave, remain, with a portion of the western front, a window of the north aisle, and the bases of the entrance doorway. The church was 152 feet long, the nave 82 × 50 feet, and the transept 90 × 25 feet. The effigies of knights in coats of mail and a torso have been removed to the site of the refectory. A fragment of the infirmary remains on the south-east of the presbytery. A considerable portion of the cellarer's hall over an undercroft retains a large Perpendicular window on the west, and two doorways on the east side. One of these is rich in design, with bands of flowers, the



COVERHAM ABBEY.

A Garth
B Refectory
C Cellarer's Hall
D Portions destroyed
E Gate House

holy monogram, a falcon, the letter "A" and a mouldering inscription of the time of Abbot Thomas Honfield, who erected these buildings in 1508 [*W. Jones Barker, Three Days in Wensleydale*, 1854, p. 138].

The parish church, an unusual adjunct to a Præmonstratensian Abbey, but found also at Dale and Easby, stands on a hill outside the remains of the great western gatehouse, which has a fine round arch. Many

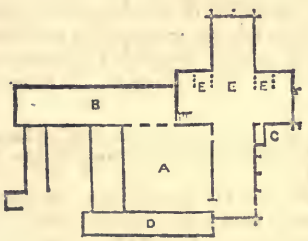
carved stones are worked into the walls of the modern buildings round about, and, like the effigies, are engraved in "Whitaker's Richmondshire."

Athelstan or Eggleston Abbey.

The Præmonstratensian Abbey of Eggleston, locally called Athelstan, is about two miles from Barnard Castle, and several miles from the village of Eggleston near Romald Kirk. "Eggleston's grey ruins" are beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the rocky wooded course of the Tees. The church of the 13th century was aisleless, and cruciform, with chapels to the transept. It measures 158 × 35 feet, dimensions which conflict with Sir Walter Scott's description of the "wide chancel" in Rokeby—

> . . . . . The tumult broad
> That to the crowded abbey flowed
> And poured as with an ocean's sound
> Into the church's ample bound.
> The reverend pile lay wild and waste,
> Profaned, dishonoured, and defaced,
> Though storied lattices no more
> In softened light the sunbeams pour
> Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich
> Of shrine, and monument, and niche,
> For dark fanaticism rent
> Altar, and screen, and monument,
> And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew
> Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and Fitzhugh.
> * * * * *
> All eyes upon the gateway hung
> When through the Gothic arch there sprung
> A horseman armed.
> Three bounds that noble courser gave
> The first has reached the central nave,
> The second cleared the chancel wide.
> [*Canto* vi. st. xxxii.

"The central nave" is aisleless, and its very low doorways could never have admitted a horseman and his steed. There was also



EGGLESTON ABBEY.

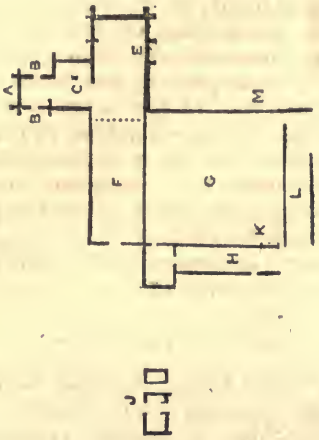
A Garth
B Dormitory
C Tower Stair
D Cellarer's Hall
E Chapels

no shrine, but there is the unusual number of four aumbries on the east wall and sides of the altar-place. The transept is 99 × 35 feet; the south wall and chapels have disappeared; at its junction with the nave there is a staircase which led to the tower in the south nave wall. The nave has no western entrance, but north-west and south-west doorways. In the north wall of the transept the doorway which led to the dormitory is still visible, and its undercroft and the sacristy remain in a mutilated condition. There are many interesting slabs lying in the nave. Good views of the Abbey are given in "Whitaker's Richmondshire." But alas! it now lies in utter neglect.

Blanchland Abbey.

The nearest station to Blanchland is at Stanhope. The railway from Witton for about ten miles skirts the winding stream of the Wear. The Abbey is reached by a journey of eight miles, as steep and wild and lonely as a traveller can traverse. However, the magnificent views across the heathery and gorse-clad moorlands of the misty valley depths, and ever changing vistas up Weardale and eastward to Edmond Byres, and the towering hills which close in the expansive rolling landscape, amply beguile the way, and compensate for what would otherwise be slow and tedious even in a light cart drawn by a good and willing horse. The road from Hexham, distant 10 miles, is equally rough and longer. The Monastery lies down in a valley, watered by the Derwent and sheltered by hills. The Early English aisleless choir, 65 × 27 feet, north wing of the transept, with eastern chapels, 36 × 27 feet, and a massive tower, 18 × 15 feet, occupying the same position as that of Fountains, still remain; they were restored for worship in 1752 by the trustees of Lord Crewe, as Dore was by Lord Scudamore in the seventeenth century, and Brinkburne since 1852 by its present owner. The nave probably was destroyed by the Scots. The prior's lodge and the undercroft of the cellarer's hall, the lavatory and a trefoil-headed doorway, with some of the walls of the refectory, are still standing. The gate-house remains perfect. The tower had a large eastern porch; three sedilia are in the south choir wall; the Decorated chapels contain a drain and two slabs

of Abbots bearing the pastoral staff, and two of foresters, with horn, baldric and hanger,



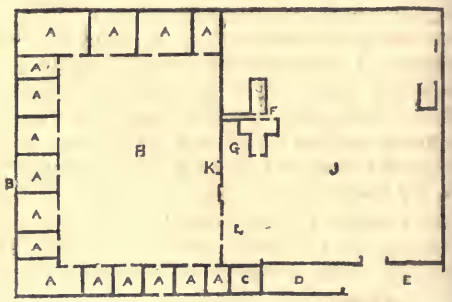
BLANCHLAND ABBEY.

A Tower	E Sedilia	H Cellarer's Hall and Prior's Lodge
B Porches	K Lavatory	J Gate House
C Transept	L Refectory	

and the "artillery" of bow and arrows, symbols of the craft. When complete, the minster was 185 feet in length.

Mount Grace.

The Carthusian Priory of SS. Mary and Nicholas, Mount Grace, lies about seven miles from Northallerton below the fine range of wooded heights of Arncliffe. There are two courts. The cloister garth on the north, 229 feet square, was surrounded by the claustral buildings, with fifteen cells for the monks. On three sides, which had a pentice, several doorways and the hutches for the passage of the daily commons remain, and on the south there was an entry or covered passage to the church. In the south wall there is a lavatory, and near it the lower portion of the pulpit of the refectory projects from an upper story which seems to have been continued along the prior's lodge. Each cell had a room with a fire-place, and a closet for tools, with a bedroom and oratory above them. The southern court, 270 feet square, retains portions of a large gabled building, 63 × 31 feet, on the south; the lower part of the gate-house on the west, and adjoining it, some remains of the guest-house, now built up in a more modern house. The aisleless church is of a peculiar form; it consists of a very short nave, an aisleless transept with an eastern doorway in the south wing, a central tower 12 feet square with a staircase on one side, and on the other side the alley to the cloister court; and eastward, part of the wall of a choir, which has



MOUNT GRACE PRIORY.

A Cells	D Guest House	J Court of Lay Brothers
B Northern Boundary Wall	E Gate House	K Lavatory
C Guest House Kitchen	F Church	L Refectory and Prior's Lodge
	G Site of Sacristy	
	H Garth	

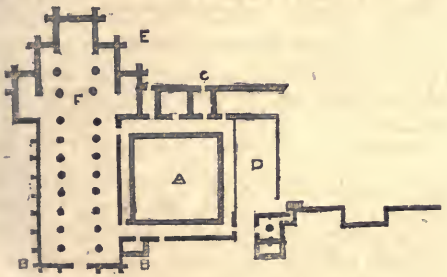
small and late Perpendicular windows in the clerestory; on the north side of the transept was the sacristy. The Monastery was founded in 1360, but the works were recommenced in 1400. This is the most perfect example of a Carthusian Monastery which has been spared to us. I have given a plan of the Charterhouse, London, in a recent work.* There are some remains at Hinton and Witham, in Somerset, and the spade might easily reveal the foundations of Beauvale, where the walls of the church are standing.† The courts require to be levelled, and the mounds in the southern quadrangle might reveal some interesting features. Admission is gained through a private dwelling-house.

* "Church Work and Life in English Minsters, and the English Student's Monasticon," 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

† William of Wycestre [*Itin.* p. 298] gives a brief description of King's Shene, which will serve to illustrate Mount Grace. He says the cloister on the east, south, west, and north contained about thirty manses of the religious, and measured 200 paces on either side, probably somewhat less than 400 feet, the height of the walls was 9 feet. The nave without the choir measured 60 paces, about 120 feet, and was hung with tablets written in texthand, great and small, with inscriptions to stir devotion in Christian souls.

Old Malton.

Of this Gilbertine Church the nave (originally 106 × 61 feet) has lost its north-west tower, its two eastern bays, all but two bays of the north aisle, with its doorway, and the whole of the south aisle, with the exception of the doorway to the transept, the eastern processional doorway, and a water-stoup. The destruction followed on the Dissolution. The south-west tower and part of the central alley, still used for Divine service, remain, but the arches are built up. There is on the north an arcaded triforium, except in the three western bays, which have shallow, continuous, Perpendicular panelling; this feature, the unfinished pillar and closed wall adjoining the site of the north-west tower,



OLD MALTON.

A Garth
B Towers
C Slype
D Refectory
E Portions destroyed

point to a period of reconstruction. Moreover, one of the octagonal pillars has been coated with Perpendicular panelling, and round the capitals are two fragments of inscriptions for Prior Bolton, with his rebus. "Rogerus Prior," *Orate pro bono statu Magistri F.* +" (an unknown person). The pillars of the southern arcade are round, except two. The cloister garth was 99 feet square, and at the south-west angle is a vaulted undercroft of the refectory in two bays, 21 × 20 feet, with stairs in the corner, probably leading to the kitchen. The same feature, by a curious coincidence, occurs at Guisborough. The late misericords, now absurdly ranged across the modern east wall of the church, represent an ass with winged headgear, a monster lion-headed, a winged dragon, an owl, an eagle carrying a shield with a cross, a rabbit, a camel, and a quaintly-shaped pine-cone.

(*To be continued.*)

Book Plates.

A COLLECTOR* has opened a topic which must be interesting to all lovers of old books; and, as an enthusiast in that field, I beg your permission to add a few notes, premising that in my rambles amongst the second-hand bookshops about London, I have accumulated a goodly stock of plates, many in duplicate, which I should be pleased to exchange for others.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1866, will be found an illustrated Article by John Leighton, F.S.A., entitled "Book Plates, Ancient and Modern, with Examples." He gives, as the device chosen by David Garrick, the following excellent instructions to book borrowers: "La première chose qu'on doit faire quand on a emprunté un livre, c'est de le lire, afin de pouvoir le rendre plutôt." This sentence, taken from the fourth volume of "Menagiana," appears also to have pleased that wonderful collector of "unconsidered trifles," the learned and amusing G. A. Sala, as I find it beneath his monogram on his book-plate.

What can be said of the taste of those who disfigure their books with labels containing such doggrel rhymes as—

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be,
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.

Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store,
But books I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Others, less poetically inclined, give advice gratis, thus—

Read slowly, pause frequently,
Think seriously,
Keep cleanly, return duly,
With the corners of the leaves not turned down.

Amongst the illustrations contained in Mr. Leighton's Article, appears his own very artistic book-plate, with the legend—

Johannes Leighton.
Libros y Amigos.
Pocos y buenos.
Motto—Light-on.

Somewhat similar to the above is the

* See *ante*, p. 75.

sentence I have chosen from Goldsmith for my own collection, "Old Books, Old Wines, Old Friends." Southey said in a letter to Coleridge, "Old friends and old books are the best things that this world affords (I like old wine also), and in these I am richer than most men, the wine perhaps excepted." I have never seen a book-plate of Robert Southey; but, if he had had one, the above would certainly have been the most appropriate inscription for that insatiable bookworm. Unfortunately dates are of rare occurrence on book-plates; I have but two specimens, the handsome coat-of-arms of John Peachey, Esq., 1782, and the shield engraved by Bewick for Thomas Bell, in 1797; the latter has already been mentioned by A COLLECTOR.—Leighton gives a few prior to 1700, but specimens of these are rare; it was not uncommon, however, for gentlemen to have blank shields printed, with scrolls beneath for the motto to be filled in afterwards by hand. On the Continent fully engraved book-plates, designed by eminent artists, were early in use, especially in ecclesiastical libraries, during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Among the finest armorial specimens I have collected I have duplicates of the following:—John Peachey, Esq., 1782 (Ne quisquam serviat ense); James Martin, Manydown Park; James Bonnell, Esq. (Terris peregrinus et Hospes); Lord Auckland; Joannes Skinner, A.M., Camerton (very handsome); Hugh Seymour Conway; John Finch (Aperto vivere voto); Rev. F. P. Hodges (Dant Lucem Crescentibus orti.); Samuel Lichigaray; Charles Chapman (Perseveranti Dabitur); Christopher Cooke; Maurice Hiller Goodman, Oare House. Of the single specimens the following are fine examples of design and engraving:—J. Dirk Vanderpant (vive ut vivas); Alexr. Watson (Insperata Floruit), this is very elegantly engraved, date about 1750; Edward Cowper (inventor of the printing-machine); Pole Godfrey; Rev. Orlando C. Balls, M.A., St. Cath. Coll., Cambridge (Fortuna non mutat genus); John Glen (Alta Pete.): (of this I have three varieties, one a pretty design representing an unicorn on a tablet overshadowed by trees); Andrew Hay (Spare nought); Sir George Strickland, Bart. (A la volonté de Dieu); William Hay (Serva Jugum); Charles Herbert Cottrell, Esq. (Nec Temere, Nec Timide); Thomas Anson, Esq. (Nil Desperandum); the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse (Mutare Sperno); Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. (True to the End); David Skene Napier (Sans Tache); Thomas Lumsden Strange (Be just and fear not); the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart., Hartwell (Verum Atque Decens).

In many cases there are coats-of-arms without names, and frequently without mottoes. In one instance there is simply the following quotation from Lord Bacon on a flowered scroll, "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man."

In damping a book-plate to remove it, care and patience should be exercised, as it not unfrequently happens that other plates of previous possessors may be found beneath, and the older they are the more fragile they become.

Old friends, old wines, old books! All are good. But old friends die; and wines, if kept beyond a certain period, lose their strength and bouquet; old books, however, never die, never lose their charms, and are ever fresh to those who love them. So, in the words of old Pynson, written nearly four centuries ago, "Styll am I besy bokes assemblynge; for to have plenty it is a pleasaunt thynge."

WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.H.S.

"By Book or by Crook."

IN the year 1866 the British Archæological Association held its twenty-third Annual Congress at Hastings, and of course, amongst other interesting places, visited Battle Abbey, so intimately connected with the famous Battle of Hastings, of which the above year was the 800th Anniversary. Among the relics which were shown to the party on that occasion there were many of great antiquity, but few connected with the history of the monastic rule which had so long prevailed at this famous Abbey, and

lasted until the Dissolution. Mentioning this a few days afterwards, when on a visit to the late Lady Webster, whose husband, the then Sir Godfrey Webster, sold Battle Abbey to the present possessor, the Duke of Cleveland, to help to pay some of his gambling debts, her ladyship, who was still a very handsome lady as well as a most courteous hostess, told me she had in her possession some rare specimens of domestic and other articles, which she had been the means of recovering from the ruins of the earliest portions of the ancient edifice; and showed me a goodly collection of arms, metal work, vessels of all sorts, spoons, keys, locks, and coins, which all related to the time of the old Abbey's grandeur and monastic sway, and with which I could not but feel particularly interested. One object there was, however, which Lady Webster especially prized, and which certainly created a flood of recollections of, and speculations as to, the daily life of the monks, and the peculiarly archaic nature of their habits and religious doings; this was the Abbot's "Flesh hook," a long piece of bronze or iron with an open circular handle and three turned-up points like a small trident, with which, after the fashion of the High Priest as mentioned in Holy Writ,* the Abbot took from the boiling cauldron and claimed for his share all the meat that adhered to it, and this before any of his brethren had the privilege or opportunity of helping themselves. It was certainly a curious as well as suggestive article of antiquity; and all present agreed with her ladyship in considering it one of the most curious relics of her mediæval museum.

In talking over the subject the same evening at dinner, I ventured the opinion that in the use of the above implement by the heads of monastic houses, might be found the "unde derivatur" of the common but ill-understood phrase "by hook or by crook," as the getting a good piece of meat was after all but a matter of chance, although *something* out of the well-stocked and seething iron kettle was certain enough. Coupling the nature of the Abbot's office and his insignia with it—viz., the crozier or crook imitated from the shepherd's well-known staff, of old, and which became the symbol of the guardianship of man over man in after-times—it appeared natural enough to presume that the monks invented the term or expression "by hook or by crook," especially in the first instance applying it to their Abbot's or High Priest's performance with the flesh hook, and then subsequently to any ordinary act which involved a certain amount of chance or difficulty in completing without that instrument.

I well remember Lady Webster, and the company generally, being taken with the idea, and how her ladyship expressed herself so pleased at the notion as to say "it would give an additional value in her eyes to the relic in question for the future."

And now comes the object of this "note," which I have the pleasure to communicate to THE ANTIQUARY, hoping that it may prove as successful in its career as I feel sure it must be useful and interesting to all connected with the pursuit or study of the ancient habits, customs, or manners of the world at large.

I should much like to know what is thought of the above fanciful derivation of the expression "by hook or by crook," or whether a more likely or better origin can be awarded to it by any one of your readers who may chance to light upon this communication.

That it is a phrase of ancient date is very well understood, and one frequently referred to in old writings well known; it occurs twice in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," as the following extracts from that famous poem will prove:—

> The which her sire had scrapt by hooke or crooke.
> B. V. c. ii. s. xxvii.

and again—

> In hopes her to attaine by hooke or crooke.
> iii. i. viii.

In a note to the above lines, in his volume of "Observations on Spenser's 'Faerie Queene'" (Lond.: 1754), Tom Warton thus refers to the peculiar phrase of "by hooke or crooke," as used by the poet, who no doubt was well aware of its origin and exact meaning although both still remain unknown to us *for a certainty*:—

* 1 Sam. ii. 13-14. See also Exod. xxvii. 2, xxviii. 3; Numbers iv. 14; 1 Chron. xxviii. 17; 2 Chron. iv. 16.

"The proverb of getting anything *by hooke or by crooke* is said to have arisen in the time of Charles I., when there were two learned judges, named Hooke and Crooke; and a difficult cause was to be gotten either by Hooke or by Crooke. But here is a proof that this proverb is much older than that time."

GEORGE R. WRIGHT, F.S.A.
Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.

The Civil War in Herefordshire.

READERS of Hume and Clarendon have, of course, a general knowledge of the course of the Civil War; but few, we imagine, could have supposed, till the publication of Mr. Webb's "Memorials of the Civil War as it Affected Herefordshire and the Adjoining Counties,"* to what an extent that war was localised from time to time in the western districts, where the wealth and broad acres of the Somersets and of many other influential noblemen and gentlemen was poured out like water in defence of the Stuart cause, whilst the Eastern counties as a whole were inclined to the side of the Parliament.

HOPTON CASTLE.

Considering the tendency of the generous English mind to forgive and forget rapidly the wrongs of preceding generations, it is well that steps should be taken to prevent the memory of such a calamity as a "Civil War" from fading away; and on this account our thanks are due to Mr. Webb for thus placing on permanent record a narrative of part at least of the Great Rebellion, as its historian, Lord Clarendon, calls the war between King Charles and his people,—so far as it affected that district of England in which his lot has been cast. There is great sense and truth, therefore, in Mr. Webb's remark that "Separate histories of the counties of England agitated by the last Civil War may tend in some measure to revive this salutary lesson, by bringing it 'home to men's business and bosoms,' and showing them where their ancestors' dwellings were rifled and ruined, and their fields stained by the sword, how they were doomed to captivity or driven from their homes, without knowing where they were to hide their heads."

If Herefordshire as a county espoused the royal cause, the reasons of that espousal are not far to seek; and they are pleasantly and pictorially described by Mr. Webb in his first chapter, much of which might easily pass for the writing of Macaulay, so full is it of illustration and anecdote. The lofty hills, the bad roads, the agricultural and pastoral character of the people, and the close connection between the landlords and their tenants, all conspired to render the men of Herefordshire averse to novelty and change, and inclined them to follow in the wake of the Scudamores and the Somersets, rather than to accept the teaching of Puritan divines at the bidding of the Harleys, who seem to have been nearly the only great Herefordshire family that opposed the King.

Some of the episodes in these two volumes are of peculiar value to the careful student of history; for, although in some few instances they do not exactly tally with the movements of the Royalist army and of the Court, as recorded in the journals of the time, yet they are too clearly proved to be true for any one to doubt that the editors of cotemporary prints, the *Weekly Intelligencer*, the *Perfect Occurrencer*, and the *Perfect Diurnall*, had either

* "Memorials of the Civil War between King Charles I. and the Parliament of England as it Affected Herefordshire and the Adjoining Counties." By the late Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A. Edited and completed by the Rev. T. W. Webb, M.A., F.R.A.S. 2 vols. 8vo. (Longmans. 1879.)

WALFORD COURT.

BRAMPTON BRYAN.

been themselves largely deceived, or had assisted in deceiving others. We would refer more especially to the account of King Charles's visit to Raglan Castle, in July, 1645, in Mr. Webb's second volume (pp. 199-208), in proof of our assertion. We only regret that we have not space to extract these pages in their entirety, and to transfer them to our own columns. The two volumes, it may be added, are full to the brim of agreeable and sparkling anecdote.

Amongst the places in Herefordshire which rose into note during this Civil War, as the scenes of sieges or engagements, were the castles of Wigmore, Goodrich, Hopton, and Brampton Bryan, and Walford Court; of most of these Mr. Webb gives us interesting sketches in the shape of woodcut illustrations, three of which we are able to reproduce in our columns by the courtesy of the author and his publishers. The two volumes before us are also enriched with some ten or a dozen portraits of the Scudamores, Harleys, Worcesters, and Somersets, with autographs, &c., reproduced from old family portraits by the aid of photography, and also with woodcuts of old arms, agricultural implements, and other antiquities connected with Herefordshire; all of which will prove of interest to the Antiquarian reader. There is a long and elaborate appendix, consisting of original documents, and illustrated with ground-plans of the places named above, and of many others besides; and the value of the work is largely augmented by a comprehensive index.

Reviews.

The History of the Honourable Artillery Company. By Captain G. A. RAIKES. (Bentley & Son.)

IN two large octavo volumes Captain Raikes has amassed together a vast amount of information concerning the above famous corps, which, as he tells us in his preface, is the most ancient military body or corps in the British empire, if not in the world. Be that as it may, its origin and early progress are sufficiently ancient to be "involved in obscurity." The Company has always been entirely distinct from all other military organisations, never belonging to the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers, or yet to the more ancient Trained Bands. Parliament has no control over it, for the Company is supported by neither capitation grant nor any aid from the public funds, the corps being entirely self-supporting and governed solely by Royal Warrants. The title of this ancient Company has long ceased fully to describe its composition. The word "Artillery," in modern times, signifies ordnance only, whereas it was formerly applied to all kinds of offensive weapons, more especially to those used in Archery. It is in this sense that the word Artillery is used in the Old Testament, where it appears (though only once) in our English version—namely, in 1 Samuel xx. 40, "And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, go, carry *them* to the city." Hence alone it is evident that the term was applied to weapons which were in use long before the introduction of fire-arms. In 1537, Henry VIII. granted a patent to three persons, appointing them "Overseers of the Science of Artillery" for long-bows, cross-bows, and hand-guns. They were to constitute a guild or fraternity for this purpose, with power to appoint officers, and to purchase lands, &c. The freemen of this guild or Company—called the Guild of St. George—were empowered to keep arms, and to exercise themselves in shooting. In 1605, James I. granted a patent, intended chiefly to insure the preservation of the shooting and practising grounds around London, for the Artillery Company; and in 1633 a Commission was appointed by Charles I., still further to accomplish this object. In 1638, the Corporation of the City of London presented to the Company the plot of ground ever since called the Artillery Ground, near Moorfields, as a field for military exercise; and here the Company to this day has had its head-quarters.

Towards the close of 1639, the name of Captain Skippon, afterwards the well-known Major-General Skippon, commander of the London Trained Bands during the Civil War, appears in a recommendation of Charles I., that he should be appointed "Leader" of the Artillery Company. The year 1641 is memorable as being the first in which any members of the Royal family joined the Company, and added their names to the long roll of distinguished members. On the 1st of June in that year, Charles, Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.); Charles, Count Palatine and Duke of Bavaria; and James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.), became members of the Company, under the title of "Captain-General." William III. was made Captain-General in 1690, and from the time of his death in 1702, the post has been held in succession by George, Prince of Denmark (consort of Queen Anne); George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.); William IV.; the late Prince Consort; and, lastly, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was appointed in 1863. From a very early period the neighbourhood of Finsbury and Moorfields was the principal place of resort for the practice of Metropolitan archery. It is not a little singular, therefore, that—in spite of the growth of London round about it,—the spot should, have still remained, as it were, dedicated to that science. Within the brief space at our command, it will be impossible to give even a bare summary of the information which Captain Raikes has brought together concerning the annals of the Artillery Company. He commences with a clear and concise history of archery and artillery in general from the earliest period down to the time when bows were exchanged for "calivers" and muskets, at the end of the sixteenth century; and next, in several chapters, narrates

the history of the Artillery Company from the period of its incorporation, in 1537, down to the present time. In compiling this history, as the author informs us, there were two courses open to him, either to attempt to make an historical narrative interesting to the general reader, or to enter into facts and figures and matters of small detail, of interest and importance only to those concerned, but which naturally would entail much greater labour. Desiring that the history should be accurate, reliable, and useful, which it could not be without such details, Captain Raikes chose the latter course. In the preparation of the work, nothing, he tells us, has been taken for granted, all the original records have been carefully gone through line by line, and no printed authority has been accepted when original documents were accessible. In the division of the chapters, the reigns of our Sovereigns have been followed, "in consequence of its being the custom for a Sovereign, on ascending the throne, to grant the Company a new warrant, confirming their privileges, and thereby conferring on them, as it were, a new lease of their existence." This work, we may add, is profusely illustrated with a large number of portraits, executed by the heliotype process, and also with plans of the Artillery Grounds and the neighbourhood of Finsbury at different times. Among the portraits are those of Prince Rupert; James, Duke of York; Duke of Buckingham; Duke of Ormond; Duke of Monmouth; George Monk, Duke of Marlborough; Earl of Manchester; Earl of Sandwich; Earl of Craven; Earl of Ossory; Earl of Mulgrave; Samuel Pepys; Sir Christopher Wren; William III.; Prince George of Denmark; George I.; George II.; George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.); William IV.; the late Prince Consort; and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The last named, which is printed in colours, serves as a frontispiece to the second volume. There is also a portrait of John Milton, who appears to have been admitted a member of the Company in June, 1635. Among the miscellaneous illustrations are engravings of the Gordon Riots, specimens of ancient arms and armour, the Review in Hyde Park in 1799, and the entry of the Prince and Princess of Wales into London in 1863.

Teutonic Mythology. By JACOB GRIMM. Translated by JAMES STEVEN STALLYBRASS. (W. Swan Sonnenschein & Allen, Paternoster Square.)

Why is it that the mythologies and folk-lore of olden times exercise such a strange fascination over our minds, and that learned men in these later days are willing patiently to sit down and unearth from the rust and mould and cobwebs of the past those wild beliefs which the world held in its babyhood, ere the incredulity of an "advanced" stage of thought and opinion rose up and destroyed so much of poetry and romance, and I might almost say so much of finer, subtle touches of greatness of soul? Is it not, or may it not be, because great truths underlie all these old-world myths and creeds, and that truth every now and then stirs up some enthusiast to help her from her fetters and enable her to emerge from the mist of fancies and delusions in which she is enwrapped?

It requires a peculiarly constructed mind to deal efficiently with these records of past beliefs—a two-fold capacity in a man; the one that of the man of letters and research, the philologist, the antiquarian; the other that of a child-like, wondering nature, lingering with loving tenderness over the beautiful stories he has drawn from their dusty surroundings.

Jacob Grimm had such a two-fold capacity; and, whilst his name will be held in reverence by the student and the scholar, it will also be held in affection by every child who treasures Grimm's wonderful book of wonderful stories as the greatest of his nursery possessions.

In the first volume of Grimm's "Teutonic Mythology," which lies before us, we have evidence of the immense knowledge and research brought to bear upon the subject in which Grimm delighted. As Mr. Stallybrass tells us in his preface, "Jacob Grimm was perhaps the first man who commanded a wide enough view of the whole field of Teutonic languages and literature to be able to bring into a focus the scattered facts which show the prevalence of one system of thought among all the Teutonic nations, from Iceland to the Danube."

And this is the aim of the work, Grimm's object being, as he himself tells us, through the mass of matter he brings forth "to sharpen our vision for a criticism of the old German faith so far as it stands opposed to the Norse or aloof from it; so that we need only concern ourselves with the latter where in substance or tendency it coincides with that of inland Germany." He proposes proving the affinity and originality of the Norse and German mythologies "through the affinity of language of the two races; the great possession by all Teutonic nations of many terms relating to worship; the identity of mythic notions and nomenclatures; the mingling of mythic elements with names of plants and constellations; the transformation of gods into devils, wise women into witches, and worship into superstitious customs; the mingling of the old faith with the new faith of Christianity, which was to overcome in the end, but for which the old faith would not part with certain of its old forms and customs."

These are some of the points which Grimm sets forth; and in his opening chapters he first takes into consideration the estimation in which the Supreme Being is held by the Teutonic nations as the "self-created God." The word "God," in common use with all Gothic nations, he supposes to have been originally a compound word, answering to the Persian "Khodâ," which he holds to be a violent contraction of the Zend word signifying "self-created."

Next he follows out the subject of worship consisting of prayer and sacrifice; then the adjuncts of worship, such as minor offerings, processions, temples, groves, priests, priestesses; and, having given us a mass of interesting facts upon these points, he proceeds to the Teutonic gods, Wodan, Wuotan, or Odin, who was not merely the dispenser of victory, but "the God to whose bounty man has to look for every distinction, as the Giver of all superior blessings."

In some of the old poets he is characterised as "Der Wunsch," the Wish, and his attributes are described under this title. We almost draw a parallel between his wording and that of "The Word" who "was made flesh and dwelt among us." Indeed, in con-

sidering old-world myths, one is almost led into a fanciful theory that at the dispersion consequent upon the confusion of tongues at Babel the then inhabitants of the world, fleeing in different directions, carried with them an inkling of the true religion, which their poets, blending with the different phases of Nature, worked up into a system of gods and goddesses having the shadow of the substance that was eventually to prevail upon the earth. Thunar or Thor, Zio or Zyr, Wo or Weyr, Paltar or Bulder, and a host of gods and goddesses too numerous to touch upon, bring us to an exhaustive chapter on the "Condition of Gods," which contains a parallel between the Greek and Teutonic mythologies. The remaining portion of the volume is devoted to heroes, wise women, and what we may term the romantic section of the subject—namely, wood-demons, wood-wives, swan-maidens, &c., leaving us with a fair promise of a sequel as full of rich material as the pages before us. To endeavour to give an idea of one tithe of the information contained in the work would be impossible without quotation after quotation. When we say "Grimm has written it," we sum up all that scholar can desire or lover of the marvellous delight in. We may add in conclusion that the translator has performed his task so well that the translation does not read as a translation, but as the outflowing of easy English from a practised pen.

The Genealogist. Vol. II. (Golding & Lawrence, Great Russell Street.) Vol. III. (G. Bell & Sons.)

This work, which is edited by Dr. George William Marshall, F.S.A., fills, to some extent, the void occasioned by the discontinuance of the late Mr. J. G. Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist.* Its title explains its name; and the name of its editor is a sufficient recommendation to that wide world of students who are devoted to Genealogical and Heraldic inquiries. We may say, however, that Dr. Marshall is to be congratulated on the care and pains which he has bestowed on the republication of the Northumberland, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire Visitations, and extracts from sundry parochial registers. The latter by themselves are enough to make us wish for more, and to regret that the task of publishing all of them throughout the kingdom is not undertaken by, or at least supported by, a grant from the Government. Among the most interesting family records comprised in these volumes are those of the Kers, Kerrs, or Carrs, of Cessford, &c.; and of the Ishams, of Lamport, in Northamptonshire. It will amuse some readers who believe in "all the blood of all the Howards" to find not only the Walpoles, the Townshends, and the Wodehouses, but also the family of his Grace of Norfolk ranked among the "doubtful" Norfolk pedigrees. And those who take an interest in peerage cases and claims will not readily find a better and clearer statement of the rightful claim of Lord Mar to the ancient Scottish earldom, or a more thorough exposure of the injustice which he has suffered at the hands of the House of Peers, when they hastily adjudged—we will not say *the*, but—*an* Earldom of Mar to Lord Kellie. The articles in Volume III. on "The Traffic in Baronetcies," and on the Barons of Burford, strike us as exceptionally good. *The Genealogist* is now published quarterly, in parts, at *2s. 6d.* each.

List of Carthusians, 1800–1879, by the Rev. W. D. Parish (Farncombe, Lewes, 1880). Mr. Parish, whose name is well known as a gleaner of "folk-lore" in the south, and as the author of a "Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect," has compiled with great care a list of all the scholars brought up at the Charter House from the last year of the last century to the present date. It is carefully executed, and shows a "roll" of names of which any public school may well be proud, including Sir Henry Havelock; the historians Grote and Thirlwell; Thackeray and Leech; and Archdeacon J. C. Hare. To most of the names are added short biographical notices, which will prove useful to the future annalist of the School.

Charles Summers, Sculptor, by Margaret Thomas (Hamilton, Adams and Co.), is a well-told story of the struggles and eventual success of one of the most recent worthies of Somerset, who began life as a poor labourer, and literally worked his way to eminence by his chisel. His name, however, is perhaps better known at the Antipodes than in his native country, for he modelled the four statues of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, which adorn the National Gallery in Melbourne. His death unfortunately occurred before he had attained here the fame which he well deserved.

We have received the first Number of *Remnants of Old Wolverhampton* (Virtue, London; Fullwood and Hellier, Wolverhampton), which promises when complete to form a most interesting volume. The part before us contains four beautiful etchings on copper, showing the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, two sketches of old houses and courts in the town, and also the neighbouring seat of Boscobel, whose connection with the escape of Charles II., after the Battle of Worcester is so well known. We shall look eagerly for the future instalments of the work, and hope that all the etchings of Mr. John Fullwood will be as good as those before us.

Bells and Bellringers, by B. Lomax (Infield, Fleet Street), contains in a small compass a great deal of valuable and curious information respecting "Campanology," tracing the use of bells in war, worship, &c., from the Assyrian and Jewish times, through those of Greece and Rome, to their introduction into the service of the Church at the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century. The book is rather discursive, and contains some serious printer's errors in the quotations from the "dead" languages; but Mr. Lomax has done full justice to the vast stores of lore relating to bells ecclesiastical which he has gleaned in a very pleasant field of inquiry.

A Short View of Ireland, written in 1605, by Sir John Harington (Parker and Co., Oxford), is issued "tentatively" as the first of a contemplated series of publications from the MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is a most interesting document, in which the author, though a layman, pleads strongly to "my Lord of Devonshire and my Lord of Cranborne" (the

Minister Cecil) his claims to be made an Irish bishop and Chancellor of Ireland. This letter is full of allusions to facts which illustrate the scandalous history of the times, and the knowledge of which will be useful to our future Macaulays. It is edited by the Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A., and we hope that its sale will be such as to justify the authorities of the Bodleian in bringing forth other treasures hidden from the public gaze.

Everybodys' Year-Book for 1880 (Wyman and Sons), in addition to its information as to current events, for 1880, will please the reader of antiquarian tastes by much useful folk-lore in its digest of "the story of each month."

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 15.—Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—The Hon. C. L. Wood was elected a Fellow.—Mr. F. Ouvry exhibited a fragment of pottery of the thirteenth century dug out of the cliff at Lowestoft.—Mr. W. de Gray Birch communicated notes on a Charter of Eadgar, King of the Mercians, dated A.D. 958, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Wells, by whose permission a photograph of the Charter was also exhibited. Mr. Birch also appealed to the Society to take steps to organise some machinery for producing a proper Codex or Corpus of Saxon Charters, with the text of every known Charter collated, the dates worked out, the localities and personages as far as possible identified, the peculiarities of the language and of the terms pointed out and illustrated.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. H. C. Coote, H. S. Milman, T. Morgan, and the Chairman took part, and warm approval was expressed of Mr. Birch's proposal to set about a new edition of Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus."—The Rev. J. Baron communicated a Paper on certain "Greek and other Early Features of Stockton Church, Wilts." In the discussion which followed the Rev. B. Webb, Messrs. W. White, H. T. Micklethwaite, E. R. Robson, and the Chairman confessed themselves unable to see any trace of Greek influence in the arrangements of Stockton Church. Dr. Baron's Paper, however, contained a number of valuable incidental illustrations of early architecture and ritual.

Jan. 22.—Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—The Secretary reported that a communication had been received, through the Admiralty, from Captain Sullivan, R.N., on the West Indian station, announcing that the remains of the great navigator, Christopher Columbus, had been lately found in the Cathedral of San Domingo; the chest in which his bones had been laid having not been removed, as was supposed, to Havannah, but still remaining in the chancel of that cathedral with an inscription, both inside and outside of the lid, giving the name of "Christopher Colombe, the Great Admiral." Considerable doubt, however, was thrown on the accuracy of this report by Mr. Millman, who stated that the whole matter had been lately referred to the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, who thought that the inscription was not of contemporary date. He also said that the "translation" of the relics of Columbus in 1795 was made with so much circumstance and publicity that a mistake was not likely to have occurred, and that the bones were probably those of a grandson of the admiral, of the same name. Mr. A. W. Franks, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, was disposed to confirm the view entertained at Madrid. The thanks of the meeting, however, were voted to the Admiralty for the communication.—Mr. Micklethwaite exhibited some fine tiles, coloured and enamelled, from the chapel in which stands the shrine of St. Alban, at St. Alban's, and which may be ascribed to the 13th century.—Mr. Hodson Fowler exhibited a ring found in the Minster Church at Southwell, Notts, supposed to have belonged to Archbishop Booth; and Mr. Wyllie a fine copper double axe, a "bipennis" (though Mr. Franks thought that it was more probably an ingot of wrought copper), found, in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Neufchatel; and Mr. John Brent exhibited two brasses, without any name or clue, picked up by chance in a shop in Canterbury, and which probably had once belonged to some parish church in East Kent.—Mr. E. Peacock contributed a Paper on the word "Osmund," a kind of iron ore.—Mr. J. E. Lee communicated an account of some remarkable cave explorations, which had been conducted with singular zeal and energy by the manual labour of one man, Mr. J. L. Widger, at Tor Mohun, Devon. These caves are five in number, of which probably one or two may be regular caves; one may be called a rock shelter, the others are little more than fissures. They had yielded a large collection of flint implements, teeth of the bear and rhinoceros, and bones of the reindeer, horse, and wolf, or dog.

Jan. 29.—Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. Middleton exhibited a drawing of two columns in the Ashmolean Museum, which were evidently two of the original legs of Henry VII.'s tomb.—The Secretary read a Paper by the Rev. W. D. Macray, giving an account of a book written by John de Luxembourg, Abbot of Ivry and Bishop of Pamiers, which purported to be a remonstrance by Anne of Cleves (called "Marie" on the title-page) to Henry VIII. The publication is referred to in a letter from Paget, the English Ambassador in France, on February 26, 1542, printed in the State Papers, vol. viii. p. 662. The work passed through two editions, and was translated in 1558.—An escutcheon was exhibited, the property of the Hagley Club, Worcestershire, which bears the arms of all the peers of England in 1572. It is possible that it may have been made in honour of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Worcester in 1575. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, Hagley bowling-green was used as a rendezvous by Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators.—Lord Dillon exhibited a gold bracelet, given by the late King of Naples to Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

Feb. 12.—Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair. Mr. C. T. Martin, F.S.A., read the second and concluding part of his paper on "Certain Account Rolls

of Sir John Daunce, *temp.* Henry VIII.," the former part of which was read during the session of 1879.

Feb. 19.—Papers were read by Mr. R. F. Condor, on "The Date of the Egyptian Calendar;" and by Mr. G. Payne, Jr., F.S.A., on "Further Discoveries of Roman and Saxon Antiquities in Kent."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 5.—The following papers were read:—"On an Inscribed Votive Tablet, found at Binchester (the ancient Vinovium)," by the Rev. H. M. Scarth; and "On the Recently Discovered Mural Paintings in Patcham Church, near Brighton," by Mr. C. E. Keyser, who exhibited drawings of the frescoes. Among the other articles exhibited were a rubbing of the tympanum over the south doorway of Everton Church, Nottinghamshire, by Mr. H. S. Harland; an embroidered pulpit cloth, formed of the orphreys and other portions of two copes, from Wool Church, Dorset, by Mr. E. A. Griffiths; photograph of a sculptured effigy of a lady carrying a rosary, found last year at Bangor Cathedral, by Mr. A. Hartshorne; and a leaden die, bearing the initials "I. F.," found in pulling down an old wall at Oundle, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. G. T. Harvey. The reading of Mr. Keyser's paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. J. G. Waller, Mr. Micklethwaite, and other gentlemen took part.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 21.—Mr. H. Syer-Cuming, V.P., in the Chair. The Secretary, Mr. E. Loftus Brock, having announced the election of several new members, Mr. Cope read an interesting and exhaustive Paper on "Jade"—a subject very largely discussed in the *Times* of late, through the letters of Professor Max Müller and others. Mr. Cope showed that, although apparently unknown to, or at all events not named by, classical writers, the existence of jade had been known to the earliest nations of antiquity both in the East and in the West, in Japan, China, and even in New Zealand, where it formed the material of the emblem of sovereignty now in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen. Mr. Cope illustrated his Paper by a large collection of articles made of, or manufactured out of, jade, including candlesticks, vases, bowls, plates, &c. The Paper gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which the Chairman (who exhibited specimens of jade from New Zealand, where the natives hold it in great esteem), the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, Mr. Josephs, Mr. Brock, and Mr. George R. Wright took part. The latter adverted to the finding of a cowrie shell, the money cowrie of India, in a barrow lately opened by Mr. W. C. Borlase, F.S.A., in Cornwall, and described at some length in THE ANTIQUARY, and remarked that the finding the jade implement in the Rhone seemed, with the finding the cowrie in Cornwall, to point to the Aryan connection with this country for which Professor Max Müller had contended. Some fine specimens of jade were exhibited by the Chairman and Mr. Cecil Brent; and some beautiful flints, dug up in the neighbourhood of Highbury and Holloway, by Mr. Worthington Smith.—Mr. W. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum, reported that since the date of the last congress of the Association he had inspected a variety of early manuscripts at Norwich, at Ely, and at Wells, an account of which would appear in due course in the Journal of the Association.

Feb. 18.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming, V.P., in the Chair—A Paper was read by Mr. T. G. Pinches, of the British Museum, on certain tablets of terra cotta found in Assyria and Babylonia; and another Paper by the Chairman on a portrait of King Henry VI. in Eye Church, Suffolk.—Mr. Brock brought before the meeting a notice of the proposed restoration of the chapter-house of Carlisle, formerly a part of the monastery. The structure dates from the 15th century, and has an Elizabethan addition; and the proposed refacing of the edifice will, it was asserted, destroy some traces of its antiquity. A resolution was carried expressive of a hope that the subject will be reconsidered before being carried into effect.—A communication from Dr. Stevens was read descriptive of some relics of ancient pottery found in the Loddon valley, near Basingstoke.—Two earthenware dishes of the 17th century found in London, one in the Poultry and the other in Bishopsgate Street, were exhibited, and the Chairman produced two specimens of jade, one of the light and the other of the dark species.—Mr. Birch read a communication from Mr. Watling, descriptive of some paintings of the screen of Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, drawings of which were exhibited.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Jan. 12.—Mr. Whichcord, F.S.A., in the Chair.—After the preliminary business, the Chairman alluded to the death of Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., honorary associate, and referred with gratification to the fact that he had presented to the Institute a very valuable portfolio of drawings illustrative of his latest work in Egypt.—Mr. William Simpson, of the *Illustrated London News*, then read a Paper on his recent journey to Afghanistan, in which he remarked that previous to the present Afghan war the knowledge of Indian architecture did not extend beyond the entrance of the Khyber Pass. Being conscious that such was the case, the chance of obtaining information on the subject was one of the inducements which led him to follow the troops in the compaign. Mr. Simpson at some length detailed the results of his explorations, which extended as far at least, he said, as the limits of the Jellalabad Valley. The conclusions he came to were as follows:—The existence of a style of art in India coming from the Valley of the Euphrates, and which probably dated from the time of Darius, was now made clear, and that the Greek architecture of Bactria came south and crossed the Indus, was another point also beyond doubt. Afghanistan was the highway by which these styles came, and that was the region to seek for knowledge regarding them. There were vast regions beyond Afghanistan, regarding which they literally knew nothing. When Afghanistan was archæologically theirs, the students of Indian antiquities would be a long way on towards meeting the explorers of Nineveh and Babylon, and he hoped that the day was not far distant when these two army corps might meet and shake hands and compare notes somewhere about Ispahan, Yezd, or Naishapur.—A brief discussion followed.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Feb. 3.—Samuel Birch, Esq., D.C.L., President, in the Chair.—

After the transaction of some routine business, and the nomination of new members, Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., read a Paper, entitled, "Some Remarks on Excavations made in the Tel-el-Yahoudeh (the Mound of the Jew), near Cairo, and on some Antiquities brought therefrom, and now in the British Museum.." The mound is about 20 miles from Cairo, on the side of Matarieh or Heliopolis, and has long been regarded as enclosing the site of the temple built by Onias, the Jewish High Priest, who led the colony of his countrymen from Jerusalem to Egypt, when the Holy City and its Temple were desecrated by King Antiochus Epiphanes (B.C. 168). Josephus describes this temple as built on the site of a deserted shrine dedicated to the Egyptian goddess Basht, statues of which divinity had accordingly been found at the Tel-el-Yahoudeh, and that it was finally closed by Paulinus, after the destruction of Jerusalem. Excavations were made in the mound in 1870, when it was found that it covered the site of a walled enclosure, about half a mile long and a quarter broad, the best preserved portions of the walls being 15 feet thick, built in three thicknesses, much as the walls of the tomb of Osiris, at Abydus. The chief objects of interest were the decorations of the chamber, which were of tiles, in admirable preservation, many of them being of a type hitherto unknown before Mediæval times. Many specimens of these tiles were brought to the British Museum by Mr. Greville Chester, and others have since been found (together with some smaller pedestals which they decorated) by Dr. Grant, of Cairo, who had visited the spot several times. The greater part of the tiles from Tel-el-Yahoudeh are purely Egyptian in design, and many of them bear a title of Rameses III.; but some others (always of a circular form and without hieroglyphics) are distinguished from the rest, by having stamped upon them, on the reverse side, the Greek letters A and E. There could be no doubt that an edifice was built by or for Rameses III., as proved by the hieroglyphs on the tiles and on the statues. An inscription quoted by Brugsch Bey showed also that a palace was actually erected on this site by Rameses III.; but as to whether this was the building appropriated by Onias, we had as yet few *data*. Josephus described it as a temple, but writing at a distance of a ruined building, the mistake might easily have been made. There was the name, "Mound of the Jew," in favour of the tradition; but this was not conclusive, and a local antiquary of eminence considered it to be likely that the name was derived from a massacre of the Jews there by the Arabs. The Rev. D. Löwy and the President having made some remarks, Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches, Dr. Birch's assistant at the British Museum, announced that he had discovered an entirely new cuneiform tablet, containing historical details of great interest, and hitherto wholly unknown, of the 6th to 11th years of Nabonidus, the last King of Babylon, answering to B.C. 545-539. The reverse referred to the history of the capture of the city, twice said to have been taken "without fighting," by the General Gobryas, under Cyrus the Great. He hoped to lay a translation of this new historical document before the Society at its next meeting.

NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 15.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Hoblyn exhibited a shilling of Charles II., 1663, with the arms on the reverse blundered; a crown of William III., 1696, reading GEI GRATIA (*sic*); a shilling of the same year, with a capital Y (for York); a shilling of Anne, 1711, with the younger bust, although the old or fourth bust had appeared on a shilling of the previous year.—Mr. Henfrey exhibited an unpublished annulet groat of Henry V. or VI., struck at London, but having the annulets on either side of the king's bust instead of on the reverse, as usual with the London groats.—Mr. Evans exhibited a sovereign of Henry VII.'s first coinage, much bolder in style than those of the later issues, and of extreme rarity.—Major A. B. Creeke communicated a Paper on silver coins of Eanred and Ethelred II. of Northumbria.—Mr. P. Gardner read a Paper on the indications afforded by the coinage of Macedonia and Thrace of the worship of the sun in those districts.—A discussion followed, in which the President and Mr. B. V. Head took part.

NEW SHAKSPEARE.—Jan. 23.—Mr. Tom Taylor in the Chair.—Mr. E. Rose read a Paper "On the Inconsistency of Time in Shakspeare's Plays" (suggested by Prof. Wilson's notes on "Othello," and by Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time Analysis of Shakspeare's Plays"). "Notes on the Time of 'Romeo and Juliet' and of 'Julius Cæsar,'" by Messrs. Rolfe and H. Linde, were also read.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—Feb. 2.—After the election of several new members and associates, a Paper on "Recent Assyrian and Babylonian Research," illustrated by maps and specimens, was read by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, in which, after sketching the route which a traveller would take from Aleppo by Diarbekir, Mossul, and Baghdad to Nineveh, he gave a full account of his explorations in Nineveh and Babylon, with a description of the ancient sites existing there at present. Mr. Rassam's explorations have been one more step in the direction so strongly recommended by the Institute—namely, "a thorough inquiry, including careful and systematic explorations in Assyria," with the aim of gathering from various sources, especially from ancient monuments, information that will throw greater light upon the earlier days of Chaldean history.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 31.—Officers for the current year were elected, and the first Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society, together with the financial statement, was read and adopted. From the Report it appears that during the past year the following Papers have been read:—"The Study of Ecclesiology," by Mr. Beresford-Hope; "Concerning the Form of the Church and the Fabric thereof," by Mr. G. Birch; "Architecture of the Thirteenth Century," by Mr. G. E. Street; "Transitional Architecture," by Mr. J. P. Seddon; "Old St. Paul's," by Mr. E. B. Ferrey; and "The Christian Altar Architecturally Considered," by Major Heales. Visits have been paid to St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; the Temple Church; the crypt of St. John's, Clerkenwell; Lambeth Palace and Chapel; St. Alban's Abbey; and the Abbey Church of Waltham, in Essex. Thanks were accorded to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for the use of the Chapter-house for the purposes of their meetings.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Jan. 28.—Joseph Haynes, Esq., in the Chair.—Dr. Ingleby read a Paper "On the English Spelling Reform Deadlock," in which he stated that he had joined the Spelling Reform Association because it appeared to him to be expedient in the interests of education to amend the existing spelling of English, with the view of improving the present system. He agreed that a normal orthography should be accepted for the spelling of our language; but he was not prepared to accept a purely phonetic plan, the basis of which ignores our usual pronunciation.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 10.—Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., in the Chair.—Dr. Emil Holub, the Austrian traveller, delivered a lecture on the Central South African Tribes, from the South Coast to the River Zambesi. The most novel portion of the lecture was the mention of his having found along the South African coasts clear traces of extinct tribes, who, if we may judge from the rude shell-heaps and remains of the burnt bones of animals which they have left behind them, must have been very rude types of humanity. Passing further into the interior there were evident relics of a different stage of culture, of which there were no longer any vestiges to be seen among the natives, and he was at once reminded of the great African empire of Monomatapa, as it was called on the old Portuguese maps. There were workings of ancients mines, some even of gold, and the ruins of rude cyclopean fortifications. Such evidences pointed to extinct tribes, testifying to the antiquity of the savage African rule of warfare, which exterminates all the males and allots the wives and children to the victors as slaves.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—This Society, which now has its head-quarters at 29, Piccadilly, has issued a card in which its meetings are fixed for March 2, April 6, May 4, June 1, July 6, August 3, and September 7.

ST. MARY, LAMBETH, FIELD CLUB.—Jan. 5.—Eighth annual soiree at St. Philip's Schools, Kennington Road. Exhibition of geological, entomological, and natural history specimens, illustrations of the latest improvements in the art of engraving and printing, and some interesting relics of pre-historic and Roman London.

PROVINCIAL.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—Feb. 10.—Mr. John R. Findlay, V.P., in the Chair.—The President exhibited a drawing of a curious brass tripod jug or ewer, in which the hoard of coins was recently discovered at Fortrose.—A Paper "On the Ancient Musical Instruments of Scotland," was communicated by Mr. George G. Cunninghame, F.S.A.—The Rev. George Wilson read a Paper descriptive of a donation of stone and bronze implements, ornaments, &c., found at various times in that neighbourhood. Several implements of stone and bronze, including hammers and axe-heads, swords and spear-heads, &c., exhibited by the Earl of Stair, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith, Mr. M'Beand, Newton-Stewart, and Dr. John Douglas, were also described by Mr. Wilson.—A large collection of bones of the moa or great extinct bird of New Zealand were exhibited by Rev. Dr. Begg.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of this Society, Mr. W. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., read a Paper on "Gatton," which, until the passing of the first Reform Bill, was a borough, returning two members to Parliament. The place, Mr. Leveson-Gower remarked, as its name implies, is the "Ton," or settlement by the "Gate," or road, the latter being that known as the Pilgrims' Way, which also gives its name to Reigate, "the Rige-gate," or "Road on the Ridge." Aubrey says of Gatton: "This town, however small and inconsiderable at present, was well known by the Romans, of whose coins and other remains of antiquity have been formerly discovered, great remains, and where the fine Manor House now stands, was formerly a castle." Brayley, on the other hand, states that no traces of such a structure or notices in history exist to corroborate the statement. Mr. Leveson-Gower, however, added, that "be this as it may, there can be no question of the antiquity of the settlement of this place, and on the site of a fortified dwelling may have arisen the Manor House that Aubrey mentions."

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Annual Meeting, Jan. 26, the Earl of Ravensworth, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe read the 67th Report, which mentioned the fact that the Corporation had appointed a Committee to examine the old walls of Newcastle and its towers, and to consider what steps should be taken to protect them from injury.—The Rev. Dr. Bruce read a Paper by Mr. John Clayton, of the Chesters, descriptive of Roman coins found on the Wall of Hadrian.—Dr. Hooppell read a Paper on his latest discoveries of remains at the Roman Station of Vinovium in Durham.—A resolution was passed to the effect, "That it is desirable that the two blocks of Roman buildings recently excavated at Vinovium should be left open and carefully preserved, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate this expression of opinion to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Lord Bishop of Durham, on whose property they are situated."

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 26.—Thomas Nevinson, Esq., in the Chair.—Several new members were elected, and the Report of the Committee for the past year read and adopted.—The Rev. C. H. Wood exhibited two silver candlesticks, formerly belonging to the Leicester Corporation, bearing the "Britannia" hall mark, and dating from 1797 to 1723.—Canon Pownall exhibited a specimen of early printing of the fifteenth century, a book by Pope Gregory the Great; also a Leicestershire tradesman's token for a half-penny of the seventeenth century; and two coins of the Leicester Mint, of the time of William Rufus, which were found with several others at Tamworth in 1877. Canon Pownall contributed a Paper, entitled "Extracts from the Registers of a Country Parish."

BURTON-ON-TRENT NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 27.—Mr. W. Molyneux, F.G.S., read a Paper on "Bosworth Field." He gave an historical sketch of the famous battle fought at Bosworth between the forces of Richard III. and Richmond, and by the aid of a dia-

gram explained the disposition of the forces and the probable movements of the armies on that occasion.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 26.—Annual meeting. Mr. T. Brooke, F.S.A., in the Chair.—The annual report was read and adopted, the financial statement passed, and officers for the ensuing year elected. On the suggestion of the President, it was agreed that a copy of the Association journal should be sent to the Bodleian, British Museum, Cambridge Public, and South-Kensington Libraries.

CLIFTON SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—Jan. 24.—The *Two Gentlemen of Verona* was critically considered. Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time Analysis of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*" (read with the Time Analysis of the other comedies at the meeting of the New Shakspeare Society, on Nov. 8, 1878) was read, and reports were presented from the following departments:—Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A.; Metre and Authorship, by Miss Constance O'Brien; Dress and Social Customs, by Mrs. E. Thelwall.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 20.—Mr. J. J. Vernon, President, in the Chair.—The Chairman, in his retiring address, commented at some length on the lack of interest in the work of the Society on the part of many of the members, and suggested a change either in the name or scope of the Society, so that it might at once embrace a much wider range of subject matter and create a greater interest in the proceedings. In the discussion which followed, the Secretary said he could not see any advantage in changing the name of the Society. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, D. Pringle, Esq., of Wilton Lodge; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. Murray and Jas. Davidson; Secretary, Mr. D. Watson; Treasurer, Mr. F. Hogg; Librarian, Mr. Wr. P. Kennedy; Curator, Mr. Geo. Shiel. Messrs. J. J. Vernon and Robert Michie were added to the Committee.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

BIRTHS IN ENGLAND.—The Registrar-General's Return for 1856 showed that in the previous year the national increase of population of England and Wales, by the excess of births over deaths, was as nearly as possible 267,000; in other words, that every day the sun was setting upon 731 more persons in the kingdom than were living on the previous evening.

LAURENCE EUSDEN.—In reference to this name (p. 78), a correspondent sends the following from "A new Bibliographical Dictionary by James Ferguson, assisted by William Enfield, A.M.," published in 1810:—Eusden (Laurence), an English poet, was born in Yorkshire. In 1718 he obtained the laureateship, which raised him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the Dunciad. "He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1730. His poems are in Nichols's collection."

CHURCHES OF CONCRETE.—In proof of the possibility of churches being built entirely of concrete, without even timber for the roof, it may be interesting to know that there is, or was till lately, such a building, which was originally intended for religious purposes. It is a very small chapel, situated on the Denbighshire coast, near the Colwyn station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Close to it is a weir on the sands, and the chapel was built for the parish priest to say mass in daily for the success of the fishery. Its dimensions are of the smallest—perhaps about 10 feet by 6—the roof and walls are alike of concrete. It is quite dismantled, and has not been used from time immemorial. The Vicar of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos receives a rent-charge, in lieu of the tithes of the fish, for officiating. We are afraid, however, the work is not now done, though the pay is received. Solid stone porches are not uncommon elsewhere; as is proved by the south porches of Arundel and South Stoke churches, Sussex.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—Down to a comparatively recent period it was generally assumed that *Twelfth Night* was one of the last of Shakespeare's plays. Tyrwhitt, indeed, was led by an allusion in the text to assign the piece to 1603, but other commentators connected it with a much later period. We now know, however, that it was originally performed on Candlemas Day, 1601–2, in Middle Temple-hall. Manningham, a student of the Inn at that time, made the following entry in his diary, which was discovered about half a century ago by Mr. John Payne Collier:—"February 2, 1601 (1601–2).—At our feast we had a play called *Twelve Night, or What You Will*, much like the *Comedy of Errors*, or *Menechmi* in Plautus, but most like and neere to that in Italian called *Inganni*. A good practice in it to make the steward believe his lady widdowe was in love with him, by counterfayting a letter as from his lady, in generall termes, telling him what she liked best in him, and prescribing his gesture in smiling, his appareille, &c.; and then when he came to practise, making him believe they took him to be mad." The Christmas revels, in fact, had been continued to Candlemas; a new play by Shakespeare was produced by way of bringing them to a conclusion, and it is permissible to suppose that Raleigh and Overbury, both of whom were members of the Inn, were among the many present on the occasion. The roof and the walls which echoed the players' voices are still standing; and recently in celebration of the event recorded by Manningham, a reading of *Twelfth Night* was given by Mr. Brandram.

ST. CHAD.—Medicinal springs in various parts of the country have had bestowed upon them the name of St. Chad, and up to a comparatively recent time their healing virtues have been generally ascribed to the intervention of the saint, instead of to the inherent properties of the waters themselves. One very noted "St. Chad's Well" stood on the east side of the Gray's Inn Road, near King's Cross, in Fifteen Foot Lane, London. Here a tenement was about a century ago called St. Chad's Well-house, from the spring there, which was strongly recommended by the medical faculty of the day. It long remained one of the favourite spas of the metropolis, with Bagnigge Wells, and the spring gave their name to Spa-fields. Two of these spas have almost gone out of recollection; but St. Chad's remained within the

memory of the present generation, with its neat garden, and its economical medicine at a halfpenny a glass. Old Joseph Munden, the comedian, when he resided in Kentish Town, was in the habit of visiting St. Chad's three times a week, and drinking its waters, as did the judge, Sir Allan Chambre, when he lived at Prospect House, Highgate. Mr. Alexander Mensall, who for fifty years kept the Gordon House Academy at Kentish Town, used to walk with his pupils once a week to St. Chad's, to drink the waters, as a means of "keeping the doctor out of the house." In 1825 Mr. Hone wrote:—"The miraculous water is aperient, and was some years ago quaffed by the bilious, and other invalids who flocked thither in crowds." The district of London known as Shadwell, perpetuates the memory of the saint, the name being supposed to be derived from a well within the churchyard dedicated to St. Chad; but the metropolis is still more extensively associated with the memory of the good bishop, for the New River takes its rise from Chad's well springs, situated in the meadows midway between Hertford and Ware, and when this water reached the north of London, it there gave name to Chadwell-street.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

SALMON AND CRUIVES.—The *Daily News* of the 3rd February contained an interesting letter from Mr. Frank Buckland on the subject of diseased salmon. In it he alluded to certain indentures of early days, specimens of which he had never succeeded in finding, by which apprentices bargained that they should not be compelled to eat salmon more than so many days in a week. Another point of an antiquarian nature, in the same letter, was the mention of the traps, or cruives, used by the monks for taking fish. One of these cruives still exists in the middle of Halton weir, on the Lune.

CIVIC MACES.—Mr. H. B. Walker, Mayor of Romney, writes to the *Maidstone Journal* with reference to the article on the above subject in our pages (see pp. 66–71):—"The maces belonging to the Corporation of New Romney were never taken to Yarmouth. They are very handsome, and were presented by David Papillon, Esq., in 1724. He was one of the "Burgesses" or "Barons" of the town in Parliament. I have not yet ascertained what became of the maces which were previously used, but mention is made of them; possibly they were of iron, but of this I am not certain; many were. The bailiffs sent to Yarmouth ("Jernmuth") had a white rod, and a banner of silk with the arms of the Cinque Ports on it, borne before them, and also a brazen horn. They were on horseback, wearing "scarlet gowns," and attended by their chaplain and town clerk, when the "Free Fair" was proclaimed at the "Church Gate," "The Bridge Foot," "The Crane," and "The Toll House," &c. They took with them from home, besides the chaplain and town clerk, a "sergeant to bear our banner," another "to bear our rodd," and a third "to blow our horne." This brazen horn is still here, which has probably led to the mistake as to the maces being taken. The banner is also in the Cinque Ports chest in our Town Hall."

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.—Mr. Whitworth St. Cedd hopes to be able to show that Geoffrey Chaucer fought at Cressy. He remembers seeing the name on one of the Retinue Rolls of the period, but omitted to note the reference. He expects, however, to be able to re-identify the roll containing this interesting point. It is well known that Chaucer fought in France, and was taken prisoner there in 1360; so possibly the roll seen by Mr. St. Cedd belongs to this date, as Cressy would be too early, according to the established *data* of the poet's life. If Mr. St. Cedd is right, it will quite upset the date of the poet's birth, which is usually given as 1340.

THE TOMB OF SIR F. MICHELL.—A correspondent writes to the *Standard* as follows:—"Allow me to relate a piece of Vandalism perpetrated lately, and an extraordinary mistake made in endeavouring to rectify it. I was trying to find out what had become of the immediate descendants of the two sons of Sir Francis Michell, of old Windsor, who was dis-knighted, fined, and imprisoned in 1621, by order of Parliament. There were formerly many monuments to this family on the walls of Old Windsor Church, among them one to the grandnephew of Sir Francis—John Michell, Lord of the Manor of Plumstead, who at his death bequeathed the whole of his fortune to Queen's College, Oxford. When Old Windsor Church was renovated, some fifteen years ago, all the monuments were removed most carefully from the walls and lodged in a heap in an empty room, and finally to the rubbish heap of the contractor's yard. But a "Michell Fellow" of Queen's happening to notice that the handsome old monument which his College had erected nearly a century ago to their great benefactor was gone, reported the matter to the Provost, who at once took steps to have it replaced, at a cost of about eighty pounds. Long and careful search was made for it, and ultimately some monuments to the Michells were unearthed in the builder's yard, where they had been some years. One was found to be to the memory of John Michell, and this was at once replaced in the church, with a brass plate underneath, stating that Queen's College had re-erected it in gratitude, &c. But now comes the pith of the story. The monument is not in memory of the benefactor of Queen's College, but to his father, who, like him, was called John. There it stands, to bewilder the archæologist, who has no means to rectify any mistake, for there are no parish registers in existence referring to Old Windsor. And the extraordinary part of it all is that the Fellows of Queen's, with a copy of the old monument in their possession, should have expended all the money and trouble they did to put up a wrong one."

LADY BELASYSE.—In reference to a paragraph in *The Times* of the 19th Jan., referring to the statement of Bishop Burnet that Lady Belasyse kept a copy of the promise of the Duke of York (James II.) to marry her, the Earl of Kimberley writes: "A gentleman, now dead, long solicitor to my family, told me that this copy was in the possession of my great-grandfather, the first Lord Wodehouse, and that he had frequently seen it. It has since disappeared, and is believed to have been burnt, with other papers of interest. The patent creating her a peeress is in my possession. She was daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Armine. Her other sister married Sir Thomas Wodehouse, from whom I am descended."

THE AMERICANS AND CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—The following petition has, it is stated, been signed by

the Governor of Rhode Island and many other persons in that State :—"To those concerned in the removal of Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt. A petition from certain citizens of America against it. Whereas, the obelisk of Alexandria known as Cleopatra's Needle, and originally brought from Heliopolis, was according to some set up where it now stands by the last Sovereign of Egypt, Cleopatra, in honour of the birth of her child by Julius Cæsar, and according to other and more generally received authorities, set up there during the reign of Tiberius Cæsar; and whereas, either of these dates occurs in the momentous era in history marked by the end of the Egyptian Empire, the source of all science and art, the establishment of the Roman Empire, the extinction of the Jewish nationality, the completion of the Old Testament, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and the beginning of the Christian era; and whereas, no site could be more significant for a monument so set up than Alexandria, the port by which the Romans entered Egypt, the doorway between the eastern and the western world; and whereas, the same has stood undisturbed for nearly 2000 years; and whereas the removal and setting up elsewhere of a part of this monument cannot compensate for the destruction of it as a whole ; and whereas, the site and time of its erection, no less than its obelisk, all form part of this monument as it now stands ; and whereas, the taking down a monument so venerable by violating a reverence for antiquity, would misrepresent the American people, and be an act of vandalism which must ultimately receive the scorn of the civilised world ; and whereas, by the gift of the Khedive of Egypt the monument has now become American property and the flag of America waves over it ; and whereas, those who have obtained this gift have been actuated by a desire to add honour to their country ; and whereas, now that the right of Americans to remove the obelisk is undisputed, no act could so redound to the honour of America and Americans as a forbearing to exercise that right through reverence to antiquity ; and whereas, such an act of forbearance would mark an epoch of progress and a large feeling for the humanities than has existed hitherto in the world ; therefore the undersigned respectfully petition that the monument may be left untouched where it now stands."

JOHN BUNYAN.—It is generally supposed that John Bunyan was born at Elstow, near Bedford. But it has lately been discovered that this was not the case, and also that he first saw the light of day some two years earlier than has been believed, and asserted by his biographers. At all events, the register of the parish church of Chalgrave, between Dunstable and Bedford, contains the following entry under date 1626. "John Bunyan, son of William, baptized the xviith of June." There would seem to be some doubt also whether Bunyan was ever incarcerated in the prison at the bridge over the Ouse in Bedford ; for firstly the prison was used only for offenders in the town, and not for the county around ; and secondly there is every reason to believe that at the date assigned for Bunyan's imprisonment, the present prison was not built, whilst its predecessor had been swept away by a flood.

Antiquarian News.

The parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Upton Noble, Somerset, was re-opened on the 29th of January, after a complete restoration.

The *Times* records the death, on the 3rd of February, at South Lambeth, of Sophia, widow of Mr. William Thomas Pentecost, "in her 113th year."

N. Kondakoff, of Odessa, the well-known Russian archæologist, has lately published two interesting works on art monuments preserved in Russia.

Mr. A. Rimmer has commenced in *Belgravia* a series of antiquarian papers on "Our Old County Towns." The first part deals with those of Cheshire and Shropshire,

Mr. G. Gilbert Scott is erecting the new buildings at St. John's College, Oxford, and is commissioned to complete the Cathedral at Newfoundland, begun by his father.

The Duke of Westminster has given to Mr. John H. Metcalfe, of Hampstead, a commission to complete the heraldic pedigree of the Grosvenor family, which hangs in his great hall at Eaton.

A reprint of rare plays, poems, and tracts of the age of Elizabeth has been projected, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Bullen, of Worcester College, Oxford.

The Dean of St. Paul's will edit the criticism upon the works of Spenser for Messrs. Macmillan's representative selection of English poetry now in preparation.

Mr. Quaritch will shortly publish the first volume of "A Bibliography of Printing," with notes and illustrations, compiled by Mr. E. C. Bigmore and Mr. C. Wyman.

The first two parts of the "Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, from 1641 to 1652," published by the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, have just been issued.

The recent resolution of the Royal Academicians to admit ladies to the honours of the society will have effect as soon as Her Majesty's consent to the measure has been received.

The restoration of the Saxon church at Escombe, co. Durham, is about to be commenced ; there is, however, still a deficiency in the funds for the completion of the work.

A Rubens, which Delacroix has copied for the King of the Belgians, the "Miracles of St. Benoit," has been offered to the French Government for 200,000f., but declined.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments is short of funds, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions. The address of the Society is No. 9, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Oakwood Church, near Abinger, Surrey, was lately reopened, after undergoing enlargement and restoration. The edifice is supposed to have been founded early in the thirteenth century.

Dr. Alfred Woltmann, Professor of the History of Art in the University of Strasburg, died at Mentone,

on Feb. 6, aged 38. His principal work, "Holbein and his Times," was published in 1873.

The Duke of Devonshire has presented to the Brighton Museum a collection of Roman coins, selected by the Rev. T. Calvert, from a number found last year on the Downs near Beachy Head.

The idea of founding at Well Walk, Hampstead, a hospital for decayed men of letters seems to have been tacitly abandoned; but a further effort is being made to save the trees and to rescue the adjoining land from the hands of speculative builders.

Lady Gordon-Cumming, of Altyre, has presented the Forres Falconer Museum with a lot of Fiji and Algerian pottery ware, which is greatly admired for the peculiar design, workmanship, and colour of the clay.

A number of forged Babylonian tablets, cast and baked in terra-cotta, having dates from Nebuchadnezzar to Darius, have been recently sent to London and offered for sale. They appear to have been made at Bagdad.

M. Chantelauze has discovered a MS. of the Chronicle of Philip de Comines, supposed to be of earlier date than the three MSS. in the National Library of France. It is believed to have belonged to Diane de Poitiers.

The annual Shakspearian festival of the Urban Club took place at St. John's Gate on the 23rd inst. under the presidency of Dr. Westland Marston. Dr. Schliemann, the discoverer of Troy and of the tomb of Agamemnon, was a guest.

St. Sepulchre's Church, at the corner of Newgate Street, was re-opened on Sunday, Jan. 25th, after undergoing a thorough restoration, in the course of which the marks left by the Great Fire of 1666 were distinctly traced on the old windows.

The frescoes on the walls of Pompeii, which when disinterred were as fresh as if painted but yesterday, are suffering from exposure to wind and weather, and fading considerably. It is suggested that they should be protected by some kind of roof or other covering.

Mr. Murray promises a new volume by Dr. Schliemann, to be entitled "Ilios: the Country of the Trojans," in which the explorer will give an account of his latest researches in the plain of Troy. Four hundred plans and illustrations will adorn the work.

The Report of the Salford Museum and Library for 1878–79, shows a falling off in the number of visitors to the museum and picture galleries. On the other hand, the issues from the library have been more numerous than in any year since their opening in 1850.

The ninth report of the Leeds Public Library shows an increase in the borrowers. The most important addition to the reference library consists of a collection of standard works of natural history. The number of volumes in the whole of the libraries is 94,128.

An association has been formed at Kirkcudbright for the purpose of establishing a museum in the county town, wherein to collect, preserve, and exhibit all things in any way illustrative of the history, natural history, geology, botany, antiquities, literature, &c., of the Stewartry.

An Italian priest and philologist, Bernardino Peyron, has discovered in the binding of a Greek manuscript from the ancient library of St. Ambrose, on Mount Athos, two fragments of St. Paul's Epistles in the Greek text. Similar fragments at Paris have long been highly valued.

A stained-glass window, of three lights, as a memorial to Lady Anna Gore-Langton, has just been executed by Messrs. Bell and Son, of Bristol, for Hatch Beauchamp Church, Somerset. The subject illustrates the text, "The Master is come and calleth for thee," and is set in canopy work.

An implement of the "stone period," probably an axe, has lately been found in the embankment on the river Lea, in Luton Hoo Park, Bedfordshire. It is highly polished, 5 inches in length, and 2½ in greatest breadth; and it is in almost perfect preservation. It is now in the private museum of Mr. T. W. Pauli, at Luton.

The German explorers at Olympia, in the course of their excavations, have found some interesting pieces of sculpture, including the head of Titus, the head of a boy, whose figure, in a kneeling posture, had been previously discovered on the eastern gable of the temple, and a statue of the Fortuna.

Professor Nordenskjöld, of Sweden, the discoverer of the North-Eastern Passage, arrived with the Vega at Port Said, and his Swedish companions were at once carried off to Cairo, where the Geographical Society of Egypt and a crowd of Pashas and travellers entertained him at dinner.

The Council of the Index Society have resolved to bring before the next anunal meeting a proposal for opening an office furnished with as many indexes as they can procure for the use of their members, with a clerk in attendance to assist inquirers in their researches, and to answer queries sent by post.

The ancient parish church of Dunchideock, Devon, has been reopened, after restoration. The chancel was rebuilt by the present rector about five years ago. The tower has been repaired at the expense of Mrs. Henry Palk, widow of the late rector; and the restoration of the nave has been effected at the cost of Colonel and Mrs. Walrond.

The twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library, Museum, and Walker Art Gallery, of Liverpool, shows a steady progress of the institution in all its departments. Many additions have been made by donation and purchase, and a course of free lectures is being given during the present winter season.

In a mortuary chamber attached to the Capucin Church at Modena, an archæologist has lately discovered the tombs of eight princes of the House of Esté—among them, Francis I., who died 1658; Almeric, his son, 1660; Alfonso IV., 1662; Cardinal Rinaldo, of Esté; Benedict Philip Armand, 1750; and a son of Hercules Rinaldo, 1753.

The Trustees of the British Museum have recently purchased, for 3000*l.*, the interesting Crace collection of rare old portraits, and prints of Old London, part of which has been for some time on view at South Kensington. They have also bought a series of etchings, by Mr. M. L. Menpes, a young artist who has had a successful career at South Kensington.

We are requested to state that Danes Inn is no longer, as stated in our last number (p. 87), the address of the Harleian Society. Subscriptions and applications for lists of the Society's publications should be addressed either to the Secretary, George J. Armitage, Esq., Clifton Woodhouse, Brighouse, Yorkshire; or to Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes, 140, Wardour-street, London.

The last Number of "The Bookseller" contains, *inter alia*, a most elaborate and circumstantial account of the literature of the "Tractarian" movement at Oxford, from its foundation by Dr. Newman, Dr. Pusey, and the late Mr. Keble. It gives the authors, editors, and translators of all the volumes, English, Latin, and Greek, which were brought out under their auspices.

The decennial representations of the Oberammergau Passion Play will take place this year in the months of May, June, July, August, and September. The first representation will be on May 17th and the last on September 26th. There are to be a few changes in the distribution of the various parts, but Joseph Mayer will again take the part which he enacted with so much reverence in 1870–1

An ancient canoe, in good preservation, has lately been found in the Clyde, at Glasgow. In consequence of the recent lowering of the water-level at this point, the bed of the river becomes at certain states of the tide a small islet. The canoe, which is of oak, was discovered lying transversely across this islet; it is twenty-four feet long, and is similar to others which have been found in the basin of the Clyde.

Pope Leo XIII. has recently expended several thousand francs in the purchase of a series of important documents to be added to the Vatican archives. Among these are autograph and unedited letters of Cardinals Farnese, Spondrati, and Polo, of several of the Tridentine Fathers, of sainted personages, such as Pius V., Carlo Borromeo, and a collection of letters illustrating the ecclesiastical history of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Gold and silver objects used for the celebration of religious rites will be among the attractions of the exhibition that will be held by the Society of Dutch Artists, at Amsterdam, in April, May, and June. Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, of Farleigh House, Sandgate, Kent, has undertaken to answer any questions that may be addressed to him by persons having objects to lend for the purposes of the exhibition.

In order to guard the Cathedral of Worcester against fire, a water-engine has lately been laid in the crypt. Pipes communicating with it will furnish a ready supply of water to every part of the building. During some recent excavations in the Cathedral yard the workmen came across immense foundations slightly to the east of the north transept. It is possible they may be the remains of the older cathedral, which was standing up to the time of Wulstan.

Sundry alterations for the worse, under the name of restorations, are being carried out at Florence, where the Duomo is being scraped, and a quantity of ancient marbles destroyed. Those who wish for further information on this sad spoliation will do well to refer to an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* for January last, entitled "New Lamps for Old," and to an eloquent and outspoken letter, signed "Ouida," in the *Whitehall Review* for January 31st.

A work entitled "Historical Memoirs of the House and Clan of Mackintosh, and of the Clan Chattan," from the earliest times of which record exists to the present, is in preparation, and will shortly be published by subscription, by Mr. Mackintosh-Shaw, of London, who has had access to family MSS. and other private documents, besides those available to the public in the Register House, Public Record Office, British Museum, &c.

The *Scotsman* announces an interesting "find" of ancient silver coins at Fortrose (Chanonrie) in the Black Isle. They are over a thousand in number, and are all of the time of King Robert III. of Scotland, who reigned from 1390 to 1406. The majority bear the stamp of "Edinburgh," several that of "Perth," and one at least that of "Aberdeen." The hoard was enclosed in a flagon of tarnished copper of the shape in use in Scottish families in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Considerable progress is being made in the restoration of the west front of Lichfield Cathedral; and the various figures are being placed in the niches as they leave the sculptor's hands. The Dean has received the following in aid of the sculpture fund:—From Mr. J. C. Cox, the figure of Bishop Langton; from Mrs. Fox, of Elmhurst Hall, that of St. Mary Magdalene; from Mrs. Goldney and the Peel family, that of St. Gabriel. Several other donations towards the work have also been received by the Dean.

The hall of Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, which, with the other blocks of buildings forming the Inn, was some time ago purchased by the late Serjeant Cox, is to be converted into offices. The furniture and effects belonging to the hall were lately sold by auction. They included the large dining-table, at which many eminent judges and serjeants have regaled themselves. The antique dinner service, containing 144 pieces, each piece bearing the arms of Serjeants'-inn, also formed one of the lots.

The *Elgin Courant* says that a beautifully engraved and elegantly shaped dirk was lately found in a wild and almost inaccessible cave in the Sloch of Kincardine, near Rothiemurchus, Invernesshire. The cave is believed to have been the retreat of John Roy Stewart, a staunch but unscrupulous adherent of the Pretender. From the superior finish of the dirk it is supposed to have belonged to Stewart. At some distance from the cave there are the ruins of an old castle or fortress, with walls six feet in thickness.

The late Duke of Portland used his magnificent underground chambers at Welbeck as receptacles for pictures and books; and in the riding-school hundreds of pictures are arranged—not hung—round the gallery, and piled in stacks on the floor are thousands of volumes, some modern, and many old, rare, and valuable. The library, like the picture gallery, is underground, and is the work of many years. It is 236 feet long, and divided into five rooms, and so arranged as to form, when desirable, one large room.

On the northern side of the town of Xanten, in Westphalia, extensive remains of ancient walls and buildings have just been discovered, and the excavations are being pushed forward. The foundations of one of the walls laid bare extend for 60 metres in one direction, and are nearly 5ft. in thickness. The character of the mortar and masonry work is excellent. It is at present uncertain whether these ruins belong to a place mentioned in the Nibelungenlied, or whether they are part of the Colonia Trajana of the time of the Romans.

A correspondent writes :—"Relative to Mr. Lambert's article upon "Civic Maces," (see p. 66) perhaps the following note will interest your readers. Mr. Lambert thinks the earliest provincial maces are of 1649 and 1660 dates; but at Wootton Basset, Wilts, once a borough and still a corporation, there are silver-gilt maces dated 1603, a constable's staff dated 1678, and a chair of a ducking-stool dated 1686." He adds that "the Bolingbroke and Clarendon families have had much to do with that place in the procurement of charters, &c."

An interesting archæological discovery is reported from Palestine. An Arab, who was lately quarrying stone in the neighbourhood of Gaza, unearthed a marble figure, supposed to be a colossal god of the Philistines. The dimensions of the figure are as follow: 3ft. from the top of its head to the end of its beard; 54in. from shoulder to shoulder; total height, 15ft. There is no inscription. The pedestal is a huge block carved in one piece with the figure. The statue was found in a recumbent position, buried in the sand upon the top of a hill, near the sea.

Mr. James Gardner has in the press for the Camden Society a volume mainly relating to the reign of Henry VI. In addition to the two brief chronicles from the Lambeth Library, the issue of which was authorised by the society some years ago, there will be a similar chronicle from the College of Arms, containing very interesting matter, and also a number of autograph notes by Stow, the antiquary, extending from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Elizabeth. The information contained in these notes is in many cases more full than that printed by Stow in his Chronicle.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, the well-known Shakspearean scholar, has written a pamphlet in order to settle for ever the momentous question "respecting the E and the A in the name of our National Dramatist." "A very bright and sparkling brochure," writes the *Illustrated London News*, "is this controversial tract, dated from Hollingbury Copse, Brighton; but its most original feature is a hospitable invitation to Shakspearean students—and they must be legion—to visit the author and look over his library, containing 'the choicest Shakspearean rarities in the world, and an unrivalled collection of drawings and engravings illustrative of the life of the great dramatist.'"

Mr. Hodges has in the press "Chronological Notes containing the Rise, Growth, and present State of the English Congregation of the Order of Saint Benedict." These notes are drawn from the archives of the houses of the Benedictine congregation, at Douay, in Flanders; Dieulwart in Lorrain; Paris in France; and Lambspring in Germany, where are preserved the authentic acts, modern deeds, &c., by Thomas Weldon, a member of the same congregation. They are edited and brought down to the present time by the Rev. J. Gilbert Dolan, O.S.B., the Librarian of St. Gregory's Priory, at Downside, near Bath.

Three guns dug out of the mud during the extension works at Chatham Dockyard, and believed to have formed part of the armament of a Dutch frigate sunk in the river Medway many years since, have been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and examined. They appear to be of English manufacture, but they do not correspond with any guns at present in the British service, and the general opinion is that the popular idea as to their having belonged to the Dutch fleet is correct. Two of the guns are placed at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, and the third has been sent to the Royal Naval Museum at Greenwich College.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., of Bebington, Cheshire, (a native of Newcastle-under-Lyme), has presented to the Corporation of that town the celebrated painting by Buss, representing the custom of electing a "Mock Mayor," which was observed for more than two hundred years on the day of election of a chief magistrate for the borough. A duplicate of the picture is to be seen at Burlington House. The picture was painted to commemorate the election of Mr. Samuel Mayer, as mayor in 1833, in which year—after the Corporation had for more than two centuries, contrary to the charter, exercised the privilege—the burgesses resumed their right.

The memorial to the late Professor Selwyn has been erected in Ely Cathedral. It is placed in the south aisle of the choir, under an archway, which originally formed a private entrance into the cathedral church for the nursing sisters of the great Norman Hospital adjoining. The exterior doorway on the south of the choir has been walled up for centuries, but the interior of the archway remains intact, and now forms a baldachino for a life-sized effigy in white statuary marble of the late Canon, vested in cassock, surplice, and stole, with the hands joined as in prayer. The figure rests on a moulded base of Purbeck marble, from a design by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

Mary Stuart had some claims to the name of a poetess, apart from the "Lament" attributed to her by Brantome, on the death of her husband, Francois II. Dr. Galy, says the *Dunfermline Saturday Press*, has lately read a paper before the Academy, demonstrating that the unfortunate Queen never composed the verses attributed to her. Before the same learned body, M. Menant exhibited casts of the Assyrio-Chaldean cylinders in the British Museum, pre-

sumed to represent the temptation of Adam and Eve, Noah's Ark, the building of the Tower of Babel, &c. He says the subjects afford no serious basis to be considered as bearing on these Biblical incidents.

A collection of papers on the history of Bradford and its neighbourhood, entitled "Collectanea Bradfordiana," has been recently published. Among other subjects of antiquarian interest, the work includes papers on "The Parish of Bradford," by the Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D.; "Bradford in the Olden Time," by the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A.; "A Genuine Account of the Civil War in Bradford," by Joseph Lister; "Memoirs of General Fairfax, of John Sharp, Abraham Sharp, Richard Richardson, M.D., and the Rev. David Clarkson"; "The Rise and Progress of the Town and Borough of Bradford," and "The Rise and Progress of the Worsted Manufacture in Bradford."

The Leibnitz long-lost calculating machine has recently been recovered. Leibnitz invented and constructed this machine in 1672, during his stay in Paris. It can add, subtract, divide and multiply, and was the wonder of the time. This machine became the property of the Public Library at Hanover, but long ago disappeared from among its treasures. All that was known about its disappearance was that it had been sent to an instrument maker at Göttingen, to be repaired. It has now turned up again in the Göttingen library, and through the efforts of Dr. Bodemann, the librarian of the public library at Hanover, has again come into the possession of the Institution.

A Moscow antiquary lately discovered a silver bowl of German workmanship, belonging to the seventeenth century. Its artistic execution, and the singular bearing of its decorations on the present time, induced a few German patriots to purchase it, and send it as a present to the German Emperor. The exterior of this interesting relic presents a skilful joining together of German thaler pieces, of the period when the Fatherland boasted of no fewer than thirty sovereigns. Among these thaler pieces—and herein consists the special value of the gift—the bust of the Great Elector appears in semi-relief; and the artist, in a prophetic spirit, has placed the Imperial crown in his hand.

Michael Angelo's study for part of the Cartoon of Pisa, from Sir Joshua Reynolds's collection, was recently sold at Messrs. Christie's sale for *4l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* only. It formed part of a collection of drawings belonging to the late Mr. W. Bernoni White, the picture-dealer. Among other prices realised were 16*l.* 10*s.* for Churches in Venice, by Canaletti; 40*l.* 19*s.* for some buildings in Venice, by the same; 9*l.* 6*s.* for Wouvermann's "Return from the Horse Fair;" 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for Jacob Ruysdael's "Castle Egmont;" 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for a landscape of Claude's, from Lord Spencer's collection; 3*l.* 3*s.* for a Virgin and Child of Sasso Ferrato, from the Dimsdale and West collections.

At Salisberg, between Hanau and Kesselstadt, the foundations of a Roman house have been discovered, the walls of which were a yard thick and about 31ft. and 37ft. long respectively. In the middle of the enclosed space a vaulted room was found, and in the neighbourhood several earthenware vessels, very perfectly finished. About 35 paces away a considerable portion of the walls of another Roman house was previously discovered, and also at various times Roman coins, tombs, and a legionary stone. Dr. Albert Duncker concludes that from all these *data* that the place is the site of a considerable Roman settlement, and that a careful exploration would bring many interesting objects to light.

Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald writes as follows to *The Times* respecting the "Nelson Relics" at Greenwich Hospital:—"I was much disappointed, on visiting Greenwich Hospital last week, to find 'the Nelson Relics' had been moved from the beautiful painted hall to a small museum (three pair back) in another part of the building, where I found them buried among models of ships and shells. Allow me to suggest, and hope in doing so for your advocacy, that the relics be replaced in the hall, for many persons have neither the time nor the inclination to visit the museum, which, let me add, is closed on Fridays and Sundays, whereas so very many can conveniently go into the hall, which is never shut."

Mr. S. H. Burke is busily engaged on the second volume of his "Historical Portraits of the Reformation Period," which will embrace the characters of Cranmer, Thomas Crumwell, Queen Mary, Cardinal Pole, and Dr. Gardyner. The first volume gives detailed and authentic accounts, from ancient and unpublished documents, of the leading facts connected with "The Pilgrimage of Grace," the execution of the Abbots of Woburn and Glastonbury, the life and death of Bishop Fisher and Sir T. More, and the fall of Wolsey; and reveals in their true colours most of the other earlier episodes in the history of the Reformation in England. The work will be published by Mr. J. Hodges, of King William Street.

Mr. George Philip Rigney Pulman, the author of "Rustic Sketches, or Poems on Angling," &c., and the founder and manager of *Pulman's Weekly News and Advertiser*, died on the 3rd February, at Uplyme, Devon. Mr. Pulman published in 1870 a narrative of some of his ramblings and roamings through English scenery; and more recently, a companion volume, descriptive of his travels in France, Switzerland, and Belgium. The work, however, with which his name will be best known to antiquaries is "The Book of the Axe," a volume which deals exhaustively with the various objects of archæological interest in that portion of Somerset and Devon through which the river Axe flows, including Forde Abbey, Shute House, &c.

The inhabitants of Hammersmith have resolved to pull down their present unsightly parish church and to erect a new sacred edifice on the same site. The present church was built in the reign of Charles I. as a chapel-of-ease to Fulham, and was formally consecrated in 1631 as St. Paul's. It was not, however, until 1834 that Hammersmith was made a separate parish, as up to that time its inhabitants were liable for the repairs of Fulham Church, and were obliged to receive the communion at Fulham once a year—namely, at Eastertide. In 1825, and again in 1864,

the fabric and its internal fixtures were largely repaired and ornamented. But the population of the place of late years has far outgrown the accommodation afforded by the structure.

The third volume of the political correspondence of Frederick the Great has appeared at Berlin. It embraces the very remarkable year of 1744, when England, Saxony, and Hungary were forming a coalition against Prussia, and Frederick was apparently wasting his time in masquerades, balls, &c., during the carnival of Berlin. But from this correspondence we learn that all these festivities were held with a view to deceiving the other Powers. Many letters treat of the efforts made to win the Russian Court. The letters are also numerous which speak of the rupture with England, the understanding with France, and the events of the campaign. The correspondence excites much interest, as it contains the criticism of Frederick the Great on the state of politics in Europe.

A flower painter, M. Tremblay, who at one time was in great request and in flourishing circumstances in Paris, has lately died there of heart disease, after passing his last years in the greatest wretchedness. As he had not been seen for several days, his landlord caused his room in the Rue la Béotie to be entered by force, when the inmate was found dead in bed. The police-officer on searching through the deceased's papers, with a view to find a clue to his relatives, discovered a chest filled to the top with gold coins, most of them belonging to the time of Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII. The old painter had acquired a passion for numismatics, and his collection is rich in rare descriptions of coins. Rather than part with any of them, he had for years undergone the greatest privations.

The astronomical clock at Hampton Court Palace is undergoing thorough repair at the hands of Messrs. Gillett and Bland, of Croydon. Concerning this clock, "Felix Summerly" (Sir Henry Cole C.B.), writes in his "Handbook to Hampton Court":—"It is stated to have been put up in 1540, and has often been said to have been the first public clock erected in England; but this is inaccurate, for the expenses of the Dutchman who superintended the works of the Clock Tower opposite Westminster-hall, in the time of Henry IV., are still preserved in the Exchequer. There was a 'keper of the clocke at Hampton Courte —one Vincent, the clokmaker;' and in the privy purse expenses of Henry VIII., 20s. are charged as 'paid to the clokmaker at Westminster, for mending the clocke at Hampton Court.'"

A Committee Report presented to the Municipal Council of Antwerp contains the following particulars about the works of Rubens. Altogether Rubens produced 2,719 works of art, among which 228 were sketches, and 484 drawings. Of all these works, 829 have never been copied, 690 are only known by copy, and 294 seem lost. To possess as complete as possible a collection of the master's works, the City of Antwerp will have to obtain copies of 536 pictures and to collect 921 engravings. The cost of a complete Rubens collection, such as was recommended by the Artists' Congress in 1877, would amount to 30,000f. It was ultimately decided by the Municipal Council that a sum of 1,500f. should be set aside annually for photographs and reprints of Rubens' missing works. The Belgian Government has granted a like sum.

Mrs. and Mr. Forman, the widow and son of the late Mr. T. B. Forman, J.P., have presented to the Derby Free Library the collection of coins which had been made by the late alderman. The British coinage is represented in gold, silver, and copper during the reigns of John, Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., the Commonwealth, Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria. There are also Scotch, Irish, Manx, and Channel Islands specimens. Amongst the foreign coins are Ancient Greek and Roman, Chinese, French, Spanish, Belgian, Dutch, German, Austrian, Russian, Danish, and of the United States of America. There are also many trade tokens and medals.

The Montevideo Harbour Improvements Company, in dredging the harbour of Montevideo, lately raised two ingots. In cleaning off the shells which covered them, the sailors discovered that they were two bars of silver, each 70lb. in weight. On one of them traces of an inscription were found; the date "1772" was still legible. There is no doubt that these ingots formed part of the treasure which the Spanish galleon Aurora took from Chili in 1772, and which was lost in this port, opposite the powder magazine, during the storm of the 19th of August in that year. As it is probable that in this spot there are other treasures which have been hidden during a century, the dredging company has arranged with divers to make further researches, on the part of the Montevidean Government, who are entitled to half the proceeds. The spot where this discovery was made is 500 yards to the south-east of the rocks in the bay called Piedras de St. Pedros.

"Cheapside during a Thousand Years" was the subject of an historical lecture lately delivered by Mr. H. C. Richards, of Gray's-inn, at the Central Office of the Church of England Young Men's Society. The lecturer described many of the scenes which had been enacted in the Chepe from the days of Athelstan to the present century—the tournaments of Plantagenet times, the oppression and eventual murder of the Jews, and the "Evil May-day" in Henry the Eighth's reign. He compared the crowds which every Sunday evening issue from the Cathedral service to those which in the Reformation epoch assembled round the celebrated Paul's Cross, which, along with the Cross at the corner of Wood Street, was destroyed by Puritan violence, though stoutly defended by a body of City 'Prentices. The 'Prentice Bell in Bow Church, which had rung daily from Norman times a little before six o'clock, had only been discontinued, he said, within the last few years.

Mr. Paul Jerrard, organist of St. Mary-le-Bow, writing to the *Church Times* on the proposed restoration of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, says:—"Haply, some may say—'How absurd to talk about spending money on the restoration of a large London church, now that we are pulling City churches down for lack of people to fill them.' Well, I take leave to doubt the necessity for the

removal of any of the late churches, and am glad to find a reactionary feeling has set in. Probably the remedy for the absence of the congregation might have lain in an opposite direction. A witty City acquaintance of mine, a Common Councilman, once said, 'Don't pull down the churches, pull up the parsons!' Perhaps he was right. At any rate, there is not in this case the excuse that there are no resident parishioners, for St. Bartholomew's is surrounded by a densely-populated neighbourhood, in which all classes, but more particularly the poorer, are represented.

It is stated that one Herr Karl Humann, a Westphalian engineer, being employed in the year 1865 by the Turkish Government to construct a road between the harbour and the town of Bergamah (the ancient Pergamos), in Asia Minor, came upon several large slabs with sculptures in alto-relievo, and in 1872 presented three of these to the Berlin Museum. Thereupon, says the *Examiner*, Humann received a letter from Professor Curtius, the distinguished Greek authority, informing him that an ancient Roman writer, Ampelius, who lived at the commencement of the Christian era, mentioned the existence at Pergamos of an altar forty feet high, with sculptures representing a gigantomachy. Permission having been obtained from the Turkish Government to make excavations for this gigantic relic, the operations have proved successful. The Berlin Museum of Sculpture is now in possession, at at inclusive cost of about 6500*l.*, of a considerable portion of the valuable work mentioned by Ampelius.

A "Commission of the Historical Geography of Ancient France" has been instituted by the Ministry of Public Instruction, under the presidency of M. Henri Martin, Senator, and member of the Academy, and comprising also MM. Léon Renier de Saulcy, Maury, Robert, and Desjardins, of the Institute, Bertrand, director of the Museum of Saint-Germain, &c. The mission of this body will be to complete the works commenced by the topographical committee of Gaul by drawing up maps of the country in that period of its history, indicating the position of megalithic monuments and other antiquities which may serve to trace the formation of the French nationality; to compose a catalogue of Gallic coins, collect details of the provinces and cities of Gaul, co-operate with local archivists in preparing a list of the ancient names of places and proverbial sayings concerning towns and districts, and in fine to centralise all facts concerning the historical topography of France from the earliest times down to 1789.

Many of our readers (says the *Liverpool Mercury*) will recollect noticing the discovery of an ancient British cemetery at Wavertree, which discovery was afterwards investigated and embodied in a most interesting paper by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, and read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and now published in their Transactions. The funereal urns containing the cremated bones were found in excavating the foundations for two villas in Victoria Park; and recently, when performing similar operations in an adjoining part of the park, a road of considerable width, 27 inches below the sod, immediately beneath the soil, was found, composed of large red sandstones placed regularly and symmetrically diagonally across the lot of land, and in the immediate direction of the ancient British cemetery. This discovery will be of some interest to local antiquaries, and form a sequel to the finding of funereal urns, and help to prove the antiquity of the fashionable suburb of Waurr (Vaurtrœa) now vulgarly called Wavertree.

A recent Number of the *Builder* contains this painful paragraph:—"The fine old High Street of the ancient city of Exeter is fast losing the individuality which rendered it so interesting to the visitor. The ancient chapel of St. John's Hospital, founded in 1225, and converted into a scholastic establishment in Charles I.'s reign, stands at the eastern end of the High Street, and with its façade flush with the street. Under the direction of Mr. Newton, clerk of the works at the new schools, this old chapel is now being demolished by a staff of labourers. Modern requirements demanding more room, the new schools are being erected outside the town, and it is said the materials of the old chapel are being utilized in the new. A very quaint old house, having some interesting historical associations connected with it, has just been pulled down in the High Street, and the church at its side (All Hallows) has had its chancel's exterior walls stuccoed with rough-cast. Exeter, although a city of less than 50,000 inhabitants, has thirty resident architects. Its diocesan surveyor is a stonemason!"

In the process of levelling the old churchyard of Ashover, Derbyshire, lately, an old stone coffin was discovered, about eighteen inches below the surface. On raising the carved lid the crumbling bones of a skeleton were found within, which proved, from the inscription on a small leaden plate under the remains, to be that of Leonard Wheatcroft, the first clerk, whose records appear in the oldest existing register of the parish, and who witnessed the destruction by the Parliamentarians, on their visit to the locality in 1646, of the registers of earlier date and of a great deal that was valuable and interesting beside. "The presumption is," writes a correspondent of a local journal, "that Wheatcroft in his vocation of clerk and sexton, had discovered the relic of antiquity, and had appropriated the receptacle wherein, centuries before, had mouldered to dust the body of one of higher station than his own, and so had left directions for his own interment in it. The inscription on the plate is as follows:—'Here . was . Leonard . Wheatcroft . buried Jany . iii . in . this . ston . coffin . who . was . clerk . of . this . church . 56 . years . aged . 80 . 1706.'"

One of the finest private collections of ancient Greek, Roman, and cinque-cento Italian coins and medals, that formed by the late Mr. George Sparkes, of Bromley, Kent, was recently dispersed at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Sotheby. The reputation of Mr. Sparkes as a most fastidious connoisseur was so well known for many years, and so many exceptionally fine examples were known to be in his cabinet, that the sale was a most attractive and interesting one. As most of the foreign dealers were present, prices higher than have ever been known were the result of this competition, and in most cases Messrs. Rollin and Feurdente, of Paris, and Messrs.

Hoffmann outbid their English rivals; though Mr. Addington succeeded in adding several choice pieces to his cabinet, and the fine crown-piece of Charles II., the work of the great medallist Simon, known as the "Reddite" crown, was bought by Mr. Webster at 110*l.* The whole collection of about 500 lots realized, together with some books on coins, 3,376*l.*

The Master of the Rolls states, in answer to the annual circular of the Lords of the Treasury, that it is impossible at present to form any just estimate of the probable duration of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The vote asked for is 1,700*l.*, the same sum as in last year. The eighth report, to be presented to Parliament this session, gives accounts of many very important collections of manuscripts. Since the last report on the progress of the commission, the Earl of Ashburnham's collection, long and justly reputed to be one of the finest in the kingdom, has been thrown open to inspection. The Master of the Rolls says:—"To draw up a sufficient account of this alone will require a considerable outlay by the commissioners for a few years to come, but the wealth of material laid open to all lovers of historical literature will amply compensate for the expenditure." Another work, most important for a proper knowledge of the history of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., the "Calendar of the Marquis of Salisbury's Manuscripts at Hatfield," undertaken by the commissioners, with the sanction of the Treasury, in April last, is also likely to occupy some time. In fact, the amount of work in hand is too great to allow the commissioners to undertake the inspection of any new collections at present.

Dr. Chaplin writes from Jerusalem to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund:—"Some time ago the Tombs of the Kings were purchased by a French lady, and excavations of considerable interest have lately been carried on there. In the earth which filled a great portion of the rock-hewn, sunken court in front of the entrance to the Tombs have been found many capitals and other architectual remains, amongst them some stones, which show beyond question that they formed part of a pyramidal structure. There seems no reasonable doubt that these belong to the famous three pyramids of the monuments of Helena, and have been thrown down from above. A great marble statue, probably Roman, has been found a few minutes from the seashore, an hour and a half south of Gaza. It is a half-figure, nose and right forearm broken off. I send you a tracing of a rough sketch received from a friend. In the Shephelah, an hour or more north of the Jaffa road, a tomb has been brought to light. One of its stone doors has carving upon it in four panels, on two of which are representations of lions' heads, on two of bulls' heads. Probably the tomb is of Crusading origin. It has again been covered in. I had hoped to be able to visit it, as well as the statue below Gaza, but could not leave home. It is said that the statue is to be brought to Jaffa."

The following are the objects in England which Sir John Lubbock proposes to include in his bill for the preservation of ancient national monuments:—In Anglesea, the tumulus and dolmen, Plas Newydd, Llandedwen. In Berkshire, the tumulus, "Wayland Smith's Forge," at Ashbury, and Uffington Castle. In Cumberland, the stone circle, "Long Meg and her Daughters," near Penrith; the stone circle on Castle Rigg, near Keswick; and the stone circles on Burn Moor in St. Bees. In Derbyshire, the stone circle, "The Nine Ladies," on Stanton Moor; the tumulus, Arbolow, in Bakewell parish; "Hob Hurst's House and Hut," on Baslow Moor; and Minning Low, in Brassington parish. In Glamorganshire, "Arthur's Quoit," Gower, in Llanridian. In Gloucestershire, the tumulus at Uley. In Kent, "Kit's Cotyhouse," in Aylesford parish. In Northamptonshire, the Danes' Camp at Hardingstone; and Castle Dykes, at Farthingston. In Oxfordshire, the Rollrich Stones, at Little Rollright. In Pembrokeshire, the Pentre Evan Cromlech, at Nevern. In Somersetshire, the ancient stones at Stanton Drew; the chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton, in Wellow parish; and Cadbury Castle. In Surrey, Cæsar's Camp, at Wimbledon. In Westmoreland, Mayborough, near Penrith; and Arthur's Round Table, Penrith. In Wiltshire, Stonehenge; Old Sarum; the vallum at Abury, the Sarcen stones within the same, those along the Kennet road, and the group between Abury and Beckhampton; the long barrow, at West Kennet, near Marlborough; Silbury Hill; the dolmen ("Devil's Den") near Marlborough; and Barbury Castle. Sir J. Lubbock writes to say that this list is not exhaustive, but only "representative," and that, for Parliamentary reasons, the Duchy of Cornwall is excluded from the scope of his bill.

A very interesting addition has just been made to reproductions of ancient art, in the shape of glass in imitation of precious stones. Murrhina, we are told by Pliny, came from the East, principally from Parthia, being usually of small dimensions and of great brilliancy, its value increasing with the variety of colours. Murrhine vessels, indeed, are alluded to by Juvenal, Propertius, Martial, and other ancient authors, and were always held in high estimation, being used by princes and opulent persons. We are told, indeed, that Augustus, at the taking of Alexandria, selected only a murrhine vase for his own use out of all the Royal treasures in the palace. Among the skilful imitations of precious stones for which Alexandria was famed (and which were subsequently continued in Rome under the name of Murrhina), may also be included *gemmæ vitræ*, the *amethystini trientes* of Martial, and the *calices* of various shades of colour, according to the play of light, as we see on the neck of the dove; and Strabo narrates that the Alexandrian glassmakers used with the glass a substance called ὑαλῖτην to produce irridescent effects. Murrhine vases were frequently carved in relief as cameos, and in the Aquilian law we find strict precautions given to guard against ignorance or carelessness on the part of the lapidary or gem engraver. As example of vases in murrhine glass which have been preserved to our own time may be mentioned the Barberini or Portland vase, now in the British Museum; the Alexandrian vase; and the Auldjo ewer, found at Pompeii in 1839; a glass cup (engraved by Winckelman) enclosed in a net-work of the same material, and with the motto "*Bibe, vivas multos annos;*" and a glass of a

brilliant ruby colour, in the collection of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild. Murrhine vases were not necessarily incrusted or in any way worked with gold, but the effect was greatly enhanced by the occasional introduction of the precious metals, as also of the opal, lapis lazuli, and other irridescent stones. The reproduction of this beautiful glass, which may be seen at the gallery of the Aurora Glass Company at 294, Regent Street, is due to a French gentleman, Dr. Humy, who has certainly made the nearest approach to the lost art as yet known to connoisseurs. These examples bear no affinity to the Venetian Aventurino, a substance obtained from oxides of metals, and easy of manufacture; nor has the word murrhine any relation whatever to the accidental site of the modern Venetian glass factories at Murano.

Correspondence.

LAST RELICS OF THE CORNISH TONGUE.

(Pp. 15, 63.)

SIR,—Valuable and interesting as it is, the Paper on this subject in your first and second numbers would have been of more permanent importance if the conclusions of the writer had been preceded by a more full statement of his premisses. It would be a real boon to philology and history if, before it is too late, some competent person would place on record, in a well-arranged and readable form, the remaining *facts* relating to the Cornish language. How highly we should appreciate this if it had been done a hundred years ago, and those who come after us will have reason to complain if they find nothing but barren disquisitions on the legend of "Dolly Pentreath" handed down to them by this generation. The first main point would be a *catalogue raisonnée* exhibiting, at one point of view, the remaining literature of the language. No doubt there are experts who know what this is, but where can a popular inquirer look for the information? The next point is the remnant of the language still surviving in the common dialect of the county, and I am glad to see that the writer of the essay in your journal intends to give his attention to this. More Celtic words are incorporated in standard English than is generally supposed; but there are others peculiar to Cornwall, and the investigation of these, and of entire popular sayings in the old language, if any such are still in use, is a matter of the highest interest. These steps would lead up to the last, "When, and where, and, as far as can be ascertained, by whom was the Cornish language last spoken?"

In the elucidation of this question every authentic notice of its use should be reproduced in chronological order; and perhaps a better period could not be taken for commencing the chain of historical evidence than the year 1549, when the Devon and Cornwall rebels declared in their petition, answered by Cranmer—"We will not receive the new Service, but will have our old Service in Latin, as it was before—and so we, the Cornishmen, whereof certain of us understand no English, utterly refuse this new English."

I am, &c.,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

8, Grosvenor Crescent,
London, February 6th.

—o—

As a Cornishman I have felt deeply interested in Mr. Lach-Szyrma's article on the Cornish language. I regret exceedingly, with, I have no doubt, many others, that the language should have been lost, or at least ceased to be spoken, although at the present day many Cornish words are still in use, especially with the old people.

In a history of the county, which was published in parts, about sixty years ago ("agone" in Cornwall), under the editorship of the late eminent mathematician, Samuel Drew, of St. Austell (who, by the way, was originally a shoemaker, and worked out many of his problems on pieces of leather), is to be found an epitaph in the Cornish language on "Dolly Pentreath," who is mentioned in the article I have named, and who is stated to have been the last person who spoke the language. I was under the impression that she died in the first decade of the last century, but perhaps I am in error. I give you the epitaph in Cornish, with its translation, if I remember rightly, by Borlase, into English:—

Coth Doll Pentreath kaus a dheu;
Marow a kleydz ed Paul plea.
Naoa en egloz gau pobel bras,
Besed egloz hay coth Dolly es.

Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred aged and two,
Deceased and buried in Paul Parish too:
Not in the church, with people great and high,
But in the church yard doth old Dolly lie.

"Egloz," of course, is "church." The word "hay" is, or was, in common use as signifying "yard," for old people in my youth almost invariably called a church yard "church hay," and a rick yard a "mow hay," pronounced *mew*hay, with a strong emphasis on the first syllable.

Yours faithfully,

J. SARGENT.

Canterbury, Jan. 24, 1880.

SWINBURNE—SWINE'S BROOK.

Observing at page 47, a note from Mr. Furnivall as to the names of places commencing with "Swin," which he supposes always to have connection with *swine*, I would suggest that there may be another origin to this prefix, viz., the Danish personal name of Sweyne. My attention was first drawn to the probability of this solution, on reading an *Inquisitio post mortem*, 26 Edw. III., 2nd Nos. 66, where mention is made of "Swansey Castle," which is described as "Swaneseye." This I take to mean "Sweyn's island." I think it will be found that the parts where this prefix chiefly occurs are nearly always in those where the Danes chiefly settled. The following names

may be added to those already given by yourself:—Swinbridge, Devon; Swinester and Swinerton, Lincolnshire; Swiney, Salop; Swinfer, Staffordshire; Swinford, Berks and Kent; Swingfield, Kent; Swinhoe, Northumberland; Swinmore, Herefordshire; Swinsford, Leicestershire; Swinshead, Staffordshire; Swinthorp, Lincolnshire; Swainston, Isle of Wight; and Swynyard, Cheshire.

DUDLEY GEO. CARY ELWES.

Bedford.

—o—

Mr. Furnivall may be interested in knowing that there is a Swinhope in Allendale, Northumberland, and also near Newcastle a farm named Black Swine.

In the county of Durham there is a Swinhope. Names ending in "hope" seem to be almost confined to the high region on the Wear watershed in this county. Taking the great historical parish of which Stanhope is the head, there are Thornhope, The Hope, Rehope, Rookhope, Middlehope, on the north side of the Wear; then follow Killhope, Mellhope and Burnhope, which join the south-east boundary of Cumberland; on the south of the watershed there are Ireshope, Swinhope, Westernhope, Snowhope, and Bollihope; a short distance over the border, in Cumberland, there is Rotherhope, and on the Northumberland border we find Swinhope, Sinderhope, and Manhope.

Perhaps some of your correspondents can throw some light upon this cluster of "hopes."

JOHN GEO. FENWICK.

Moorlands, Newcastle.

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It is not so clear, as Mr. F. J. Furnivall seems to think, that "Swinburne" has any connection with "swine" or "pig." Indeed it is very doubtful that Swin has any connection whatever with that animal, when the word is found in composition with "rivers," "dales," or "hills," in the northern counties.

"Swin" is a word of common use in the dialect of this county, and is applied to anything going or lying in an oblique or diagonal direction, as "Swin the waes throo,t intack." "A swin,d mè waes't, baenast geeat owert fell an doon bet deeal heead." "Thoo mun swin the wae throo,t beek er thool net git seeaf ower." "I, booal it tree wes liggan a swint,beek." "I, wath swins t, beek—Swinford," &c. And generally when found in composition with river, hill, or dale, &c., the compound of "swin" will be found to lie in an oblique direction to some other place.

THOS. CLARKE.

Ormside Rectory, Westmoreland,

—o—

A tributary of the river Wear, in the parish of Stanhope, Durham, is called Swinhope Burn, a name given to a village on its banks. Swinhope is a general term given to the "hope," or valley, where the waters of this little stream gather. The masters of Greatham hospital (founded in 1272) held a pasture for cattle on Swynhoplan in this district, according to Bp. Hatfield's survey (1380). This might have been the "hope" of the swine, for the boar's tusks found in Heathcryburn Cave, Stanhope, prove the existence of the porcine family in this locality. Curiously enough there is preserved at Stanhope rectory a Roman altar found on Bolihope fell, in this parish, bearing an inscription, a translation of which informs us that Tetius Veturius Mecianus, governor of Alœ Sebonisene, in consequence of a vow which he made, has, with heartfelt pleasure, raised this monument to the memory of the invincible Silvanus, who slew a boar of uncommon beauty, which his predecessors had hunted in vain. "Silvano invicto sacrum C. Tetius Veturius Micianus præf. Alæ Sebosiene, ob aprum eximiæ formæ captum, quem multi antecessores ejus prædari non potuerunt. Votum solvens, lubenter posuit." Hutchinson, the county historian, in asking if it is possible a boar was such excellent game that an altar should be raised in commemoration of the conquest, thinks it more just to presume some enemy of greater consequence was typified by the figure of a boar. (*Vide Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1749, Oct., p. 449.) There is also a Swinhope Burn in Allendale, Northumberland. Amongst smaller places may be mentioned Swineslaw and Swindale Beck, in Westmoreland; a Swinket Mease Rigg in Yorkshire, and a Swineham Bottom in the same county. Northumberland has a Swineshaw Burn, and Black Swine is the name of a place a few miles north west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. To the three Swintons may be added Swinton parish in Berwickshire.

W. MORLEY EGGLESTONE.

—o—

SIR,—Let me add two or three to your list of names of parishes which are associated with *Swine*. Swinton is mentioned by you as the name of a Yorkshire parish; to this I may add *Swinden*, which is in Craven. This name is spelt by Whitaker in his "History of Craven," *Swindon* and *Swinden*; in old records it occurs as *Swindene*. While, however, we have not a swine-brook in Craven, we have a *boar valley* (Barden).

S. C.

EARLY AND UNKNOWN MENTION OF *HAMLET*.

Mr. Furnivall, on page 94, in correcting Mr. Collier, himself falls into an error. Mr. Collier, who had the best means of knowing that there were two copies of *Hamlet*, 1603 (for he had edited Netherclift's *fac similes* of the *Hamlet* of 1603 and 1604, that of the 4to 1603 being taken from *both* originals), asserted that there was *one* copy. Mr. Furnivall now says there are *two*; but that the Duke of Devonshire wants "the first leaf." It is the *last* leaf, not the first, that is deficient in his Grace's copy.

C. M. INGLEBY.

DAVID MALLET AND THE BALLAD OF "WILLIAM AND MARGARET."

If the following story be correct, it answers Mr. Mayer's enquiry on page 95:—"A daughter of Professor James Gregory, of Edinburgh, a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, was the victim of an unfortunate attachment, and gave rise to Mallet's

tragic ballad of 'William and Margaret.'" (See "The Scotsman's Library," by James Mitchell, LL.D, Edinburgh, 1825. Page 197.)

J. MANUEL.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Had Tom Hood read the above-named ballad before he wrote "Mary's Ghost"? The verse quoted by Mr. S. R. Townshend Mayer resembles in idea and expression the opening verse of "Mary's Ghost":

"'Twas in the middle of the night,
To sleep young William tried,
When Mary's ghost came stealing in,
And stood at his bed-side."

G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE.

Chiswick, S.W.

OUR PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

I venture to think that Mr. Seton, in advocating the removal of our parochial registers to Somerset House (see page 20), has overlooked two or three very important considerations.

First, the registers being purchased at the expense of the parish, and filled up by the parson, are unquestionably the property of the parish, and to remove them would be an act of confiscation which nothing but some overwhelming benefit to the nation at large could justify.

Secondly, for once that any antiquary or genealogist requires an inspection or copy of a register, it is required fifty times by people either resident in, or intimately connected with, the particular parish.

Next, for most legal purposes registers are more conveniently placed where they are. A lawyer came to this parish a few days ago to compare a certificate of a burial with the original entry. His journey from his abode and back did not cost him 5*s*. He *could* not have gone to London and back under 5*l*., and probably *would* not under 10*l*.

Further, should my register be required with its custodian in the Assize Court, it would cost the litigants very much less for me to take it to the county town, than for a Somerset House clerk to have to bring it all the way from London.

In the next place it would be a wrong to the poor (*i.e.*, to the vast majority of those concerned) to deprive them of their present facilities for procuring certificates. As it is now, the poor man comes to his parson and gets his certificate without trouble, and at little cost, and, if he be very poor, perhaps for nothing. But he is not often a ready writer, and to have to apply to some unknown person at some unknown place in London, would be to him a serious obstacle, as well as a more costly process. This last consideration applies, of course, with greater force to the more recent registers than to the ancient ones; but I frequently have applications for copies of entries made sixty and seventy years ago, and sometimes at even more remote dates.

I am quite aware that some registers have been lost, and others injured, but that is chiefly because no one takes the trouble to enforce the Act of 52nd Geo. III. c. 146, by which parishes may be compelled to provide iron chests for their reception. (As Rural Dean I have enforced the provisions of this Act on more than one occasion.) And after all, our greatest and most grievous losses have been not from parochial receptacles, but from London depositories. I need only mention one of the most important documents of English history—the MS. Book of Common Prayer, of 1661, which is "unaccountably missing"—*i.e.*, has been stolen, and that within our own times.

The proper course would be for Government to direct official copies to be made of all parochial registers. One set would go to Somerset House, where genealogists and antiquaries might peruse them at their leisure, whilst the other would remain in their native parishes. We rustics should not then be debarred from this means of pursuing archæological studies *in situ*, nor the mass of the people deprived of their own property and their present conveniences.

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Pillack Rectory, Hayle, Cornwall.

"INDIAN MONEY-COWRIE" IN A BRITISH BARROW (p. 30).

When Mr. Borlase's friend informed him that the common "money-cowrie" is found all over India and the Pacific Ocean, but *never* on the British coasts, I presume he meant, *as its native habitat*, for the money-cowrie is by no means unfrequently found among the shingle on the shores of Britain. I have myself, in past years, occasionally found it on the North Eastern coast, between Shields and Sunderland. And then, this admitted, the circumstance of finding it in a British barrow, even inland, need not occasion any great surprise, for the communication with the coast, on the part of the inland tribes, would appear to have been not so rare as we might suppose. Among the objects included in a great find of British remains, in the Heatheryburn Cave, near Stanhope, Co. Durham, were numerous sea shells, which apparently had been used as ornaments. These are now in the collection of Canon Greenwell, of Durham. From the same source also, probably, was derived the flint used in these parts for the manufacture of flint implements, which, though not occurring in the geological formations, is found abundantly on the Eastern coast. I have in my possession a rolled nodule, found in this parish, remotely inland, in company with manufactured flints.

W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

Edmundbyers Rectory,
Co. Durham.

May not the Indian cowrie, whose presence in a British barrow has created so much astonishment, have been simply washed up by the sea on the Cornish coast? The sea has a very old habit of washing up curiosities from all parts of the world, and the cowrie in question may have travelled on a piece of drift wood, it may have been swallowed by a fish, or come from the wreck of some storm-tossed ship. The buried Briton very likely sometimes strolled along the beach, and Dr. Max Müller, the latest authority on savage manners and customs, tells us that they generally pick up and keep any shell or pebble whose form or colour is new to them. Should any bit of

good fortune befall the finder on the same day, it is conjectured to come from the shell, which henceforth becomes either a favourite possession, or is even prayed to as a fetich. Now, as this cowrie was found in company with a perforated flint, is it not highly probable that both were favourite possessions, or fetiches, of the Briton buried in the barrow excavated by Mr. Borlase? Our Aryan origin surely rests on foundations too firm to require the help of an unattested incident of this kind.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ELLIS FRANCIS.

W. G. writes from Tuxford, Notts:—"Tropical shells are washed up by almost every tide on a small portion of beach on the coast of North Devon. May not this have been the source of the cowrie mentioned in p. 30 by Mr. Borlase?"

PHILIP STUBBES, OF THE ANATOMIE OF ABUSES, 1583.

For my edition of this well-known writer's well-known book on the "England of Shakespeare's youth," for the new Shakespeare Society, I find no notice of when Stubbes was born, or where he died, where he was brought up, or what he did during the greater part of his life. I shall be much obliged for any information on these points beyond what T. Nash, G. Harvey, Anthony Wood, and Stubbes' extant books say. I can use it in my reprint of Part II. of the *Anatomie*, 1583.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N.W.

PROVINCIAL SOCIETIES.

SIR,—Where can I find a list of the provincial learned societies, their secretaries, addresses, &c.? It would be of great use to persons like myself, who are interested in folk-lore and local antiquities.

SIGMA.

[We hope to publish such a list shortly in the columns of the ANTIQUARY, having experienced the want ourselves.—ED. A.]

WAS THE CHEETTAH KNOWN TO SHAKESPEARE?

Can your readers throw any light on the following passage in *Henry VI.*, Part 2, act ii. sc. 4?—

"He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater*, he; you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound: he will not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of resistance." . .

Hostess: "*Cheater* call you him? I will bar no honest man in my house, nor no *cheater*," &c. . .

The only meanings which Dr. Johnson gives in his Dictionary to "cheater" are, "one who cheats," and an "escheator;" and it seems to have escaped his notice, as well as that of Steevens, and of other commentators, that Shakespeare could have been alluding to that spotted, cat-like animal, so well known in India, and to be seen at the Zoological Gardens, which we now spell "cheettah." And yet, is it not possible that Shakespeare may have heard of this animal from some of the early explorers of India? And in this case, does not the allusion to frightening a hen and the being "stroked like a puppy" at once become natural and intelligible?

WALTER TOMLINSON.

GOVERNOR SLAUGHTER OF NEW YORK.

In the memoirs of the Rev. David Clarkson, the Puritan divine, I find that he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Henry Holford; this would be after 1647, as he was then a tutor in college, and was succeeded by John Tillotson, of Sowerby, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Now this David Clarkson had, according to the memoirs, five children by his wife Elizabeth; and *one* of them after attaining manhood, named Matthew, went out to New York about 1689, as Secretary to Governor Slaughter. In the letter of S.W.P. (p. 47), I do not find a Governor Slaughter mentioned at all. The Clarksons in America now number about one hundred families, and one of them is now Bishop of Nebraska. See "Select Works of David Clarkson, B.D., Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; edited for the *Wycliffe Society*, 1846;" Holroyd's "Collectanea;" and James's "History of Bradford." Perhaps S.W.P. can clear up this apparent mistake.

A. H.

Eldwick, near Bingley.

ROYAL GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

(P. 47.)

In W.S.P.'s query as to portraits of the Royal Governors of New York, it is stated that "only three" have been engraved. I beg to state that in Vol. I. of the "Andros Tracts," Publications of the Prince Society, Boston, S.W.P. will find an engraved portrait of Gov. Andros, which was prepared for that volume; also some account of the portrait itself. The plate disappeared not far from the date of the Boston Fire, in 1872, and its existence at present is doubtful, certainly unknown to the owners. Impressions are extremely rare, not more than 200 probably ever struck. "Soigmour," after the name of Andros, should, of course, be "Seigneur." The same vol. has quite a full genealogy, or pedigree, and life of Andros, by W. H. Whitmore, of Boston.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

Boston, U.S., Jan. 24, 1880.

JADE TOOLS.

Mr. W. Nicholson, of Roath, near Cardiff, asks whether the implements called "Celts" are in any instances known to be formed of Jade; and, if so, whether any such have been found in Great Britain; and for what purposes were they used?

KENTISH COLLECTION AT LAMBETH.

I should be obliged if you will insert in the ANTIQUARY a few lines as to the Kentish Collection of

Books, Pamphlets, and Prints, which I am forming for the Archbishop's Library here. We have already some 200 prints of buildings in the county—mostly presented—and we wish to obtain a complete collection of every historical or antiquarian structure of interest, of which there are so many in Kent.

If you will give publicity to this effort, I shall be truly glad, and, wishing you all success in your venture,

I am, faithfully yours,
S. W. KERSHAW,
Librarian.

The Library, Lambeth Palace.

[We very gladly insert Mr. Kershaw's appeal, and trust it will meet with an adequate response.]

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Mr. Furnivall writes in his introduction to the "Leopold Shakespere":—"The source of Shakespere's *Romeo and Juliet* is Arthur Brooke's English verse enlargement of Boaistnan's 3rd tale in his 'Histoires Tragiques. Extraictes des Œuvres de Bandel.' . . . Brooke's poem was publisht by Richard Tothill, in 1562 . . . and is reprinted in Hazlitt's Shakespere's Library . . . with Wm. Painter's englishing (1567 in 'The Palace of Pleasure')."

I have the first volume of Boaistnan's "Histoires Tragiques"; but the title-page gives the date of issue as 1567, and the "Extraict du Privilege du Roy" is dated 20 June, 1565. Will Mr. Furnivall therefore inform me how he has arrived at the conclusion that Brooke's poem was compiled from Boaistnan's work, when it was not published till five years after Brooke had written his poem?

The volume in my possession contains at the end an inscription apparently autograph, viz.: "Hierome de beaulieu escript d Mddelbourg le 24 Juin, 1598." Can your readers give any information as to its writer, and what is the monetary value of the book?

W. RANSOME.

ANCIENT COINS.

In going through the pennies of the first three Edwards in my collection, by the light of Mr. Henfrey's excellent article in No. 1 of THE ANTIQUARY, I observe that with regard to *points secrets*, I have a coin similar to the one he describes as "a third has a pellet before EDW, and before TOR," but with the addition of a pellet in the centre of s of CIVITAS.

I notice also that my penny with the bust in a triangle, reading *obv.* 'EDW'R', and *rev.*, CIVITAS WATERFOR, has *three* pellets on the king's breast; that the tops or points of the two dexter fleurs-de-lis of the crown are *above* the beaded line; and that the two intermediate pellets, or small balls, are *on* the line of the triangle. I assume that this coin must be assigned to Edward I.

Referring to Mr. Poole's letter upon fac-similes of ancient coins, I shall be glad to know if any reliable list has been published of the principal forgeries of English coins and medals, similar to those in works upon etchings, porcelain, &c., &c.; and also if there is any recent book giving the average saleable value of English coins and medals at the present time.

Your obedient servant,
FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY.
Rowden House, Chippenham.

The Antiquary's Repertory.

Alwyn, Sir Nicholas, Will of, 1505. *Illustrated London News*, 31 Jan., 1880.

New Lamps or Old? Respecting the "E" and the "A" in the name of our National Dramatist. By J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps.

Books Received.

Memorials of Cambridge. (No. 1.) By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—Administration of John de Witt. Vol. 1. By James Geddes. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)—Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhill in the British Island). By R. R. Brash, F.S.A. (Bell & Sons.)—Early Christian Architecture in Ireland. By Margaret Stokes. (Bell & Sons.)—Lytes Cary Manor House, Somerset. By William George. (Bristol.)—On an Inscribed Stone at Orchard Wyndham, Somerset. By William George. (Bristol.)—St. Alban's Diocesan Church Calendar, 1880. (Griffith & Farran.)—Reader's Handbook. By Dr. Brewer. (Chatto & Windus.)—Statesman's Yearbook, 1880. By F. Martin. (Macmillan & Co.)—Shemetic Origin of the Nations of Western Europe. By. J. P. Yeatman. (Burns & Oates).—Recollections of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. By his Son. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Old Celtic Romances. By P. W. Joyce. (C. K. Paul & Co.)—Popular Romances of the Middle Ages. By Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Bart., and E. Hinton Jones. (C. K. Paul & Co.)—Old Southwark and its People. By William Rendle, F.R.C.S. (Southwark: W. Drewett.)—Royal Windsor. 4 vols. By W. Hepworth Dixon. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Short View of the State of Ireland. By Sir John Harington. (Parker & Co.)—Ancient Use of Liturgical Colours. By C. C. Rolfe. (Parker & Co.)—Musical Hand-bell Ringers' Instructor. By Samuel B. Goslin. Part II. (London: J. Warner & Sons.) Feudal Manuals of English History. By Thomas Wright, F.S.A.—The Genealogist. Vol III. (London: (Bell & Sons.)—Christian Care of the Dying and the Dead. By the Rev. W. H. Sewell, M.A. (London: Simpkins, Marshall, & Co.)—Bassingbourne Churchwardens' Book. Part I. By the Rev. B. Hale Wortham. (Cambridge: Rivingtons.)—Etymology of some Derbyshire Place-names. By F. Davis. London: Bemrose & Son.)—Remnants of Old Wolverhampton. Part I. (Wolverhampton: Fullwood & Hellier.)—Ballyshannon: its History and Antiquities. By Hugh Allingham. (Londonderry: James Montgomery.)—Our Lady's Dowry. By Rev. T. E. Bridgett. (Burns & Oates.)—Canterbury in the Olden Time. By John Brent, F.S.A. (Simpkins, Marshall, & Co.)—Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By D. G. Carey-Elwes, F.S.A. (Longmans & Co.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

For Terms and information as to replies, see the previous numbers of THE ANTIQUARY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Collinson's Somerset (23).

Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, Vol. I: if possible, unbound (22).

Vols. II., III., IV., V., of Sussex Archæological Collections. Apply to Mr. Hazlitt, 10, Tavistock Square, London.

Cruikshank's Comic Almanack, 1847, original edition, in good condition. Thackeray's Kicklebury's on the Rhine. Third edition, with Prefatory Essay, &c. Thomas's Burlesque Drama, 1836; No. 2, Bombastes Furioso. Bewick's British Birds. First edition; Vol. II., Water Birds, 1804. Imperial, largest paper, unbound. Christmas Nos. of Household Words for 1853 and 1854 (25).

Armorial Bookplates. Dr. Howard, Dartmouth-row, Blackheath, Kent.

Emblems of the Saints, Husenbeth. Second edition, Longmans, 1860. H. O. Fleuss, 42, Bramah-road, Brixton, S.W.

Haigh's Numismatic History of East Anglia. Major Creeke, Monkholme, near Burnley.

Knight's London. Vols. III. to VI. John Alfred Starkey, 16, Hassard-street, Hackney-road, E.

17th Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Early editions of Poems by John Keats, Charles Lamb, and Percy Bysshe Shelley.—Poems by J.R., 1850.—Hallam's Poems, published by Littlewood & Co.—Hallam's Remains in Prose and Verse, 1834 (27).

National Manuscripts of Scotland. Part I. (28).

The *Times*, from commencement to 1865 (30).

Ulster Journal of Archæology. Hill's (Rev. Geo.) "Stewarts of Ballintoy." Walton Graham Berry, Broomfield, near Huddersfield, Yorks.

History of Halifax. James, on Worsted Manufactures (35).

Hutchins' Dorset. Pamphlets, Books, Engravings, Water Colours, relating to Weymouth and Neighbourhood. H. A. Judd, Weymouth.

Pickering's Diamond Series—Virgil and Dante. Orelli—His larger edition of Horace (37).

FOR SALE.

Nineteenth Century. Vols. 1 to 6 (24).

A small collection of Egyptian antiquities, consisting of about 100 "small deities" mounted on oak blocks, a pair of urns, three amphoræ, scarabæi, bronzes, and various objects of interest. J. A. Allen, 15, Paternoster-square.

Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, original half calf, two vols., 4to; good preservation, clean copy, with some additional plates inserted; scarce; 4*l.* 4*s.* Lyson's Cumberland; half green morocco, edges uncut, very nice copy, 1*l.* 10*s.* Address—B.A., Box 18, Post Office, Launceston, Cornwall.

The *Times* (weekly edition). Vols. I. II. Quite clean. In millboard folio, morocco corners, elastic bands. (Invaluable for reference.) Price 25*s.* English Cyclopædia, demy 4to. Two first divisions, Natural History and Geography. Eight vols. in four thick vols. Morocco, extra gilt. Price 50*s.* Address—John Alfred Starkey, 16, Hassard-street, Hackney-road, E.

A Black Letter Bible. Date 1575. Known as the "treacle" Bible, and as the "dotted" Bible; three title pages. Price 10*l.* Very rare book. Also the works of Ben Jonson (1640), with portrait. 4*l.* Address by letter in first instance, J. E. T., 87, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.

Letters of Junius, 1807. Pocket volume, calf, title inked, 5*s.* Cowper's Poems, 1814. Pocket volume, calf, 2*s.* 6*d.* Matrimony (a poem), 1779. Half calf, clean, 2*s.* 6*d.* (26).

A collection of valuable works upon Gothic Architecture, embracing last and best editions of Rickman, Bloxam, Parker's Glossary, Paley's Manual of Mouldings, Domestic Architecture of fourteenth century (Charles Dickens' copy), &c. (29).

Ruskin's Examples of Venetian Architecture, newly bound; folio complete, with cover of Part II. Very rare. 15*l.* (31).

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free.—R.H., 15, Brooklyn-road, Shepherd's-bush, London.

Monthly Papers, "Guild of St. Alban," from 1856 to 1861, inclusive. Danet's Greek and Roman Antiquities, 1700. Kennett's Antiquities, 1726. Locke's works, third edition. Three vols. Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest, 1662 (incomplete). Address—H. J. Hulbert, Eastgate, Taunton.

Florius, gilt calf, 1660, 4*s.* Ciceronis Epistolæ, calf, 1526, 5*s.* 6*d.* True Doctrine of Justification, 1651, 5*s.* 6*d.* Arabian Nights, calf, four vols., 1787, 7*s.* 6*d.* *Spectator*, eight vols., calf, 1767, 7*s.* 6*d.* Pope's Bull, calf, 1681, 7*s.* 6*d.* Tap's Black Letter Arithmetic, 1658, 10*s.* 6*d.* Warburton's Edition of Pope, with plates, nine vols., 1751, 12*s.* 6*d.* Butler's Hudibras, with plates, 1764, 15*s.* 6*d.* Gerordi Joh Vossi Theses Theologicæ et Historicæ, cIↃIↃCXXVIII, 5*s.* 6*d.* Abraham Cowly, Poems, gilt calf and edges, 1684, 23*s.* Black Letter Homilies, calf, 1640, 1*l.* 1*s.* Latin Bible, in boards. Coloured plates, 1520, 5*l.* 5*s.* Large folio of old French Engravings, Statues, &c. Gilt edges, bound in Russia, 1677, 5*l.* 5*s.* Homeliarius Doctorum Basileæ per Nic. Keslen, original binding, in boards and stamped leather, clasp. Homeliarius, &c., on parchment, covered with horn on cover, knobs on leaves. Coloured plate. Also every capital coloured or gilt. 1493, 5*l.* 5*s.* Stove's Survey of London. Black letter, 1603. 30*s.* Small Stove's Survey of London. Black letter, 1603. 1*l.* 1*s.* F. W. Vidler, 2, Hoe-park-place, Plymouth.

The fower chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanshippe, by Thos. Blundeuill. Printed in Elizabeth's reign. What offers? (32).

Young's History of Whitby. Two vols., new binding; plates; 1825, 25*s.*; Marshall's Rural Economy of Yorkshire, with Glossaries of Provincialisms and Dialects. Two vols., calf; splendid copy, 1796, 10*s.* 6*d.* (35).

Owing to pressure of matter, we are compelled to omit several exchanges, which shall appear in our next.

The Antiquary.

APRIL, 1880.

The Early History of Rome.

IT is commonly said by scholars that the old family legends of Rome *must be forgeries* of a much later period than the foundation of the City, because they show Greek influence, and therefore cannot be earlier than the conquest of Greece. Do not these scholars overlook the fact that the legends are only preserved to us in the history of Livy and the Antiquities of Dionysius, both of whom lived in the time of Augustus, and both refer to Fabius Pictor as their earliest authority? He lived in the sixth century of Rome, as we know from another part of Livy's History (i. 44; xxii. 7),* that he was sent by the Senate to consult the Oracle at Delphi about the year 220 B.C., or 200 years before the time of Augustus; he was the first person to collect the family legends and commit them to writing, as they had previously been handed down by word of mouth from father to son for 500 years. Notwithstanding this, it is evident that they *do contain the true history;* but the work of Fabius Pictor is lost, and neither Livy nor Dionysius profess to give us the family legends; they have only drawn out a history from them according to their own ideas, and have naturally mixed up the ideas of their own period with these old legends; some passages are evidently interpolations and cannot belong to the time of the kings. This especially applies to a passage which has misled all scholars from the sixteenth century to the present time, respecting the walls, which has led them to assume that there was no outer wall to Rome until the time of Aurelian, and to disbelieve the evidence of their own eyes when they see large remains of an outer wall of the time of the kings. Varro tells us that the original meaning of the word *murus* was a wall of earth (or the same thing as an *agger*) or rampart; all primitive fortifications are earth works, first scarped cliffs only with a mound formed at the bottom of the cliff by the earth thrown down to make the cliff vertical, which is called *scarping* it, and outside of that an enormous fosse was dug. Dionysius happens to give us the dimensions of the fosse of Servius Tullius, one of the later kings.* This was one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep; and these dimensions were verified by the excavations of the Italian Government, under the direction of Signor Fiorelli, in 1876. In all probability the fossæ of the early kings, 200 years earlier, were still wider and deeper, we always find that the earlier fortifications are, the more gigantic is the scale upon which they are made; the *Fossæ Quiritium* were made by the joint kings, Romulus and Tatius (as we are told by Festus),† to isolate the city on the two hills, and make a strong fortress of it. This was the only really strong fortress in Rome, as all the other hills were commanded by the high table-land behind them, being, in fact, promontories from that in the valley of the Tiber.

* Quintus Fabius Pictor, the oldest of our historians, adds that such was the number of those who were able to bear arms.—*Livy's Hist.*, i. 44. Fabius Pictor was also sent to Delphi to inquire of the Oracle by what prayers and offerings they might appease the gods.—*Ibid.*, xxii. 57 (*A. U. C.*, 536).

Quintus Fabius [Pictor] and Lucius Cincius, who both flourished during the Punic wars; each of those has related the actions at which he himself was present, with great exactness, as being well acquainted with them, but has given a summary account of those early events that happened soon after the building of the city.—*Dionys. Hal.*, book i. c. i.

* The weakest part of the city is from the gate called Esquilina to that named Collina, which interval is rendered strong by art: for there is a ditch sunk before it above one hundred feet in breadth, where it is the narrowest, and thirty in depth; on the edge of this ditch stands a wall, supported on the inside with so high and broad a rampart that it can neither be shaken by battering rams nor thrown down by undermining the foundations. This rampart is about seven stadia in length and fifty feet in breadth.—*Dionys. Hal.*, lib. ix. c. lxviii.

† Quirites autem dicti post foedus a Romulo et Tatio percussum, communionem et societatem populi factam indicant. . . . . Quiritium fossae dicuntur, quibus Ancus Martius circundedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, et quia populi opera eas fecerat, appellavit Quiritium. —*Festus, Mueller*, p. 254.

This King (Tarquinius I.) was the last who enlarged the circumference of the city by the addition of those two hills to the other five, having first consulted the auspices, as the law directed, and performed the other religious rites. Further than this the city has not since been extended, the gods, as they say, not allowing it; but all the inhabited parts round it, which are many and large, are open, and without walls, and very much exposed to the invasion of an enemy. And, whoever considers these buildings, and desires to examine the extent of Rome, he will, necessarily, be misled, for want of a certain boundary that might distinguish the spot to which *the city* extends, and where it ends; so connected are the buildings within the walls to those without, that they appear to the spectators like a city of an immense extent. But, if any one is desirous to measure the circumference of it by the wall, which, though hard to be discovered by reason of the buildings that surround it in many places, yet preserves, in several parts of it, some traces of the ancient structure; and to compare it with the circumference of the city of Athens, the circuit of Rome will not appear much greater than that of the other. But, concerning the extent and beauty of the city of Rome in its present condition, I shall speak in a more proper place.

THE CITY here means the city on the seven hills of the time of Tarquinius I., not the city of the Empire, and the wall mentioned is not the outer wall begun by Tarquinius II., but left unfinished in consequence of the successful rebellion under Brutus, which ended in the Republic; the wall of Aurelian is built for miles against the outer side of the wall or rampart of Tarquinius II. The part left unfinished is on the level ground between the Prætorian camp and the Pincian hill, and is the weakest point in the defences of Rome, where the enemy has always entered.

The city of Athens is of about the same size as the city on the seven hills of Rome, *not* including the outer wall begun by Tarquinius II., and eventually completed by Aurelian.

After Tullius had surrounded the seven hills with one wall he divided the city into four regions, giving to them the names of the hills.—*Dionys. Hal.*, lib. iv. c. xiii., xiv.

It is evident that all the ideas of this passage are of the time of Augustus, not of the kings. They are the ideas of Dionysius himself, and in his time the earthen walls and fossæ were looked upon as natural banks of earth and valleys. The wall which he mentions as being built upon is evidently that of Servius Tullius; and we know that during the excavations of the last ten years a row of houses of the first century was found built upon the great agger or rampart of Servius Tullius in that part which was near the Portæ Collina and Esquilina, the gates which Dionysius mentions, and these were gates of THE CITY on the seven hills. Outside of those was what was known as the *Exquiliæ*, the great burial ground of Rome in the time of the Republic, turned into public gardens in the time of Augustus, but never inhabited; this was enclosed by the wall of Tarquinius Superbus, from one great earthen fortress at the south-east corner of Rome, called the Sessorium, upon the wall of which the aqueducts were brought into Rome in the time of Nero, and were carried along the bank or rampart within the wall of Tarquinius to another great earthen fortress afterwards made into the Pretorian camp, the aqueducts can be distinctly traced along this bank from one fortress to the other, passing over three gates, the southern one, now called the Porta Maggiore, was formerly called by several names, *Sessoriana*, became one of the three gates, and (it was a triple gate) entered into the gardens of the Sessorian Palace, made on the site of the old earthen fortress; *Prenestina* by those going to Preneste; and *Labicana* by those going to Labicum; then over the Porta Tiburtina, now called di S. Lorenzo, and, thirdly, the Porta Chiusa, close to the Pretorian camp; there are two reservoirs for the aqueducts on this outer wall or bank, and a third also on the bank, close to the Porta Chiusa, through which the wall of Aurelian is carried, so that this reservoir was then out of use; another of the second century near the Porta Tiburtina (foolishly called the house of Cicero) was incorporated in the wall of Aurelian, and the outer wall of it still remains. Beyond the Pretorian camp northwards neither the wall of the kings nor the aqueducts were carried, consequently this has always been the weak point where Rome has repeatedly been taken by an invading army; but Dionysius evidently does not allude to this, he only means the wall of Servius Tullius, on which houses were built in his time, and in the great fosse. In the excavations made by Fiorelli a house of the time of the Republic was found standing in the fosse. This passage which is continually quoted by scholars as a proof that there was no outer wall to Rome does not prove anything of the kind, it only proves that neither Dionysius

nor modern scholars had studied the ground, or understood what they saw; they mistook primitive fortifications, such as we see in all ancient cities, for natural inequalities of the ground. That the writers of the first century did this is evident from their writings; for instance, Frontinus describing the entrance of the aqueduct into Rome says that they enter in the palace gardens—that is in the gardens of the Sessorian palace, now of S. Croce, as we see—then after being carried on the northern wall of that garden as far as it goes, one branch turns to the right over the gate, and along the high bank (*rivus altus*), which is, in fact, the rampart of the wall of Tarquinius II. to the Pretorian camp. Another branch goes straight to the west, carried on arches, called the arches of Nero, along the Celian hill, to the great reservoir near the arch of Dolabella, from which the water was distributed in various directions.

J. H. PARKER, C.B.

The Ancient Earldom of Mar.

PART II.

(*Concluded from page* 106.)

PASSING over the Earl of Redesdale's utterly unfounded charge against the Earl of Mar, in 1606, of fraudulently destroying deeds *which have never been proved to have existed*, the disparagement by Lord Redesdale of the Decreet of Ranking in 1606, which disproves his lordship's groundless theory of a new creation of Mar of only forty-one years previously, is hardly surprising; but it contrasts strongly with the weight attached to the Decreet by Lords Brougham and Cranworth, and by Lord Mansfield, who remarked in the Sutherland Case (1771) (a new creation being suggested), "When the nobility were classed in 1606, the evidence of a new creation to Sutherland might have appeared *had it existed*, but not so," &c. The Earl of Sutherland, in 1630, protested for still higher precedency, and similarly Mar, in 1639, began the series of seventeen protests, continued up to those of the late Earl, who died in 1866, for precedency as premier Earl to which it is well known the Earldom is entitled. By the terms of the Decreet (*higher not lower*), precedence might be claimed "by the subsequent production of more ancient documents."

In 1626 Lord Mar recovered from Lord Elphinstone some of the Mar lands (wrested illegally from his ancestors by the Crown, in the previous century) by a decision of the Court of Session declaring that—

> The Lords of Council annul the pretended charters, specially that to Alexander (1426) as of none effect, and declare the pretended service *negative* whereby it was alleged to be found that Robert, Earl of Mar (1452), died not last vest in the Earldom of Mar and Lordship of Garioch, as having no grounds but the said pretended possession by Jas. I. and II., with the said pretended Act (1457), and these to be *null and of none avail* with all that has followed or may follow thereon.

Hence the dealing with the ancient Earldom in 1426 and 1457, by the usurpations of the Crown, called by Lord Chelmsford a "solemn adjudication," and by Lord Redesdale "a settlement of the question dangerous to disturb," were disturbed and finally set aside, and Robert and his heirs formally declared the rightful holders of the ancient Earldom, not only by Queen Mary and the Act of 1587, but by the Supreme Court in 1626, from which there is no appeal, for (as Lord Brougham maintained in 1832) "*Decisions of the Court of Session before the Union are binding on the House of Lords.*" It is remarkable that this final and conclusive decision in 1626, ably propounded by counsel, proving a distinct recognition of the continued existence of the ancient Earldom, and disproving a "new creation," was passed over by the Lords of the Committee, in 1875, *in absolute silence.* It cannot be urged that the dealings in the 15th and 16th centuries with the old Mar Earldom, adjudged on in 1626, related only to the lands, for, as shown above, lands and peerage dignities were united till at least 1600, and in 1616 it appears a charter of the territorial *comitatus* was granted to the Earl of Dunfermline, which embraced the style and dignity of Earl. Far from the ancient Earldom held by Isabel in 1404 being "extinct," it may again be noted that in the Act of 1587 Robert, who died in 1452, is *ten times styled Earl of Mar*, and his heirs treated as "immediate heirs to the Countess Isabel;" and again by the Supreme Court in 1626 he was declared to be *Earl of Mar.*

In further proof of the continued succession to *heirs general* in the ancient Earldom of Mar, it was ruled in the Sutherland Case (1771) that "a dignity having *once* passed to, or through a *female*, it must *always* remain descendible to *heirs general*." The eminent feudal lawyer, the President of the Court of Session in 1754, maintained "by the laws of Scotland, where the descent to a Peerage is not limited by a deed or patent, it descends to *heirs general* or *heirs of line*."

Again (to quote the learned Lord Stair), "men's rights ought to be determined by the laws that were standing when the rights were acquired."

Further, the very presumption of a new creation of Mar in 1565 by an alleged charter (which Lord Kellie even admitted "is not on record, cannot be discovered," and "none was granted") must fall to the ground; for, by the law of Scotland (which alone can apply to the Mar Peerage), the well-known maxim prevails, "*De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*" (non-appearance is tantamount to non-existence). "If the existence can be established as well as the proof of its loss, proving the tenor is competent, but the process will stop at the outset *unless direct evidence* be adduced of its existence, and the cause of its loss accounted for satisfactorily."—("Erskine's Institutes," book iv., 1., 54.)

In 1707, the Union Roll of Scotch Peers, based on the "Decreet of Ranking," was formally adopted by the British Parliament, and the ancient Earldom of Mar was therein acknowledged, with its precedence of more than a century before 1565. Moreover, the position of the Peers "stands secured by the Articles of Union and the fundamental constitution of the United Kingdom, *not subject to alteration*." There is no Mar title "created in 1565" on the Union Roll, nor can it be placed thereon.

The attainder of 1715 was reversed in 1824 by Act of Parliament, in favour of John Francis Erskine, son of Lady Frances, daughter and only surviving child of the attainted Earl, who had married her cousin James Erskine, nephew of the attainted Peer. The said John Francis was *not* restored as grand-nephew and collateral heir-male (which he was through his father), but, as the Act expressly states as "*grandson and lineal representative* of the attainted Earl," both of which positions he held *only through his mother*. Lord Chelmsford regards this recent and plain recognition of female succession in the Mar Peerage, which should clearly preclude the claim of Lord Kellie the heir-male, as "An accurate description of his title without reference to the course of descent by which it is derived!" How, it is asked, can the relationship be "accurately described without reference to" the relative position of the parties, involving the pedigree which determines the descent? His Lordship and Lord Redesdale further attempt to discredit the female succession by the assertion that "the matter was not inquired into!" On the contrary, the inquiry took the solid form of a Report preliminary to the restoration, signed by the Attorney-General and Lord Advocate, in which, as in the Act itself, the male heirship is ignored and John Francis Erskine is declared to be restored alone as *his mother's heir*. This Report of Inquiry, lodged in the House of Lords, was refused in evidence by the Committee in 1870, while the same three Lords in the Nairne Case (1872) received the exact counterpart Report relative to Nairne, restored with Mar. At the second reading of the Bill for the restoration, Sir R. Peel and other speakers dwelt forcibly on the great antiquity of the "most ancient Earldom of Mar" then restored, while no allusion was made to a more modern title of Mar "created in 1565," which, if existing in 1715, is deemed by many to be still under attaint. Each of the Peers restored in 1824 was required to prove a *lineal* descent which *carried the honour*: collaterals were not restored. Captain Bruce said, in the House at the time, "he regretted that being descended from a *collateral* branch of Burley, he was excluded from restoration."

Lord Cairns' "Judgment" consists of a very few short and general observations, stating that "a title created, as this title was created in 1565, descends to heirs male only." His Lordship's abstaining from even remote reference to documentary or other proof of the very existence of such alleged "creation" of Mar is not surprising, while Lord Chelmsford states "there is *no evidence of any kind* to assist us." Hence, in this

review of the case, the writer may be absolved from a charge of being one-sided, or of unduly pressing the evidence *against* Lord Kellie's claim, which evidence, consisting of Acts of Parliament, Royal Charters, and Decreets of the final Court of Scotland, &c. (regarded as conclusive against Lord Kellie by the Law Officers representing the Crown), is curiously termed by Lord Cairns—"mere surmises and suggestions on the part of the opposing Petitioner," expressions surely most applicable to the groundless presumptions of the Claimant, Lord Kellie.

In the teeth of the declaration of the Law Officers, on behalf of the Queen, that "Lord Kellie had *failed* to establish his claim," the three noble Lords reported that "the Claimant, the Earl of Kellie, hath made out his claim to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar in the Peerage of Scotland, created in 1565." The Report was adopted, as a matter of form, by the House on the following day, February 26th, 1875; and that very day, *before* the usual process of taking her Majesty's pleasure thereon—a proceeding apparently irregular, to say the least—an "order" was issued to the Lord Clerk Register in Scotland, "to call the title of Earl of Mar, according to its place in the Roll of Peers of Scotland, and receive and count the vote of the Earl of Mar, claiming to vote in right of the said Earldom."

At the following election at Holyrood, in December, 1876, when Mar was "called in its place on the Roll," Lord Kellie answered and tendered his vote as if he held the ancient Earldom on the Roll, and over the heads of several peers who rank above his alleged new "creation in 1565:" his vote was received, while that of his opponent, John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar and Baron Garioch, was refused, though he had habitually voted as Earl of Mar, and his vote been received in spite of the individual protest of Lord Kellie. This caused vigorous protests to be lodged against Lord Kellie appearing in any way as Earl of Mar, and more or less in support of his opponent's position, signed by the Marquises of Huntly and Ailsa, the Earls of Crawford and Balcarres, Morton, and Caithness, and Lord Napier and Ettrick.

In the following summer Lord Kellie petitioned the House of Lords to alter the Union Roll by the excision of the ancient Mar Earldom and the insertion of the alleged new one of 1565, his Lordship "not desiring a precedency nor in any manner to disturb the ranking of the peers who now have precedence over him." The petition being disregarded, the Duke of Buccleuch moved a resolution (July 9, 1877) that it should be granted; but in an unusually full House the opposition (led by the Marquis of Huntly and followed by Lords Cairns and Selborne) was so strong that his Grace withdrew. A Select Committee, to whom the matter was referred, thereon declared that though there are precedents for adding to the Union Roll (by the insertion of peerages dormant or merged in higher dignities at the time of the Union) there are none for taking a peerage off, and they refused *in toto* to accede to Lord Kellie's petition. Hence the ancient dignity remains as ever on the Roll as "older than, and different from, that which according to the Resolution in 1875 was created in 1565" (using the words of the Select Committee).

Whatever position the alleged new title of 1565 may assume, every antiquary will rejoice that it is independent of the ancient and only Earldom of Mar known to Scottish history and fame, inherited in 1866, and still, by the law of Scotland, possessed by John Francis Erskine, the undisputed heir-general of the Earls restored in 1565 and 1824, and *next of kin of* his uncle Lord Mar, who died in 1866, and who since the death of his mother, Lady Frances, in 1842, was universally regarded as his uncle's heir, and whose position remains *untouched.*

The opinions expressed by a Committee of Privileges as to the ancient Mar dignity being "extinct" seem to have no legal significance, and the Resolution of 1875 (which is in any degree binding) did not even allude to the old Earldom, or to Lord Kellie's opponent who claimed nothing. It is indisputable that (as held by Lord Brougham, 1832) "titles of honour cannot be taken away except by express words in an Act of Parliament." Lords Cairns and Chelmsford stated in the House of Lords (1876) "An opinion of a Committee of Privilege is not a judgment." Further, "The Resolutions of the House of Lords in claims to dignities

are not judgments in any sense of the word; the Lords have no jurisdiction, and do not pronounce any judgment, but merely certify their *opinion;* the Crown is in no case absolutely bound by the Resolution, but may refer the case again to the House or elsewhere." —(" Cruise on Dignities.")

A "claim" to a peerage can be made *solely by petition to the Crown;* and the *only claim*, as the Attorney-General on behalf of the Queen observed, was made by Lord Kellie, who was throughout styled "the Claimant," while his opponent was termed "the opposing Petitioner," and as his counsel maintained to the end, *claimed nothing:* his petition and "case" in opposition to Lord Kellie were *received*, and were for years before the House as those of a Peer; and when, in 1869, Lord Kellie sought to annul his vote which had caused a "tie" at the general election between two Peers, the House of Lords refused to interfere, and the validity of his vote as a Peer necessitated a fresh election. By the official "minutes" of these proceedings, he is described as a Peer, and his position has, as shown above, been in no way legally affected by the Resolution of 1875, that a new title was "created in 1565." This has been clearly admitted by the Select Committee and by several Peers in the House in 1877 and 1879. Lord Selborne stated, "The House in 1875 did not say the old Earldom was extinct;" Lord Cairns remarked, "We must be careful not to go beyond what was done in 1875;" while Lord Mansfield maintained that "he [John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar] still retains his Earldom of Mar, and every Scottish Peer is in exactly the same position." Neither law nor custom demand that a Scotch Peer should make a formal claim for what he already possesses, and while neither Lord Kellie nor any other opponent lays claim to the ancient Earldom of Mar, restored through female succession in 1565 and 1824, such action taken by Lord Mar would be unique and irregular, and would clearly necessitate other Scotch Peers, now in full enjoyment of their dignities, adopting a similar course, which is both unprecedented and unconstitutional.

As these facts become more widely known, the greater is the feeling against the "Resolution" and "Order" of 1875, by which Lord Kellie has been suffered to appropriate a place and position to which by their very words he clearly has no right.

At the last election at Holyrood, in March, 1879, vigorous protests were sent by Lords Huntly, Crawford and Balcarres, Galloway, Mansfield, Stair, Caithness, Arbuthnott, Strathallan, and Blantyre, in longer or shorter terms "against the Earl of Kellie answering to the title of Earl of Mar by a creation of 1565, which is not on the Roll of Scotch Peers," adding that "John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar, is in exactly the same position as every other Scotch Peer, in no way affected by the decision of 1875, and hence he is now *de jure* and *de facto* by the laws of Scotland, reserved inviolate by the Treaty of Union, the actual tenant of the ancient and only Earldom of Mar on the Peerage Roll of Scotland," and they further protested "against his being at any time and in any way denied the rights and dignities he inherits as representative and holder of the said ancient Earldom."

HARRINGTON BEAUMONT.

Notes on some Northern Minsters.

(*Continued from page* 117.)

JORVAULX ABBEY

IS familiar through its Prior to the readers of "Ivanhoe," and who has not read it? In the vale of the Ure or Yore the folk still call it "Jorvaulx," but in other parts of Yorkshire (Rievaulx being mutilated into Rivers) it is still pronounced, "Gervayes. Oon off the ffayrest chyrches that I have seen," so wrote Sir Arthur Darley to the "Lord Protector," Oliver Cromwell, "ffayr medooze and the ryver runnyng by ytt, and a grett demayne of the most best pasterre thatt scholld be in Yngland, ffor ssurly the breed off Gervayes ffor horses was the tryed breed in the northe." The visitors, minions of a king without pity or remorse, and careless of beauty and religion alike, stript off the lead and stacked it for sale; and so the glorious church stood during the long winter till the spring opened the roads and summer made

them passable. Then the spoilers returned, and, carting away the stone as though it had been only a quarry, laid the minster even with the ground, so that now it seems like the lines of an architect's plan that was never completed, until the eye lights on the moulder-ing effigy in the midst of the crossing; the basement of an altar in the southern arm, and one actually standing in the north wing, which needs only pall and frontal to serve again for the holy office. I do not remember another instance of the kind. The doorway

JORVAULX.

A Infirmary	G Refectory, etc.	N Presbytery
B Guest House	H Slype	O Rood Screen
C Stairs	J Parlour	P Garth
D Kitchen	K Chapter House	Q Cellarer's Hall
E Chapel	L Sacristy	R Guests' Entry
F Dormitory	M Nave, Choir, &c.	S Gong, etc.

in the south wall of the presbytery is not of common occurrence in a Cistercian abbey. The entry at the south-west corner of the nave, used by guests, bears correspondence to a similar arrangement at Beaulieu, Tin-tern, Byland, and Netley.

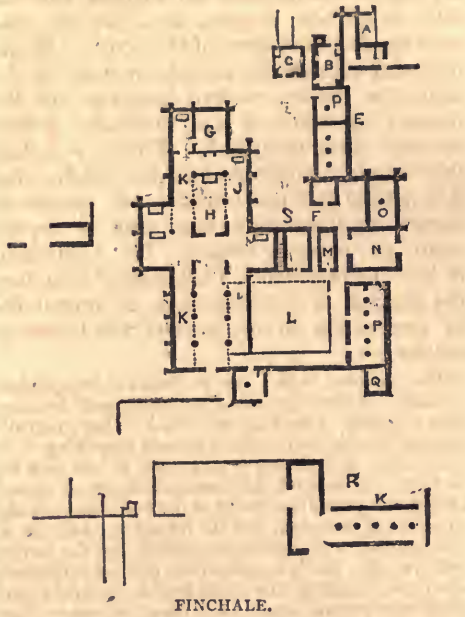
It is a well-ascertained fact that the Cis-tercian cloister normally was only provided with a pentice roof over its alleys, although Combe, Ford, and Cleeve have exceptionally a covered cloister, which, it must be re-marked, is of late Perpendicular date. It is therefore quite possible that the undercrofts on the west side of Jorvaulx, Fountains, and Kirkstall, may have furnished accommodation for the occupations otherwise carried on in the closed cloister of other orders. At Neath the range is broken by a gate-house, and at Byland and Beaulieu, where there are carrels (seats) in the nave wall, a narrow slype divided it from the west wall of the garth, and therefore are not in conflict with this suggestion.

The mass of buildings eastward of the dormitory requires very careful inspection. The position of the enormous kitchen with three fire-places is very unusual; but it has a parallel at Finchale, a Benedictine house; and the accommodation must have exceeded the needs of the infirmary, and supplied a guest-house for monks of the Order and other Religious on their journeys. An eastern chapel opening from the common house has only one parallel—viz., at Westminster, where it was disused in the 14th century, or perhaps at an earlier date. Here it may have been used for an early mass attended by the lay brothers, before going out to their field work. A holy water stoup is also a rare, probably an unprecedented, feature in a slype. The explanation may be found in the surmise that, as in other abbeys of the Order, the stairs used in the daytime for going up to the dormitory were originally placed in it. Unfortunately the refectory has been wholly swept away, so that we have no grounds for determining its position; whether, as in some exceptional instances, parallel to the church, or, according to the normal precedent, at right angles to it. The indications point to the former position. The site is kept in admirable order. It was laid open in 1805 by the agent of the Mar-quis of Ailesbury, when the happy discovery of the base of a pillar, which had been mis-taken for a mill stone, but resisted all efforts to uproot it, led to a regular disinterment of the remaining buried footstalls.

FINCHALE.

The road from Durham to Finchale is monotonous and dull after the glories of the

"city on a hill," and those winding wooded walks, which add to the beauty of its famous river. But the site of the abbey is very fine; it stands on a slight eminence above a curve of the Wear, thickly shadowed by trees as it sweeps swiftly along its way to S. Cuthbert's home. But it is in a most miserable condition, since the decease of the S. Godric's Association some years since; and the troops of rough and irrepressible holiday makers from the pits are alleged to be the cause why it is not duly and decently fenced in. Kirkstall, near Leeds, used to be the scene of similar disgraceful riot; but I am told, what I hope is now fact, that proper restrictions are employed to prevent its recurrence. No sign of any similar precaution is visible at this place.



FINCHALE.

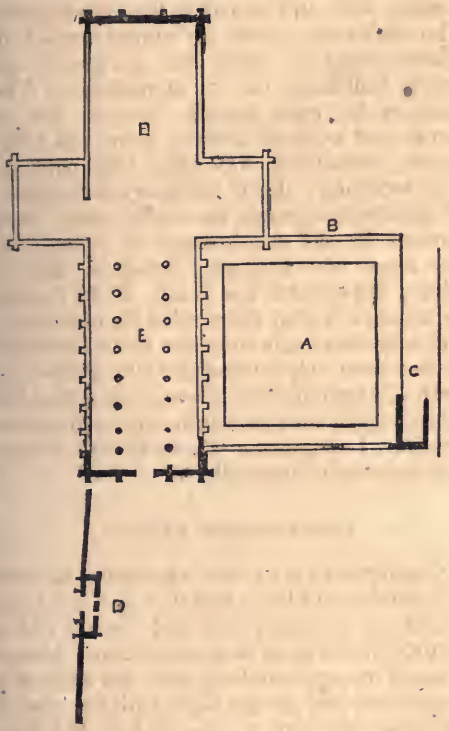
A Prior's Lodge
B Guest House
C Douglas Tower
D Kitchen
E Infirmary
F Slype
G Lady Chapel
H Choir
J Aisle
K Aisle
L Garth
M Parlour
N Common House
O Gong
P Refectory
R Guest House
S Chapter House

The remains here are considerable, and afford a curious instance of enforced economy on the part of the Benedictines. It was the hand of the monk which pulled down the chapel of the transept and the aisles of the choir and nave, in times of necessity, which supervened even in the course of rebuilding, and a patchwork appearance was the inevitable consequence. As at Jorvaulx, the mass of buildings eastward and westward of the cloister forms the most important feature in the arrangement. When we have determined the position of the infirmary and its adjuncts, these portions still present every stimulant to inquiry and suggestion, only, I fear, in some degree, to thwart, foil, and provoke the investigator. The endeavour must be always empirical, which essays to map out decisively the lesser buildings of a monastery. The changes in most houses, though not so signal and evident as here, were not infrequent; rebuilding was only less common than recasting; and if the interwoven phases of architecture puzzle the expert, what hope remains for the archæologist in unravelling the maze of chequers, chambers, offices, alleys, slypes, and the like? If he makes the attempt, it is at the peril of his reputation, and with some ugly suspicion at his heart that he has been only hazarding mere guesses at truth. Unhappily, even Surveys are not a whit more helpful than Inventories in such minute details. I deprecate all such vain labour and speculative ingenuity.

Guisborough Priory.

Guisborough is in the ownership of such a faithful custodian, that if it had not been leased as a quarry the site would have rivalled Jorvaulx in its preservation. Unfortunately we are tantalised with the sight of a superb east end 92 feet high, with the case of a magnificent window, 60 × 28 feet, and fragments of rich tracery which once formed the termination of a vista measuring 367 × 68 feet, and equal, within a few feet, to the cathedrals of Exeter, Worcester, and Lichfield. Indeed, amongst all the famous abbeys of England, Bury St. Edmund's, Abingdon, Glastonbury, and St. Alban's only surpassed it in size. Green turf now covers the place where its ancient glories stood, and it required the labour of fifty men, who were out of employment, during two successive springs to clear away the mounds and groves of walnut-trees. This is a noble lesson to others in philan-

thropy and reverence for holy sites. A portion of a gateway of the twelfth century, and the fragment of a later undercroft connected with the refectory are the only remains of the conventional buildings. The havoc has been as complete as at Tewkesbury. The superb tomb of the Bruce, who was the founder, has been rudely broken up, the sides with knights on sentinel, and prelates in meditation line the porch of the parish



GUISBOROUGH.

A Garth
B Site of Chapter House, &c.
C Refectory
D Gate House

church; the upper slab of marble forms the "table" of the altar; one end representing the King of Scots has disappeared; but the corresponding part, showing the Blessed Virgin surrounded by Austin Canons in surplice and cope, has been recovered from a distant place to which it had been removed.

(*To be continued.*)

The Origin of Language by Gemmation.

IN speaking of the origin of language, we must distinguish between its historical and essential or metaphysical origin. When Dr. Donaldson, in his "New Cratylus," analyses language into "pronominal elements," he gives us the ultimate atoms rather than the embryo form. Taking the comparison of an oak, we might say that Dr. Donaldson has analysed the oak into its carbon, oxygen, &c., but has said nothing about the form of the acorn. In the following remarks an attempt is made to describe the earliest embryo language, and the process by which it was gradually broken up into parts of speech. Firmly believing that language grows and is not made, that it is natural and not artificial, we venture to borrow an illustration from another department of natural history. Dr. Carpenter, in his "Comparative Physiology," describes the process of multiplication of animal life by gemmation in the case of the Hydra as follows:—

> The gemmæ which are to become independent "zooids" at first appear as knob-like protuberances from the body of the original "stock;" they gradually increase in size, and come to present something of its own form; an aperture is then seen at the free extremity, and around this tentacula begin to sprout. During this period the cavity of the bud communicates with that of the stock, and the former is, of course, at first supplied with nutriment entirely by the latter; and even after the tentacula of the bud are sufficiently developed to enable it to obtain food for itself the communication remains open for a time, as appears from the fact that either of the stomachs is distended when the other is fed. As the bud advances towards completeness, however, the aperture contracts, and is at last obliterated; the stalk itself, by which it is attached, gradually becomes more slender, and is at last broken by any slight effort on the part of either the Hydra or the Gemma; and the latter thus set free henceforth leads a life of entire independence.

The observation of Mr. Reid* is well worth the attention of philologers no less than of mental philosophers.

> If we could obtain a full and distinct history of all that hath passed in the mind of a child from the beginning of life and sensation till it grows up to the use of reason—how its infant faculties began to work, and how they brought forth and ripened all the various

* Reid on the "Intellectual Power of Man," quoted by Miss Edgeworth in her "Parents' Assistant."

notions, opinions, and sentiments which we find in ourselves when we come to be capable of reflection—this would be a treasure of natural history, which would probably give more light to the human faculties than all the systems of philosophers about them since the beginning of the world.

Just in the same way, as it appears to us, primary cries grow and develop offshoots which become independent cries or words. Much has been said by philologers, especially by Horne Tooke, about the mutilation and contraction of words. But antecedent to all mutilation and contraction there must have been growth, and, if we may use such a word, protraction. The order must have been simple cries—protraction into complex cries—analysis into words, *i.e.*, articulation. We will illustrate this by undoubted facts in the history of language in our own times. We have adopted from the Greek the termination "ism" to imply sect or denomination. We talk of Calvinism, Mohammedanism, Eclecticism, Mesmerism, &c., and then we sometimes add, or any other "ism." "Ism" has budded off into an independent vocable. Again, we hear of anthropology, conchology, geology, &c., until the termination or bud "-ology" assumes in our ears an independent power of its own, a definite significance; and we speak of the "ologies," and coin a word "sociology," utterly regardless of anything but the dictates of linguistic instinct.

Once more, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, &c., when associated with the fair sex, convey the notion of young-ladyhood, until that heyday of girlhood comes to be represented by "Miss in her teens." Now, this germinating power, which we see even an effete old language has not quite lost, we hold was strong and vigorous when Nature once

> put forth her power
> About the opening of the flower.

Starting from the above examples as a basis, we would claim others, which, if not clear proofs, are, at any rate, illustrations of our doctrine. In the words "mine," "thine," "hisn," "yourn," "ourn," we find "n" representing possession. The same is found in cognate dialects—French and German. We know that "mine" comes to be pronounced "mi-un" = my own; hence we suggest that we have affiliated "own" upon the possessive pronoun.

So with the "s" of the possessive case. Surely the "s" is an inflection, the "s" of the declension most common in Latin and Greek, not a contraction of the pronoun "his," for it marks the possessive for feminine as well as for masculine nouns.

We attempt another illustration. We say "Desirable," "Movable," "Lovable"—the "able" being evidently analogous to the -abilis or -ibilis of the Latin, "Amabilis," "Mobilis," &c. Now, there is no word in Latin for "able" at all like "abilis" or "ibilis." Whence, then, comes the "able" in English, except as an offshoot—a development of a termination?

Let us introduce a few illustrations from the classics :—

Didōmi.	Dido-omi.	A-giver-am-I.
Tithemi.	Tithe-ami.	A-putter-am-I.
Histemi.	Histe-ami.	A-setter-am-I.

Then by force of generalisation.

-omi, -ami } or eimi am-I

Now, we are aware that this is just reversing the order of the common Theory—which we will state in the words of a great authority.

Gesenius, in the Hebrew Grammar, speaking of the inflections, has the following :—

> The inflection of the Preterite in respect to person, number, and gender, is effected by the addition of fragments of the personal pronouns (afformatives) to the end of the ground-form. . . . .
>
> In the Indo-Germanic tongues the inflection by persons originated in the same manner, by appending pronominal forms, as is shown in Sanskrit and Greek—*e.g.*, from the stem as (to be), Sanskrit asmi, eimi, Doric emmi for esmi, I am, where the ending mi belongs to moi and me; Sanskrit asi, Doric essi, thou art, where si is nearly equal to su; Sanskrit asti, esti, he is, where it corresponds to the pronoun to, &c.

Now, we venture to suggest that the process has been just the reverse of this. We believe that the pronouns are a development of the inflecting organisms budded off from the parent stock, emphasised into independent vocables. In support of this, we submit the following argument :—1. If the inflections are fragments of pronouns, whence come the pronouns themselves? What origin can we ascribe to the pronoun? 2. If agglutination were the process by which inflection has been formed, we might reasonably expect that later languages and dialects would exhibit the greater number of elements agglutinated to the stock words, whereas the very reverse is the fact. The Hebrew verb involves not only the

person of the subject, as the Greek and Latin, but of the object also. "I-have-killed-him," "Thou-hast-killed-them," "He-has-killed-her," &c., being all one word. 3. The whole tendency of language, as we know it in historical times, is analytic, and not synthetic.

It is the tendency of modern language to find a separate name for each separate thing, to work free of complex names. It is a well-known dictum in the schools, that in Logic there is no verb—that is to say, that for purposes of exact thought we must resolve the bundle of ideas expressed by the verb or time-word and take the ideas separately. The farther we get back in the history of language the more complex forms do we find, until we may fairly conjecture that originally the whole sentence was a single utterance, like the cry of the parrot—"Give-poll-a-bit," and this utterance was by the generalising power of the rational mind articulated or analysed into parts, which parts are ever being again subdivided into simple elements, or, to employ the physiological metaphor, budded off into independent organisms.

At any rate, it seems clear that many inflections, or rather modifications, of the root are in themselves utterly insignificant—that is to say, not suffixes or affomatives, of remnants of added vocables; but modifications proper—as, for examples, blue, bluish, red, reddish. We have never heard any one attempt to show the termination—ish, to be a mutilated vocable suffixed. Or such terminations—ment, in banishment—ness, in goodness; can they be referred to any distinct independent origin? Are they not rather instinctive modifications of the root? Moreover, we have within the history of literature examples of words that have grown quite as certainly as we have, of words that have been chipped and contracted. Words may in many respects be like human works of art—especially the current coin of the realm, subject to continual diminution; but, on the other hand, they are in other respects no less like the works of Nature, growing and expanding from little to great, from simple to complex.

Let us begin again from another point of view. Let us suppose the first "rational animals" beginning to converse, and in this inquiry we get some guidance from the incipient rationality of the child, and the approximation to rationality in the parrot, and dog, and other intelligent brutes.

A parrot can be taught to say, "Give-Poll-a-bit," or "I-think-the-more;" but these are simple utterances, *i.e.*, utterances of one undivided, unanalysed feeling, bearing the same relation to language proper that a picture or statue does to a written description of the same subject. The sentence in the mouth of a parrot is as simple and inarticulate as the imperative "Go" in the mouth of a rational being. A parrot might be taught to utter, "Give-me-some-more," "I-think-the-more," "The-more-I-have-the-more-I-want;" but it requires reason to analyse these sentences, and to pick out the word "more"—to identify it with a simple idea, and so to make a general name of it.

A dog employs different cries to represent different feelings; the growl, the bark, the whine contain the matter of language, but want the spirit by which simple cries germinate or bud off general names. No doubt the growl, the bark, and the whine, when applied to the same object—as, for example, the dog's master—have some one shade of modification in common. That shade of modification to the rational mind would become a name—"Master."

Let us take the case of a rational mind to which had been introduced an apple by the means of four senses, seeing, touching, smelling, tasting. The grunt of approval in a pig becomes a quadruple cry in a rational animal:

I-see-apple.
I-touch-apple.
I-smell-apple.
I-taste-apple.*

Then vi rationis, because it is a rational mind belonging to an "articulate-speaking man," "apple" is budded off into an independent word, to be applied to the same object under any other circumstances. Let us suppose a child saying, "Thes," Put thou, "Dos," Give thou, "Tithes," Thou puttest, "Didos," Thou givest, that is instinctively using a similar element in the cry (in this

* Professor Earle, in his "English Grammar," ventures as far as the "seeming paradox" *that the sentence is the raw material of the verb.*

case "s") to express a similar element in the feeling. Then by generalisation this common element, the "s," is budded off into "su," Thou.

Why the human mind should take one inflectional form rather than another we can no more determine than why a dog should growl when he is angry, why a man should shake his head when he means to deny, why he should nod when he means to assent. It is true that horizontal lines convey the impression of unfixedness, and vertical of fixity; but why? We are not attempting to discuss all the causes at work that have made any given language such as it is. There may be a thousand modifying influences at work, climate especially; for we suppose it would have been impossible for an Athenian to have retained his pure Attic accent in the fogs and mists of Iceland. We do not deny the processes of combination, contraction, and substitution; but we contend that language owes its origin mainly to a natural growth, an instinctive development of independent organisms, which we venture to compare to the reproduction of the zoophytes by gemmation.

R. HENNIKER.

Expenditure of Edward III.

By Sir JAMES H. RAMSAY, Bart.

THE subjoined extracts from the public records of the reign of Edward III. having been made for the purposes of a work which could not reproduce them *in extenso*, it has been thought well to offer them to the public through the columns of THE ANTIQUARY. No apology need be offered for the publication of these interesting statistics, which have never appeared in print except in the case of the Issue Rolls of the 44th year, which were printed by Mr. Francis Devon, late of the Record Office. The student perhaps should be warned that the Issue and Receipt Rolls for the entire reign of Edward III. were arranged in wrong order by Mr. Devon. Edward III. was crowned on the 1st February, 1327, during the currency of a Michaelmas term; the receipts and expenditure for the rest of that term were therefore entered as of Michaelmas term—Michaelmas term in the first year—in strictness, perhaps, Michaelmas term *ending* in the first year. The ensuing term was Easter in the first year; and the term after that became Michaelmas in the second year, or Michaelmas ending in the second year. Mr. Devon, assuming that Easter in the first year must precede Michaelmas in the first year, began the series with the Roll for the former term, continuing with that for the latter term, and so on, first Easter and then Michaelmas throughout the reign; the result being that no account was given of the expenditure from February to Easter, 1327, while a Roll was offered for Michaelmas, 1377, months after Edward III. was dead. This mistake affects the chronology of all the extracts from the Michaelmas Rolls printed by Mr. Devon, and also the entire Roll of Michaelmas 44 printed by him. The reader will be struck with the extraordinary fluctuations of an expenditure which could vary from 10,000*l.* or 11,000*l.* to 154,000*l.* in the half-year. In substance, peace or war made all the difference, but there was also a general tendency towards increased expenditure as the reign went on. The receipts apparently varied as much as the expenditure; wherever the totals of the Receipt Rolls have been noted they have been found to approximate closely to those of the corresponding Issue Rolls; and this, in fact, was a matter of necessity in those days of "hard" money, where the disbursements were limited by the amount of cash which in one way or another could be made available for the purposes of the Exchequer. Entries of payments are frequently found cancelled by reason of the subsequent restitution of the tallies for payment tendered to the creditors. These "restored" tallies appear to have been dishonoured drafts, brought back to the Exchequer because the persons on whom they were drawn had refused to cash them.

The expenditure for the first term, or rather half-term of the reign (7 February—18 April, 1327), is large—viz., 44,022*l.*, the amount being swelled by payments made for the expenses of Queen Isabella's descent on England. The half-yearly amounts then run from 10,000*l.* to 21,000*l.* till we come to Michaelmas 1331–32, when

the total rises to 59,776*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; the amount being probably due to preparations for war with Scotland, and the funds being doubtless provided by the Bardi, Peruzzi, and other merchants, as the king's revenue at that time did not amount to anything like that sum. The expenditure again fluctuates between 17,000*l.* and 73,000*l.* per term, till we come to Easter, 1337, and Michaelmas, 1337-38, when the totals sprung up to 137,000*l.* and 130,000*l.* These enormous sums—which were only reached twice again during the reign—were due to reckless subsidies to Flemish and German auxiliaries, and other preparations for the war with France, which may be said to have begun in July, 1338; the war with Scotland still continuing. By this time the king's revenues had largely increased through the liberality of Parliament; but a very considerable proportion of the money spent must have been derived from the loans, the non-payment of which involved the Florentine merchants in general bankruptcy in January, 1345.* The expenditure again fluctuates in the same strange way from 7,000*l.* to 93,000*l.*, which was the sum spent in Michaelmas term 1342–43. Of this sum 65,000*l.* was spent in one week—the week ending 19th October, 1342—61,000*l.* being taken out for the king's expedition to Brittany. This money was found by William de la Pole and Company. The item does not appear in the corresponding place on the Receipt Roll, therefore we cannot say whether the money was repaid or not; but, in general, the king's practice appears to have been to repay the home loans, which were usually of moderate amount, but not the foreign loans, which were usually of large amount. 102,000*l.* was the sum spent in the term, Michaelmas, 1345–46, the term preceding the Crécy campaign. For the next eight years the average must be struck somewhere between 37,000*l.* and 87,000*l.* In Easter term, 1355, offensive and defensive measures in Gascony, Picardy, Scotland, and the home coasts, bring up the amount to 136,000*l.* The climax is reached in the summer of 1369, when the preparations for the renewed war with France, after the rupture of the peace of Bretigny, produce an expenditure for Easter term of 154,000*l.* Down to Michaelmas, 1375, the annual totals continue very heavy.

Where the totals are given in exact figures, the sums are those found added up at the ends of the Rolls. Where the totals are given in round numbers the totals are wanting on the Rolls, and the sums given are the produce of the daily or weekly totals found on the Rolls, without the shillings and pence; the round numbers therefore are always under the mark.

The details of the expenditure of the 44th year will be examined with interest. That year was selected because the Rolls were in print. The expenditure was heavy, but not of the heaviest, the amount having been exceeded in eleven other years. If we blend the two terminal totals, the reader will see that out of a grand total of 149,261*l.*, war accounts for 87,866*l.* public works (without fortifications) take 2373*l.*, and the king for his private unvouched expenditure 8566*l.* Edward III. was in the habit of drawing large sums in this manner, sometimes going down in person to the Exchequer to see the money duly told out by the chancellor and treasurer. On the 24th May, 1368, he drew 19,000*l.* in this manner, the money being stated to be part of King John's ransom or "finance." It will be seen that the Royal household absorbs four times as much as all the rest of the public service. As a further instance of the king's extravagance, we may take the immense sum paid for the possession of Hugh de Chatillon, one of the French king's captains, who had been taken prisoner in the autumn of 1369 by a private knight.

The results exhibited by the analysis of the receipts for the twentieth year are not less curious. The year is one of the heaviest available, the Receipt Rolls for some of the heaviest years being defective; and it is a fairly typical year, as the Crown was in the enjoyment of all, or nearly all, the regular revenues it ever possessed during this reign. The Customs were at their highest, or nearly so; the wool duty was at 40*s.* the sack, besides the "Old Custom" of 6*s.* 8*d.*; the dues on general merchandise were at the rates established in 1322 by Ed. II., and confirmed by Ed. III. in 1328.* The King

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist.," ii. 397, citing J. Villani.

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist.," ii. 525, 527.

had obtained a grant from Parliament in June, 1344, of a "fifteenth" from the counties and a "tenth" from the boroughs, for two years; with a grant from the clergy in convocation of a "tenth" for three years: these were the regular grants asked for in times of pressure, and few higher grants were ever made. The revenues of the "Priories Alien," *i.e.*, the monastic endowments attached to foreign houses, had been impounded in 1338 or 1339. If we blend the totals for the two terms, we get a grand total for the financial year from Michaelmas, 1345, to Michaelmas, 1346, of 158,590*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.* Of this sum the old landed and feudal revenues of the Crown only produce 736*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; even if we add the two cognate heads of "Fines" and "Vacant Sees," the total is still under 10,000*l.*; the receipts from the Mint and Exchange Offices at the Tower, and the dues of the Court of Chancery, add little more than 2000*l.*; the "Sundries" are practically made up of repayments of cash advances made from the Exchequer to favoured individuals, and might really be struck out from both sides of the account. For the huge balance of 133,000*l.* the King is dependent on Parliamentary taxation or loans; and accordingly the grants of Parliament and Convocation (including Customs) supply 75,000*l.*, the ultimate deficit of 58,000*l.* being made up by hand-to-mouth borrowing.

The proportion contributed by the clergy is very striking—24,410*l.*, or, with vacant sees, 25,327*l.*, as against 28,682*l.*, which is the amount of the direct contributions of all the laity. The amount of the clerical tenth corresponds with the anticipations we should have formed from previous calculations;* but the amount of the lay subsidy does not. In the eighth year of the reign it was arranged that the fifteenths and tenths should be levied at the same rates as in the previous year: those same rates of assessment were retained all through the reign, and the contributions therefore became fixed amounts.† But the Subsidy Roll of the forty-seventh year, printed by Mr. Topham, in the "Archæologia," gives the amount, without Chester and Durham, as 38,170*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*‡ We cannot offer any explanation of the discrepancy; but even assuming that the highest figure gives the more correct amount, the total legitimate revenues of the Crown, ordinary and extraordinary, would amount to only 110,000*l.* for the whole year, or 55,000*l.* for the half year, so that whatever more was spent, and the amounts overspent were enormous, must, apart from accidental windfalls, have been procured by either oppression or dishonesty. It will be seen that in the expenditure of the forty-fourth year, out of a total not much below the total of the receipts for the twentieth year, the "loans repaid" stand for only 12,249*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*, as against 58,066*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* borrowed on the other side of the account. The analysis of the items has not been found free of difficulty; a margin of allowance for errors must be claimed, but the results are believed to be substantially correct:—

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist.," ii. 549.
† See "Rot. Parl.," ii. 371.
‡ Vol. vii. 338.

TABLE I.

Issue Rolls, Ed. III. (*Partly from the Pell Rolls, partly from the Auditor's Rolls, in the Record Office*).

Year of reign.	A.D.	Term.	Amount.
1	1327	Michaelmas (7 Feb.–18 Apl.)	£44,022 0 0
—	1327	Easter (Easter to Mich. 1327.)	20,479 7 7
2	1327–8	Michaelmas. (Mich. 1327 to Easter, 1328.)	17,290 15 4½
—	1328	Easter . . .	16,471 10 2½
3	1328–9	Mich. . . .	18,179 5 7
—	1329	Easter . . .	21,249 0 6
4	1329–30	Mich. . . .	15,516 8 9½
—	1330	Easter . . .	18,085 11 6¼
5	1330–1	Mich. (no Totals, weekly or daily.)	——
—	1331	Easter . . .	17,074 5 2
6	1331–2	Mich. . . .	59,776 9 9½
—	1332	Easter . . .	10,572 8 7
7	1332–3	Mich. . . .	26,036 16 9½
—	1333	Easter . . .	22,817 10 8
8	1333–4	Mich. . . .	28,602 10 10¾
—	1334	Easter . . .	17,330 16 9¼
9	1334–5	Mich. . . .	56,120 14 0¼
—	1335	Easter . . .	53,207 5 5½
10	1335–6	Mich. . . .	47,061 0 0
—	1336	Easter . . .	73,762 0 0
11	1336–7	Mich. . . .	39,611 0 0
—	1337	Easter . . .	137,641 19 2½
12	1337–8	Mich. . . .	130,094 3 5
—	1338	Easter . . .	35,187 5 6
13	1338–9	Mich. . . .	37,627 14 4½
—	1339	Easter . . .	40,129 3 2½
14	1339–40	Mich. . . .	61,171 16 0½
—	1340	Easter. (Rolls defective.)	——
15	1340–1	Mich. . . .	7,522 0 0

TABLE I.—(*continued.*)

Year of reign.	A.D.	Term.	Amount.
15	1341	Easter . . .	£11,206 0 0
16	1341–2	Mich. . . .	36,885 0 0
—	1342	Easter . . .	58,305 0 0
17	1342–3	Mich. . . .	93,382 0 0
—	1343	Easter . . .	31,670 0 0
18	1343–4	Mich. . . .	47,141 0 0
—	1344	Easter . . .	26,101 0 0
19	1344–5	Mich. . . .	48,946 0 0
—	1345	Easter. (No Roll.)	—
20	1345–6	Mich. . . .	102,613 0 7
—	1346	Easter. (No Roll.)	—
21	1346–7	Mich. . . .	87,518 5 8
—	1347	Easter. (No Roll.)	—
22	1347–8	Mich. . . .	66,465 18 10½
—	1348	Easter . . .	59,412 16 4½
23	1348–9	Mich. . . .	51,842 7 9
—	1349	Easter . . .	47,429 3 8
24	1349–50	Mich. . . .	68,463 17 3½
—	1350	Easter. (Imperfect.)	—
25	1350–1	Mich. . . .	71,421 6 7
—	1351	Easter . . .	87,902 3 0½
26	1351–2	Mich. . . .	54,656 18 11½
—	1352	Easter . . .	62,488 8 5½
27	1352–3	Mich. . . .	45,155 14 7
—	1353	Easter . . .	54,509 2 7½
28	1353–4	Mich. . . .	70,090 12 3
—	1354	Easter . . .	37,940 19 10½
29	1354–5	Mich. . . .	86,001 7 5
—	1355	Easter . . .	136,101 3 1½
30	1355–6	Mich. . . .	105,592 17 6
—	1356	Easter . . .	62,096 13 4
31	1356–7	Mich. . . .	40,696 5 7
—	1357	Easter. (No Roll.)	—
32	1357–8	Mich. . . .	89,747 14 11
—	1358	Easter . . .	67,848 17 3
33	1358–9	Mich. . . .	66,079 7 2
—	1359	Easter . . .	116,559 7 5
34	1359–60	Mich. . . .	40,354 2 2½
—	1360	Easter . . .	33,890 5 6
35	1360–1	Mich. . . .	100,552 13 7½
—	1361	Easter . . .	57,801 16 4½
36	1361–2	Mich. . . .	71,231 4 8½
—	1362	Easter . . .	88,958 14 10½
37	1362–3	Mich. . . .	8,042 4 4
—	1363	Easter . . .	53,133 0 8
38	1363–4	Mich. . . .	50,161 6 9½
—	1364	Easter . . .	85,261 4 4½
39	1364–5	Mich. . . .	37,462 4 6½
—	1365	Easter . . .	41,748 14 10
40	1365–6	Mich. . . .	71,572 5 2
—	1366	Easter . . .	54,752 13 0½
41	1366–7	Mich. . . .	62,239 0 0
—	1367	Easter . . .	45,652 0 0
42	1367–8	Mich. . . .	51,462 0 0
—	1368	Easter . . .	48,635 0 0
43	1368–9	Mich. . . .	95,590 0 0
—	1369	Easter . . .	154,068 0 0
44	1369–70	Mich. . . .	76,744 18 1
—	1370	Easter . . .	78,516 13 8½
45	1370–1	Mich. (Rolls incomplete.)	—

TABLE I.—(*continued.*)

Year of reign.	A.D.	Term.	Amount.
45	1371	Easter . . .	£35,147 0 0
46	1371–2	Mich. . . .	18,446 18 10
—	1372	Easter . . .	120,353 0 0
47	1372–3	Mich. . . .	83,466 14 5
—	1373	Easter . . .	116,447 0 0
48	1373–4	Mich. (doubtful, ink faded.)	103,385 6 11
—	1374	Easter . . .	94,316 0 0
49	1374–5	Mich. . . .	103,250 0 0
—	1375	Easter . . .	50,077 10 1½
50	1375–6	Mich. . . .	55,122 19 9½
—	1376	Easter . . .	51,035 7 10½
51	1376–7	Mich. . . .	55,840 7 10
—	1377	Easter. (to 21st June.)	38,249 8 0½

TABLE II.

Analysis of Items of Expenditure in Issue Roll, Michaelmas, 44 Edward III. (1 *October*, 1369 to 8 *April*, 1370).

1.	Civil Service: including home administration; salaries of justices, constables of castles, and other officers; collection of taxes; ordinary diplomacy, &c.	£2,515	5 1½
2.	Household: including king's private wardrobe, and all accounts passed through the great wardrobe not assigned to Naval and Military Services, or any other special head .	12,284	0 9
3.	Privy Purse: Money paid to the king direct, and not vouched under any other head of expenditure	4,932	18 4
4.	Buildings and Works (Westminster, Queenborough, Sheerness, Eltham, Leeds, Rochester, &c.) . . .	2,165	12 7½
5.	Naval and Military . . .	41,822	0 10
6.	Gifts and Pensions: including alms and charities; allowances to King's Hall, Cambridge; St. Stephen's, Westminster; Charter House, &c.	4,852	10 7
7.	Loans Repaid	870	0 0
8.	Advances made from the Exchequer to individuals (to be repaid)	364	17 5½
9.	Queen Philippa's debts . .	1,385	11 1
10.	Price of Hugh de Chatillon—Prisoner bought from Sir Nicholas de Lovaigne . .	4,510	0 0
11.	Lions and Leopards at the Tower.	41	7 10
12.	Sundry: including lands bought for king at Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Greenwich; Queen Philippa's Hearse, &c.	1,000	13 5½
		£76,744	18 1

TABLE III.

Analysis of Items of Expenditure in Issue Roll, Easter, 44 Edward III. (*22 April*, 1370 *to* 22 *Sept.* 1370).

		£	s.	d.
1.	Civil Service, as before . .	1,856	9	8½
2.	Household, ,, . .	4,821	17	2
3.	Privy Purse, ,, . .	3,633	6	8
4.	Buildings, ,, . .	208	1	3½
5.	Naval and Military, ,,	46,044	19	1½
6.	Pensions and Gifts, ,,	2,378	3	3
7.	Loans Repaid, ,,	11,379	4	10½
8.	Advances (to be repaid), ,,	1,509	5	7½
9.	Hugh de Chatillon, balance .	100	0	0
10.	Lions and Leopards . . .	33	9	0
11.	Sundry	551	18	5
		£72,516	15	1½

TABLE IV.

Analysis of Receipts of Michaelmas Term, 20 Edward III. (*1st Oct.* 1345 *to* 10 *Apl.* 1346).

		£	s.	d.
1.	Old Crown Revenues: County, burgh, and hundred ferms; quit rents; forest receipts; profits of escheats, forfeitures, wardships, marriages, &c. .	5,060	7	2½
2.	Fines	547	2	4½
3.	Vacant Sees and Abbeys . .	775	3	6
4.	Customs	6,878	7	2½
5.	Receipts of Hanaper in Chancery (enrolment of deeds, &c.) .	269	10	2½
6.	Profits of Mint and Exchange Offices at Tower . . .	1,280	3	8½
7.	Fifteenths and Tenths from Counties and Boroughs voted in Parliament . . .	27,844	6	4½
8.	Tenths from Clergy voted in Convocation . . .	14,870	18	9
9.	"Priories Alien," impounded by king	2,796	19	10
10.	Arrears of Wool Grants from 12th and 15th years . .	1,524	3	4
11.	Sundry (chiefly cash advances from Exchequer repaid) .	4,782	19	10½
12.	Loans—Home Loans repaid ultimately . £27,772 6 6 Foreign Loans not repaid . . 13,333 6 5	41,105	12	11
		£107,735	15	3½

TABLE V.

Analysis of Receipts of Easter Term, 20 Edward III. (*April 25 to Sept. 20*, 1346).

		£	s.	d.
1.	Old Crown Revenue . .	2,299	13	4½
2.	Fines	499	18	11½
3.	Vacant Sees and Abbeys . .	142	15	3
4.	Customs	17,670	7	11
5.	Receipts of Hanaper . .	495	8	1
6.	Exchange, &c.	171	16	11
7.	Fifteenths and Tenths . .	838	3	2½
8.	Tenths from Clergy . . .	5,358	2	6½
9.	Priories Alien	1,384	18	4
10.	Arrears of Wool Grants . .	121	11	4
11.	Sundry, as before . . .	4,910	14	11
12.	Loans repaid ultimately . . £14,712 16 0 Ditto not repaid. 2,248 10 11	16,961	6	11
		£50,854	17	9

The Siege of Colchester.

(*Concluded from page* 25.)

SUNDAY, *July* 2.—Strong guards kept that night to prevent the Besiegeds escape Northwards, we having notice of their intention.

Monday, 3, *and Tuesday*, 4.—Little of moment happened except a Porter, or Chamberlain, coming from the Bell, in *Grace-church*-street, stole into the Town, with intelligence of the Earl of *Holland's* raising an Army in and about *London* for their relief.

Wednesday, 5.—The Besieged sallied out with a strong party, commanded by Sir *George Lisle*, surprised our Guard at *Eastbridge*, and gained two Drakes, but advancing to the main Guard, were routed by Col. *Whaley's* Horse, commanded by Major *Swallow;* 19 slain on the place, the Drakes recovered, and our former ground also; Lieut.-Col. *Weston*, Lieut. Col. *Weeks*, and 80 odd Prisoners were taken, most of them sore cut for shooting poysoned bullets (20 of them died the next day). On our part we had slain Lieut. Col. *Shambrooke* and some others of Col. *Needham's* Regiment, who were engaged. Capt. *Moody* on our side wounded, and taken prisoner, and one Lieutenant and Ensign, and 40 private Soldiers of ours taken prisoners also.

Friday, 7.—Col. *Scroop* sent from the *Leaguer* by our General with a Regiment of Horse, to engage the Forces under the Duke of *Buckingham* and Earl of *Holland*, got into a body to raise the Siege.

Saturday, 8.—News of Col. *Rossiter's* routing the *Pontefract* Forces at *Willoughby* field, where 3 Troops of the Army were engaged and many of the men wounded; Col. General Sir *Philip Mouncton*, Major General *Biron*, and divers Officers of quality, taken prisoners by Col. *Rossiter*.

Sunday, 9.—News of the Earl of *Holland* and Duke of *Buckingham's* being routed in *Surry*, and of the Lord *Villiers* being slain by Sir *Michael Levesey* and Major *Gibbons*, who commanded a party of Horse of the Army.

Monday, 10.—Several of the Besieged came away to us; news came this Day of the taking of 600 Horse in *Northumberland*, and of Sir *Francis Ratcliff*, Col. *Tempest*, Col. *Grey*, and other prisoners, taken by Col. *Lilburn*.

Tuesday, 11.—We had a Gunner and a Matrose shot, as they were battering St. *Mary's* steeple. News came this Day of the Earl of *Holland's* being taken prisoner by Col. *Scroop*, and Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, and others of quality, and that Col. *Dalbeer* was slain, and their whole force dispersed at *St. Neot's*, in *Huntingdonshire*.

The 12 and 13.—Little of moment happened, only Mr. *John Ashburnham* offered in exchange for Sir *William Massam*, but not accepted; and this Day the messenger who came to Our General with a Letter of the taking of *Waymer* [Walmer] Castle, in *Kent*, took his opportunity and carried it into *Colchester*, to the Lord *Goring*, and took up arms there.

Friday, 14.—The new Battery being raised against St. *John's* from the Lord *Lucas's* House, 2 pieces of cannon played thence, made a breach in the wall: The Soldiers entered, fell on immediately, drove the Besieged out of the first Court-yard into the Second, and thence into the Gate-house, and the same day a strong party of Horse and Foot fell upon the *Hyth* and stormed the Church, and took all the Guard therein prisoners, being about 70, and that Night we possest ourselves of the *Hyth*, and a great part of the Suburbs, which much troubled the Besieged: the *Suffolk* foot did well in this service.

Saturday, 15.—The Gate-house being a place very considerable and mighty advantageous for us, Our General resolved to storm the same, though it had a strong work before it, whereupon 6 Soldiers, for 3 shillings a piece, undertook to throw in Granadoes, and 20 men to carry ladders for half-a-crown apiece, and a commanded party of Foot to storm, led on by Major *Bescoe*; which accordingly they did as soon as 8 pieces of Cannon had given fire upon the Besieged, and the Granadoes did great execution, the Ladders were placed with much advantage, the Besieged much dismayed, forced to quit their works and fly into the Gate-house, one Granadoe kindled their Magazine and blew up many of the Besieged, the rest were taken prisoners and slain: the Prisoners confest they were above a hundred in the Gate-house and work, and few of them could escape; 13 at one place were pulled out the next Day from under the rubbish. This night the Besieged endeavoured to escape with their Horse, commanded by Sir *Bernard Gascoigne*, and past the River between the *North-Bridge* and *Middle-Mill*, and had the Miller for their guide; but the Miller, when he came into the Closes, ran away, and the Pioneers after him, and our centinels giving fire, the Besieged retreated: the Suburbs were fired in 6 or 7 places, which burnt in a most dreadful manner all night long, that the town might be seen almost as well by Night as by Day, so great was the Flame. And on Sunday, the 16 other streets were set on fire, with design to consume the whole Suburbs, but by the industry of the inhabitants and Soldiers it was prevented. This Day our General had certain intelligence, that an Army of Scots under Duke *Hamilton* had invaded the Kingdom and joined the Cavaliers under *Langdale*.

Sunday, 16.—Our General sent a summons again to surrender the Town: The Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charles Lucas* jointly returned answer (in writing), under their hands to our General, That if the Trumpeter came any more with such a summons, they would hang him up. The conditions then offered to the Soldiers were Liberty, and Passes to go to their several homes, submitting to the authority of Parliament.

Monday, 17.—Again more houses were fired towards the North-street and other places. This Day our General had certain news brought him of the Surrender of *Pembrook* Town and Castle, *Langhorn* and *Poyer* submitting their lives to mercy.

Tuesday, 18.—Their Horse again attempted to break through towards the North, but were beaten in again.

Wednesday, 19.—Seventeen of the Besieged this day came over to us, and their Horses were all drawn this Day into the Castle-yard, and a certain number out of every Troop was chosen to be killed, and there were told in the *Castle Bailey* 700 Horse belonging to the Soldiers.

Thursday, 20.—They killed their Horses; one Butcher ran away rather than he would do it. The Besieged at Night drew out their Horse at 12 of the clock, and afterwards at 2 of the clock in theMorning to escape, but our men were in such readiness they durst not advance.

Friday, 21.—News came of Capt. *Batten's* Revolt to the Revolted Ships, deserting the Parliament, and turning to the King.

Saturday, 22.—Several Soldiers ran from the Besieged, much complaining of their diet in Horse-flesh; and a Trumpeter was this Day sent again to expedite the exchange of Sir *William Massam* for Mr. *Ashburnham*, but the Besieged refused it, as also to admit of the exchange of the rest of the committee, though they had Gentlemen of very good rank offered for them (quality for quality) in exchange.

Sunday, 23.—The Besieged roasted a Horse near the North-bridge, to make the Soldiers merry at the entrance with such diet; this Day our General had intelligence of Col. *Lambert's* engagement with the *Scots*, near *Appleby*; where above 200 *Scots* were slain, Cl. *Harrison* and others on our part wounded.

Monday, 24.—Nothing of moment.

Tuesday, 25.—The Besieged had a hot alarm round the town about 12 at night, and a party in the meantime fired the middle Mill, with the loss of three men, and cut off a sluice, but the Fire did not take, so the design proved ineffectual at that Time; at the same time we shot 20 Arrows (with papers of advertisement affixed) into the Town, to undeceive the Soldiers; acquainting them with what conditions were offered them, and shall still be made good unto them, if they come out; which coming to some of their knowledge above 200 came out by that Day 7 Night.

Wednesday, 26.—Nothing of moment.

Thursday, 27.—A Troop of Lord *Capell's* sallied out, and took 3 or 4 men, as they were working upon the Line, near St. *Botolph's*, and wounded 1 miserably, being a country Soldier and but a Spectator.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 28, 29, *and* 30.—Nothing of moment.

Monday 31.—In the Night about 20 of them with Spades, 6 only having Muskets, past the first centinel as Friends, saying, they were come to make an end of the Work where they wrought the Night before, but were fired upon by the Second Guard, had a Lieutenant slain, and retreated, and took a Serjeant with them Prisoner.

Tuesday, *Aug.* 1.—A Cornet, Quarter-master, Corporal, and 1 Trooper came away with their Horses.

Wednesday 2, *and Thursday* 3.—There came several Soldiers from the Besieged, much complaining of their ill diet with Horse-flesh, and said it was attended with gentle-women in white gowns and black hoods (meaning Maggots) so that they could not eat it, and that it had brought many of them to the Flux.

Monday, 7.—Nothing of moment happened: this Day it was resolved at a full Council of War, to proceed by way of Approaches in order to a Storm.

Friday, 11.—Nothing of note. This Night 30 Houses were burnt.

Tuesday, 15.—Many Men came over this Day from the Besieged, and the poorer sort of People began to rise for want of Bread.

Wednesday, 16.—They rose in great Numbers, and came to the Lord *Goring's* Quarters, some bringing their Children starved to death, they crying out as long as Horse-flesh, Dogs, and Cats were to be had, they did not complain. This Day the Mayor of *Colchester* sent a letter to the General. That the inhabitants might come out, for that they had no provision, it being all seized by the Soldiers. Our General returned answer, He pitied their condition, but to grant that, was to make the Town hold out longer, and did not stand with his trust to permit it. This Day we had the news of the killing and dispersing of the Prince's Forces, by some Horse and Foot of the Army, commanded by Col. *Rich*, near *Deale*; and also of the regaining of *Tinmouth* Castle by Sir *Arthur Haselrig*.

Thursday, 17.—The Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charles Lucas*, who before threatened to hang our Trumpeter if he came any more with a message for a Parly, desired our General they might send to the *King's*

Forces, and if they had not relief within 20 Days, they would then Treat. Answer was returned by our General, that he hop'd in much less Time than 20 Days, to have the Town without Treaty. All things are preparing in order for a Storm.

Friday, 18.—No action but preparation for storm.

Saturday, 19.—The Besieged sent for a Treaty to surrender.

Sunday, 20.—The General returned an answer to their offer for a Treaty, That all Soldiers and Officers under the degree of a Captain (excepting such as have deserted the Army since the 10 of May last) shall have Passes to go to their several homes; and all Captains, and Superior Officers, with Lords, and Gentlemen to mercy.

Monday, 21.—The Besieged turned out of the Town in the Night, many Men, Women, and Children, but the next Morning took them in again.

Tuesday, 22.—The Besieged sent out Major *Sheffield*, one of the committee that was prisoner in *Colchester*, that they would surrender upon honourable conditions, and desired to know the meaning of the word Mercy. This Day the News of routing the *Scotch* army came, which we sent into the Town.

Here Ends their Diary.

APPENDIX.

August 25.—A Council of War was called by the Besieged, in which it was agreed to march out in two Bodies, and in a resolute manner to storm the Enemies Line, relieve themselves, or perish in the Attempt; but a mutiny arising, the design was laid aside, and a treaty for Surrender agreed upon.

August 27.—This Day Articles for and concerning the Surrender of the Town and Garrison of Colchester were agreed upon and signed.

August 28.—Which on this Day were duly performed in every part, and about two o'clock in the afternoon General *Fairfax* entered the Town, and after riding round the same, went to his Quarters and appointed a Council of War, which met at the *Moot Hall*; Sir *Charles Lucas*, Sir *George Lisle*, and Sir *Bernard Gascoigne* were sentenced to die; the latter was reprieved, but the two former were Shot the same Evening on a green spot of Ground on the North side of the Castle, from whence their bodies were conveyed to St. *Giles's* Church in this Town, and there privately Interred.

Their funerals were afterwards Solemnized in a magnificent manner, on the 7th of June 1661, and about the same Time, a black marble Stone was laid over the Vault, with the following Inscription, cut in very deep and large characters.

Under this Marble ly the Bodies of the two most valiant Captains, Sir Charles Lucas, *and Sir* George Lisle, *Knights, who for their eminent Loyalty to their Soverain, were on the Sixth day of August*, 1648, *by the command of* Thomas Fairfax, *the General of the Parliament Army, in cold blood barbarously murdered.*

It may be added that the exact spot on which Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were executed is still shown, under the northern wall of Colchester Castle; and that to the present day the belief is most strong, not merely that the grass does not grow—which is a fact—but that it actually refuses to grow on the place where those gallant gentlemen shed their blood *pro rege et patriâ.*

Sir William Guise, President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, writes to us in reference to the introductory paragraph of this paper, on page 21;—"Why should an historical event be termed 'the resistance of a *loyal town* to a body of *fanatical* and *unprincipled rebels*?' It is surely time that this great contest should be treated *historically*, and with the calmness and freedom from passion which a lapse of more than two hundred years most amply justifies. I am one of those—in common, I apprehend, with the great majority of thinking Englishmen—who feel thankful that that contest terminated as it did. There were great principles at stake on both sides, and neither

the one party nor the other can justly be styled *unprincipled*. No doubt both parties to that quarrel were *fanatical*, as men are apt to be who are enthusiastically united in what they believe to be a good cause."

Original Notes by Robert Burns.

MR. W. McILWRAITH, of Dumfries, lately communicated to the *Edinburgh Daily Review* the following interesting facts relating to the Poet Burns:—

"There has just turned up at Dumfries an old book which will possess considerable interest to students of the character of the Poet Burns. It is Volume VI. of 'The Works of Lawrence Sterne, M.A.,' in seven volumes. (Thomas Armitage, Dublin, 1779.) It seems to have belonged at one time to Burns, and the evidence of this is to be found in several characteristic notes on the margin of the pages in the poet's own handwriting. The volume includes 'The Koran, or Life and Character and Sentiments of Tria Juncta in Uno, M.N.A., or Master of No Arts.' It contains 203 pages, and at page 146 Burns has commenced to give expression to his feelings as he read. Paragraph 166 of the text is as follows:—'I never drink; I cannot do it on equal terms with others. It costs them only one day, but me three—the first in sinning, the second in suffering, and the third in repenting.' Upon this Burns says:—'I love drinking now and then; it defecates the standing pool of thought. A man perpetually in the paroxysms and fevers of inebriety, like a half-drowned, stupid wretch condemned to labour unceasingly in water, but a now and then tribute to Bacchus is like the cold bath—bracing and invigorating.'"—*R. B.*

I quote (adds Mr. McIlwraith) a few more paragraphs, and give the Poet's comments in inverted commas:—

169.—Free thinkers are generally those who never think at all.—"Quibble."

44 (part iii.)—St. James says—Count it all joy when you fall into divers temptations. —"Ah."

53. A lady of my acquaintance told me one day, in great joy, that she had got a parcel of the most delightful novels to read that she had ever met before. They call them Plutarch's Lives, said she. I happened, unfortunately, to inform her ladyship that they were deemed to be authentic histories, upon which her countenance fell, and she never read another line.—"Good."

53. A servant-maid I had once—her name was not Dorothy—returned home crying one day because a criminal whom she had obtained leave to go to see executed happened to get a reprieve.—"Human nature."

75. In this paragraph there are disquisitions on the inclination in the most indifferent cases to favour one side of a question more than another. Two men boxing, two horses running, two cocks fighting, two dogs snarling—even two fishwomen scolding, though all equally unknown—one will naturally take part with one or the other, we must determine ourselves.—"Whim enters deeply into the composition of human nature—particularly Genius."

95. I asked a hermit once in Italy how he could venture to live alone in a single cottage on the top of a mountain, a mile from any habitation? He replied that Providence was his very next door neighbour.—"Admirable."

16. A very curious and authentic letter has been lately brought to light, from the Queen of Scots to Elizabeth—which makes the latter's chastity not so problematical a point as general history left it to be. See the Annual Register for 1759, page 323.—"I would forgive Judas Iscariot sooner than Queen Elizabeth. He was a mercenary blackguard, she a devil, genuine, neat as imported from—Hell." This note is written in pencil, but, though faint, is quite decipherable. The phrase "genuine, neat as imported," smacks of the Excise.

125. This paragraph tells the story of Count Gleichen, who was captured by the Saracens, gained his liberty by the aid of the Sultan's daughter, obtained a dispensation from the Pope to keep two wives—his Christian and Saracenic—lived happily with them, and erected a monument over their tomb.

Query—"Is love like a suit of ribbons, that one cannot share it among womankind

without lessening the quantity each should have?" (This note also is in pencil, and is not quite so legible.)

128. It was said, very justly and refinedly, by a lady mentioned in one of Swift's letters, that in men desire begets love, and in women love begets desire.—"True."

100. A friend of mine once had conceived a particular aversion to persons who had been born with red hair. He carried this strange prejudice to an extravagant length. He used to say that he could never confide in a friend or a mistress of this complexion—for that the men were false and the women frisky. . . . . "Golden locks are a sign of amorousness. The more love in a woman's composition the more soul she has." (This note, written originally in pencil, has been rewritten in ink.) "The Gowden Locks of Anna" will at once occur to many readers.

Since Burns' death, the volume, thus annotated by the Poet, has been in the possession of more than one person. It is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Dodds, chaplain of the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries.

Church Restoration with Experiences and Suggestions.

PART I.

IT is a matter of congratulation that church restoration has not been overlooked among the varied subjects to be treated in the ANTIQUARY. Indeed, it is a subject of paramount importance; the most valuable of the antiquities of our country being our ancient churches, of which the nation may well be proud. It is ours to enjoy and to study these works, and to profit by all they have to teach us; it is equally our duty to uphold them lovingly, that we may hand them down to posterity intact, and especially as faithful evidences of their own history.

Apart from the grand minsters, of which we have so goodly a number, our country contains about 12,000 parish churches of old date, to all of which should be applied the proper principles of restoration.

The great revival of interest in these ancient buildings has now lasted for nearly forty years: during this period they have received more attention and expenditure than has ever been bestowed on churches during the same period since the introduction of Christianity into our land. Yet it is but too painfully true that this lavish use of money has often inflicted irreparable injury upon many of their fabrics. Some have been so thoroughly renewed that the old work is gone! in many the so-called restoration has been more or less an injury to the ancient aspect of the building; while the sacrifice of this has been no help to those high uses to which everything else must be made subordinate. This has been attended by a waste of funds, which, if rightly laid out, would have helped forward sound church restoration in many ways.

After all these years, after all that has been spent, and all that has been done and written, a "Society for the Protection of ancient buildings" is found to be necessary, and true principles have yet to be set forth by lovers of antiquity for the use of the custodians of our ancient churches.

I do not, however, take a gloomy retrospective view of what has been done. Most of our churches that have been restored are well restored. Even in those where there are features to be regretted, there is really much that is good to call forth satisfaction—for at least the fabric has been rescued from decay for a length of years.

We may indeed well congratulate ourselves that this age should be the one above all others remarkable for the calling forth of that spirit of self-sacrifice, without which these costly works, for so high an object, could never have been accomplished. With all this, however, and while there are among our workers many who have no need to be told what are the true principles of church restoration, there are others who have but a very vague conception of the rudiments. Then, too, many of our best writers on this subject have their hands too fully occupied to give the length of time that matters of detail demand, and without which, injury must be occasioned.

We have recently seen a well-known architect called upon by his clients to construct a high-pitched roof, instead of a flat one, to an important abbey church.* Supposing the later

* We refer to that of St. Albans.

flat roof to be past repair, no plan is more faultless than to restore a roof to something like its original pitch, particularly when, as in this instance, its presence would add so much to the dignity of the building. A new Society whose object is the protection of ancient buildings, aided by some of our best-known church architects, addressed some remonstrances upon the expediency of this course, without much avail, but with much expression of opinion upon the shortcomings of the work. A few weeks only pass, when, to the surprise of many, the same Society has to make an almost similar complaint against one or two of the very architects who had aided them on the former occasion, for an almost similar treatment of another large building. Observers of these matters might have thought that the remonstrances in the first case would have rendered extra care observable, even if there were natural differences of opinion with respect to the state of repair of the superseded flat roof. Nevertheless in this very case we have testimony of the removal of an ancient string-course, without any necessity at all, for it could easily have been preserved, were the roof flat or high. We now hear that it is contemplated to destroy the fifteenth century west front, in order to erect a modern one in an earlier style. What can be thought of the knowledge of church restoration among its best professors, when this state of things prevails amongst us?

We go to one cathedral: from a distance it appears very like a new building; so large an amount of modern work has been added, while the expenditure has been unstinted. Others show screens removed, tombs taken up and shifted, roofs altered, floors relaid without regard to old slabs or other memorials, and many other works that an antiquary must deplore.

Let us then look at certain features of church restoration which are wrong and should be avoided.

Canterbury Cathedral once had a Norman west tower and a leaded spire. Both are swept away.

But it may be said, and with reason, that many years comparatively have passed since this was done. Yet this spirit of bringing all parts of an ancient church to a so-called harmony is one of the most common and the most false principles in church restoration. In practice, however, it is more common for later work to be swept away, in order to substitute our own notions of some earlier design.

Who is there, of even limited knowledge, who cannot readily call to remembrance examples of fifteenth century windows cut out and lancets inserted, good substantial flat roofs taken off and higher ones substituted to agree with an older design, and in many cases where such works were not at all called for by the wants of the building?

Another common error shows itself in the treatment of stonework. Stonework is often found in a dilapidated state, some stones being decayed, but others not so. All is frequently removed, instead of the decayed ones only, and often many of those which are simply worn are also removed. Now a worn stone may be not at all an unsafe one, and there is no reason to object to it on account of its appearance; yet decayed and worn alike are often removed to the weakening of other parts of the work. In how many instances, even where this has not been done, has the work been subjected to a process of "combing down," with no object except to "smarten up"—as the workmen call it—the appearance of these buildings whose antiquity is their pride.

Stone tracery especially suffers from treatment of both kinds—removal and scraping. I could name a large church, where only two summers ago I saw the heads of traceried windows worked out of large solid slabs of stone taken out and discarded because one end was decayed: this decayed part, with a little loving care, could readily have been cut out and a new piece of stone inserted. As it was, leadwork with its iron bars, plastering, and face work, had to be cut through and disturbed.

Restoration often means a destruction of old work which has survived the worst period of the last century, as well as the tooth of time, to be copied in these latter days in new work: the old has disappeared to give place to a new copy.

Another error is noticeable in the treatment of woodwork. It is seldom that a beam is altogether worthless, and often many which are discarded could be spliced; old benches are capable of similar treatment.

The reglazing of windows formerly inflicted serious injury to our churches. This is now less frequently the case, since unhappily the old glass is all but gone. Better attention is now also generally given to the replacing of small fragments, but the havoc that has been made even in recent years is cause for serious regret. Much care is very requisite in the treatment of glass. Even in a church where I had taken the pains to specify how a few small fragments of stained glass were to be refixed, the glazier calmly offered them to me "for myself," and I had great difficulty to get his work altered in order to insert them.

As much injury to old stained glass has been occasioned by neglect in keeping the leadwork sound, as has ever been done by fanaticism, and the little that remains will require examination from time to time in this respect.

Religious bias—and few men in earnest are free from it—is another hindrance to correct restoration; and an old church has been not unfrequently the ground of contention for men of different schools, who for the fleeting fashion of the hour, will obliterate many marks of the past. With many, all works later than the Reformation are cast out as unworthy to remain. The Church of England has no reason to be ashamed, but far the reverse, of the last 300 years of her history. Yet the treatment of her parish churches will sometimes lead us to think that such is the general feeling.

In Mr. George Godwin's work on the "Churches of London" (1838), we have a view of an interesting little building. There is a rare Elizabethan or Jacobean font, a gallery-front of the same date, and a later reredos with the peculiarity of the seven candlesticks, separately carved in oak, above its cornice. All this has gone, and in place of the screen is (or was recently), a new and gaudy thing of modern taste, quite out of keeping with the building.

Then we must not forget that there is the reverse of this class of treatment, though the picture is equally painful.

(*To be continued.*)

Historic Notices of Rotherham.

MR. GUEST has lately published some Historical Notices of Rotherham in a handsome folio volume,* the least merit of which is the fact that it contains upwards of 700 pages. Its introduction describes topographically and historically the appearance of the country surrounding Rotherham at the earliest period of British history. The town itself is situated at the juncture of the Don with the Rother, and on land which had once formed a portion of the Brigantine Forest; and the inhabitants of the district were among those who offered a most determined resistance to the disciplined troops of the Roman invaders.

The work is by the hand of one of the oldest of the citizens of Rotherham, who lets us know that he has already exceeded the Psalmist's "four-score" years. The list of local and neighbouring subscribers contains many of the foremost names in the district; but the character of the work entitles it to a much wider circulation. Only 300 copies of the work are struck off, of which 50 are on large paper.

It would be a fortunate day for antiquaries and archæologists if every large and important town in England had in it so zealous, enthusiastic, and able an annalist as Mr. Guest. We use the word "annalist" designedly, for in his preface Mr. Guest modestly declines to be regarded as an "historian," asking credit for being nothing more than a "collector and compiler;" this, as he too modestly writes, "implies on my part only diligent research, instead of my aspiring to the chair of the learned historian, to which I have no claim."

We are not quite sure that we could grant this request, did we not remember that though Herodotus writes somewhat to the same effect, still everybody who delights in his "researches" is willing to concede to him the name of the "Father of History."

However, without stopping to dispute about names, let us at once say that Mr. Guest has spent several of the ripest years of his life in unearthing a large mass of valuable

* "Historic Notices of Rotherham, Ecclesiastical, Collegiate, and Civil. By John Guest, F.S.A. (Worksop: Robert White. 1879.)

manuscript documents which relate to Rotherham, and which have hitherto lain buried away in the vaults of the Record Office and of the British Museum, and in the Churchwardens' accounts of his native town. And these he has so arranged and methodized as to produce what we should decidedly call a very interesting and instructive narrative. This he commences with a brief outline of the days of the Romans in Britain, and their contests with the painted Brigantes of Yorkshire; describing their roads and their camps, and stations on and near the Don. Next he shows us the British encampments by which the neighbourhood of Rotherham was fortified against the invaders; and relates how after the Conquest the site of the present town was granted by the conqueror to his half-brother, the Earl of Mortain, dispossessing its Saxon owner, Acon; how he conferred on him the Manor, with its church and its mill, with its right of pasturage in the adjacent meadows, and of pannage for swine; and how from him again the Manor passed to the De Vescis. He gives us the owners' early charters relating to the Manor, the church, and its lands, and the bestowal of the latter at the beginning of, or just before, the reign of Edward I., on the monks of the powerful Abbey of Rufford. He shows us how the next step in the growth and prosperity of the town was made by the granting of charters establishing a market and a fair; and he brings before us the beauty and magnificence of its parish church under the fostering care of Archbishop Rotherham, with all the state and attractiveness of a local minster. It is pleasant to learn from a writer like Mr. Guest, whose sympathies are by no means on the side of the Roman Church, that the Abbots of Rufford did not misuse the power and influence which they enjoyed as Lords of the Manor of Rotherham, but were "identified in every way with the earliest civilization of the township."

Mr. Guest is of opinion that the original structure of the church at Rotherham was Saxon, but that it was afterwards absorbed in a larger Norman building, to which the Abbots of Rufford and Clairvaux added in later times a Decorated nave and tower; though he is not clearly convinced what share in the work belonged to the Abbey and what to Archbishop Rotherham. It is agreed, however, that, as it now stands, having been subjected to a restoration by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, it is a magnificent specimen of the Perpendicular style, and one of the finest parish churches in Yorkshire. The old Town Hall and Market House of Rotherham, Mr. Guest tells us, was of far more recent date than the Church, being built almost entirely

THE CHAPEL ON THE BRIDGE.

THE OLD TOWN HALL AND MARKET-PLACE.

of wood; and there is a quaintness about the building which makes us anxious to reproduce it in our columns, as happily we are permitted to do by the courtesy of the author and publisher.

We must leave Mr. Guest to describe the other interesting parts of his town as it was four hundred years ago; its Jesus College, —the creation of Archbishop Rotherham;— its ancient gates, its gilds, and its "cucking stool;" on each of which subjects our readers will find information between pages 53 and 86. His chapter on the biography of Archbishop Rotherham, the great Churchman and statesman, and the chief benefactor of his native town, is also well deserving of perusal, as a most successful attempt to rehabilitate a worthy, all but forgotten outside and away from his native Yorkshire. This chapter, we should add, is mainly taken from the MSS. of the Rev. W. Cole in the British Museum. Not less interesting are the chapters devoted by Mr. Guest to the history of the wayside Chapel on the Bridge over the Don, to the history of the Grammar School, to the details of the Parish Church, before and subsequent to its restoration; to the Court-Baron of the Manor, to the various grants from the Crown, and to the history of Nonconformity in Rotherham. We have to thank him also for a transcript of the church register in 1538. But perhaps the very best and most valuable portion of his work is the biographical part, devoted to sketches of the lives of distinguished men who have been connected with Rotherham by birth or residence, such as Bishop Sanderson, whose portrait figures here as a large illustration, uniform with that of the Archbishop above named; Ebenezer Elliot, the "Corn-law Rhymer," and the Walker family, who established here what in their time were the largest iron works in England, and in whose yards Southwark Bridge was cast. Essays on Roman Rotherham, Roman roads, and the geology of the neighbourhood of Rotherham, will attract the attention of those who make such subjects their own special study.

As for the book itself, it would not be fair to dismiss it from notice without adding that it is in every way a noble specimen of printing, and that the paper and binding quite correspond in excellence with the typography, which we should imagine has never been equalled yet, and certainly never surpassed, in any book printed far away from the metropolis.

Reviews.

Royal Windsor. By W. Hepworth Dixon. 4 vols. (Hurst & Blackett, 1879-80.)

THE completion of this work was the very last literary task to which its lamented author set his hand. As his daughter touchingly tells us in a prefatory note, the revision of the proof sheets of the later volumes engaged him up to a late hour on the 26th of December, and early the next morning his spirit had passed away. The first two volumes, originally published in 1878, have attained the honours of a second edition, and the third and fourth volumes have reached the public as a posthumous work. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, although in the early part of his career he showed little or no sympathy with the past, became as years rolled on an accomplished and even learned antiquary, and his book on "Her Majesty's Tower" threw a halo of romance around the walls of that historic building which they had never before possessed. In the same spirit Mr. Dixon took in hand the preparation of the work before us, which his power of description has changed from a dull topographical and historical record into a lively and graphic narrative, which the reader who once takes it fairly in hand will be slow to lay aside.

Mr. Dixon, by special permission of Her Majesty, has had access to all the stores of the Royal library, and, accompanied by General Ponsonby and Sir John Cowell, he has inspected at his leisure every portion of the Royal palace and fortress; and what he has seen he has investigated *au fond*. In consequence, the bluff chalk hill has revealed to him its mysteries, and he has been able to fix the actual residence of several of our monarchs, and to identify the actual scenes of many local events hitherto associated with the castle by tradition. He traces Windsor back to the Saxon times, when it was only a forest, and records the foundation of a castle on its heights by William the Conqueror, whose eye was always keen in noting the military advantages of every place in his dominions. He records the fortunes of the castle through the Norman and Plantagenet times; brings before us the Scottish King a prisoner in its keep; then tells us of the Tudors and their associations with the place as a palace rather than as a fortress; notes the connection of the spot with Chaucer and Shakespeare; and has marked carefully and lovingly the successive additions and improvements made by the Stuarts and our present Royal line from James I. to Queen Victoria. The style throughout is fascinating, reminding the reader in places of the graphic and picturesque style of Macaulay. The two last volumes have appeared since the new year came in, and are sure to reach the same honour of a second edition which has already been accorded to the two former

ones. Our antiquarian readers will be extremely interested by the view of "Windsor in the Plantagenet period" prefixed to volume the first, showing how the triple character impressed on the Castle by "Edward of Windsor" still remains, and exhibiting in the upper ward, the middle ward, and the lower ward, respectively, the "baily" of the King, of the captain, and of St. George—thus typifying "the residence of our Sovereign, the symbol of our power, and the altar of our national saint."

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of the British Empire, for 1880. By JOSEPH FOSTER. (Nichols & Sons).

This is a new aspirant for public favour in a field where, from the very nature of the work, the number of readers is comparatively limited. It is a thick, bulky volume, and in appearance is all that could be desired for a work of this description, being handsomely bound, and profusely illustrated with the armorial bearings of the several peers and baronets.

LORD FORBES.

This latter feature of the work is particularly bold and striking, and through the courtesy of the author we are enabled to give a couple of specimens (being the shields of Lord Forbes, and of Sir James Campbell, Bart., of Aberuchill, co. Perth), of the merits of which our readers will be able to judge for themselves. The pedigrees of the peers, as Mr. Foster tells us in his preface, have been based upon the works of Dugdale, Collins, Douglas, and Lodge; and for those of the earlier baronets, the author has drawn upon those of Wotton and Betham. His primary object appears to have been to produce a useful and trustworthy book of reference—such a book as would supply, in a condensed form, the genealogical as well as the biographical history of the principal personages of the present day, including the near blood relations of every peer and baronet. It is doubtful, however, in our judgment, how far the author has been justified in exceeding the recognised limits of the older works of this description, by the introduction of the issue of the female members of the several noble houses;—and his relegation of some three-score baronets into a sort of "limbo," which he calls "Chaos," is really another appeal to the Heralds' College to come forward and pronounce some authoritative opinion on the right of these gentlemen to bear the blood-red hand, and to prefix "Sir" to their names. The offenders, we observe, are principally Scotch—the result of baronetcies in that kingdom being often granted to heirs general.

SIR J. CAMPBELL, BART.

Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edited by the Rev. JAMES CRAIGIE ROBERTSON, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. Vol. IV. (Rolls Series. Longmans & Co.)

In this volume Canon Robertson has included two further Lives of the Archbishop, one attributed to Roger de Pontigny, the author of the second having been styled "Anonymus Lambethiensis," from the manuscript being preserved in the Lambeth Library. After these Lives follow the first and third of the five short Passions included in Dr. Giles's collection; the tract entitled "Summa Causæ inter Regem et Thomam;" and the "Causa inter Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum et Episcopum Londoniensem," which contains the arguments from Roman and ecclesiastical law on both sides of the question between Thomas of Canterbury and Bishop Gilbert Foliot as to the excommunication of the Bishop by the Primate. Some extracts from the Chronicle of Battle Abbey, which give a full account of the part which Becket, as the king's Chancellor, took in the contest between the Abbot of Battle and the Bishop of Chichester, are

also here inserted. We next have a composite life compiled from the writings of four authors—John, Bishop of Chartres; Alan, Abbot of Tewkesbury; William, Sub-Prior of Canterbury; and Master Herbert, of Bosham, which is commonly known as the "*Quadrilogus.*" True it is that Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, also wrote some portion of the end, but, as Canon Robertson remarks in justification of the title, "there are never more than *four* contributors to the story, as Alan's narrative ends before that of Benedict begins." The volume concludes with a "Passion" from a MS. at Subiaco, which does not, however, add much to our historical knowledge. It should be added that the learned Canon has succeeded in tracing the Montpellier MS. of William of Canterbury's "Miracula S. Thomæ," which is now in the library of the School of Medicine at Montpellier. In the collation of a portion of this MS. Canon Robertson gives *in extenso* a version of the miracle "De Medico Ydropico," the details of which wonderful cure are as strange as the remarkable vision of Becket's mother during her pregnancy, when, in the words of the chronicle, "visum est ei quasi Tamesis fluvius, qui Lundonias præter fluit, totus in ventrem suum per os influeret."

Works similar to the one now noticed, in which a variety of scattered historical material is brought together in such accessible form, make the Rolls series of publications of inestimable value to all historical inquirers, and we trust that it may be long ere the Master of the Rolls shall deem it expedient to discontinue the formation of this grand *corpus historicum.*

The Diocese of Killaloe, from the Reformation to the close of the 18th Century, by the Rev. P. DWYER (Hodges & Co., Dublin), is a learned and valuable contribution to the ecclesiastical annals of Ireland, and reflects equal credit on its author whether we regard him as a topographer or as an historian. To the see of Killaloe in the olden times were added three other sees, which rendered the united diocese co-extensive with the large and straggling county of Clare, and including a part also of Tipperary and King's Co. It was the scene of many stirring events in Church history, and witnessed a large part of the struggle of the Chieftains of Desmond. Accordingly it is full of curious anecdotes, which illustrate the manners of an age of chronic warfare, proving the Irish Establishment to have been in the 16th and 17th centuries an integral part of the "Church militant." The work is adorned with some beautiful photographs of portraits of distinguished bishops and other individuals, and also of several interesting ecclesiastical structures. It comprises a copious appendix of original documents, and a careful and elaborate index. It is much to be wished that antiquaries in the sister island would set to work on corresponding histories of other dioceses: for, in spite of the many waves of civil war which have passed over Ireland, her treasures in this direction would seem to be almost inexhaustible.

Vox Vulgi, a Poem in Censure of the Parliament of 1661, by G. WITHER (Parker & Co., Oxford and London), forms the second of the new series of reprints from the treasures of the Bodleian Library. Though it scarcely got beyond its first draft, the poem was voted so scandalous by the dominant party that its author was committed to the Tower for a year and a half. Its suppression by the Royalists makes the poem the more valuable as a reprint now, when the restless spirit of its author can do neither harm nor good. The reprint is edited by the competent hands of the Rev. W. D. Macrae.

The Prehistoric Use of Iron and Steel. (Trübner.)

Mr. St. John V. Day, C.E., late honorary librarian of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, has published in an octavo volume the substance of three lectures which he delivered some time ago before that Society, in order to prove that the use of iron is at least as early as that of bronze or stone, and that, at all events, ethnologists are wrong in so constantly ascribing a comparatively recent date for its introduction. Mr. Day brings forward a great many illustrations of his position from the explorations which have been made during the past quarter of a century, both in Egypt, on the site of Troy, and in the neighbourhood of Nineveh and Babylon; and these seem to us sufficient to establish it. His object ultimately is to negative the favourite hypothesis of modern philosophers, that ancient nations all worked their way gradually from a low to a high state of refinement and civilisation. The author's style, however, is so very obscure that it is rather difficult in places to make out what he really *does* mean; and it is to be hoped that this defect will be removed in a new edition.

Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle, by Bishop Nicholson (C. Thurnam, Carlisle), is a reprint of the details of the primary visitation of Dr. William Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1700–1718, from the learned bishop's own autograph notes. It follows exactly the words and quaint spelling of its author, and is edited by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. The work is interesting on account of the many quaint peeps which it gives us of customs prevalent among the clergy and laity of Queen Anne's reign, in the north of England—peeps which would have gladdened the heart of Macaulay. It shows, however, that the sacred fabrics and their contents were sadly and disgracefully neglected. In one parish, for instance, the clergyman does not reside at his vicarage, but at "an alehouse on the road to Brampton, kept by his wife or his daughter." In another parish, where the parson and his son were abroad, the Bishop could obtain an entry into the church only by "pushing back the lock with his finger," when he found the interior in a "nasty and scandalous condition" (p. 21). It appears from his account of another parish that the saints' bell was used to call the dissenters to church at the end of the Nicene Creed—a custom which, if it was ever extensively practised, is at all events not very generally known. The Bishop has also placed

on permanent record many interesting monumental inscriptions. The index at the end is exhaustive, introducing us to such "curiosa" as bequests for ale, church libraries, chained books in chancels, burials without coffin, pigeons building and breeding in churches, schools held in churches, disputes about pews, dues for cows, tithe pigs, ducks, geese, bees, and wool, church furniture and vestments, &c.

Christian Care of the Dead and the Dying, by W. H. Sewell, Vicar of Yaxley, Suffolk (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.), is a book of a religious as well as of an antiquarian character. As coming partly under the latter category we have pleasure in certifying that it shows in detail the good work performed by the Mediæval Guilds in respect of the interment of deceased brethren, and affords much information of a retrospective character, and much for which we might look in vain to any other small work, the book, we should perhaps add, is published under the auspices of the Guild of St. Alban.

The City Directory, 1880 (Collingridge and Co.), which has now reached its tenth year of publication, not only is most useful for the discovery of the present addresses of commercial men and traders, but contains a variety of information respecting the foundation and past history of the City Companies which will recommend it to the antiquarian reader.

The Etymology of Derbyshire Place-Names, by F. Davis (Bemrose, London and Derby), reprinted as a thin octavo volume from the journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, gives in the form of a glossary or dictionary the meanings of most of the names of the Derbyshire parishes, tracing them up to the Anglo-Saxon and other words from which they are compounded. Some of the derivations, of course, may be regarded as rather conjectural than 'proven;' but they form a most useful set of exercises to an Anglo-Saxon grammar, The use of such a glossary as applied to the nomenclature of a single county should be welcomed by every student of the past; for with only a little effort he could take it as a model and work out the derivation of the names of his own neighbourhood. It should not be forgotten that names are the most enduring part of any locality; for, as Mr. Davis reminds us, forests and marshes and woods and rivers and lakes disappear, even the ocean changes its boundaries, but the local names are "philological fossils" as stable as the rocks and as enduring. The plan of the book will perhaps be best gathered from an example. "STANLEY. (Doomsday Book Stanlei.) In the Anglo-Saxon, 'stæn,' 'stan,'—'stone,' and 'leag,' 'leah,' 'lea,' 'lag,' 'lah,' a meadow, field, land. "STANTON. (Doomsday Book Stantvn, Stantvne.) Anglo-Saxon 'Stæn'—as above—and 'tun'—a town: the stone town, or town by the stone. Note: Frequently a stone was erected as a boundary mark, or as a monument to record the deeds of those who had distinguished themselves in war; and as an element in a place-name stone has often the one or the other signification."

Elspeth, a drama (Marsh and Co., Fleet Street), will find favour in the eyes of our readers as embodying the main incidents of a tradition well-known in the south of Scotland, in which James IV., and Queen Margaret, Sir Alan Lockhart, the Earl of Home, Adam Hot Hepburn, second Earl of Bothwell, and Alexander Stuart, the youthful Archbishop of St. Andrews, who fell at Flodden, sustain the principal characters.

The Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece and Rome, by E. M. Berens (Blackie), forming a volume in Blackie's Comprehensive School Series, bring before the youthful reader the substance of all those poetic legends and tales, which as children we read in the dull pages of Lempriere. The author has treated a most interesting subject in a manner which will give pleasure to children of a larger growth, and especially to students of "folk-lore." The illustrations, in outline, are full of grace and spirit.

Ballyshannon, its History and Antiquities, by H. Allingham (Londonderry, J. Montgomery), is one of those many local works to which the antiquarian societies have given birth, and we are glad to see that Ireland is following our example. Ballyshannon is one of the towns in Ulster which has figured in history, both in "the days of the O'Donnells" and in the Tudor and Stuart era. Its neighbourhood too is full of interest, with round towers, ruined abbeys, and churches, and other scenes which cannot fail to interest the antiquary. The subject of the origin of many local names has been treated in Mr. Allingham's pages with great ability.

Old Times Revisited in Lymington, Hants (Hamilton, Adams & Co.), by E. King, is the title of an interesting and well compiled topographical and historical work, giving an account of that ancient borough-town from the earliest times. Its author, being the mayor of the town, has had access to the most trustworthy sources of information, and he has used his opportunities most profitably. The little book is so pleasantly put together, and contains so much pleasant and chatty information respecting "old times," the borough charters, the parish registers, the plague, deaths and burials, elections, the "cucking stool," the poor laws, the market-place, the pillory, &c., that we only wish it were larger and longer. It is illustrated by some quaint sketches of old houses in the town and seats in the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned Walhampton and Pylewell. We may add that a chapter is devoted to the history of a single meadow close to the town, which has passed through various hands, and is mentioned in many legal and historical documents.

British Military and Naval Medals, &c., by J. Harris Gibson (E. Stanford), is a re-issue in an enlarged form of a description of the chief British war medals, first published by Mr. Gibson in 1866. He has added to the contents of his first edition the medals for Abyssinia, India, and New Zealand, each being accurately—we might almost say numismatically—described. The book strikes us as likely hereafter to prove valuable as a cotemporary work of reference.

The Guide to Monmouth (R. Waugh, Monmouth) is one of the very best local topographical guides that we have seen, and its illustrations are equal to its matter. It embraces many places of interest in the

neighbourhood, such as Tintern Abbey and Goodrich Castle.

Ancient Classics for English Readers. (20 vols. Blackwood.) We have great satisfaction in mentioning this series of summaries of the works of the great writers of ancient times, especially because it includes Mr. G. C. Swayne's excellent epitome of the life, travels, and researches of the very earliest antiquary, Herodotus.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 26. Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. Lawrence P. Gomme read a paper upon the Open-air-Courts of Hundreds and Manors. After a reference to courts in the open air, as usual among savage tribes, Mr. Gomme spoke of those which were known to have existed among the Hebrews, the Hindoos, the Icelanders, the Danes, and the Russians, and instanc d the Tynwald Court in Man and the Eisteddfod in Wales as survivals of the same practice in these islands. Of Shiremoots held in the open air, there are no records extant, except local names, such as Shirehill, Shirewood, &c., which are evidences of obsolete practices. The Hundred Court partakes more of the character of a Manorial Court, and resembles in all points a Court Baron, except that it is held for the inhabitants of a whole Hundred. At Swanborough Clump, Wiltshire, such courts have been held within the memory of old men now living. In Warwickshire, the Court of Knightlow Hundred was held on Knightlow Hill at sunrise on Martinmas-day, and the rent due to the lord was deposited in a hole on Knightlow Cross; and there are a few other examples in Norfolk and elsewhere. In the case of Manorial Courts, the practice was once general, but is now rare; and where the meeting is summoned and commences out of doors an adjournment is generally made to a neighbouring public-house for the transaction of business. Mr. Gomme referred to the customs of the Manor of Aston, in Oxfordshire, of which an account is given in *Archæologia*, xxxiii.; to the Lawless Court at Rochford, held at night, when neither lights nor ink are allowed; to a Court held near Basingstoke, in the Lawday Mead, when the lord of the manor is elected by the suitors; and to another at Warnham, near Bognor. There are also traces of a similar practice in the Channel Islands.—Mr. Ralph Nevill exhibited a square block of terra-cotta with a greenish glaze from Esher Place. It bore a buckle—the badge of the Pelhams—with the date 1534, and an inscription. The house was built by Bishop Waynflete, and was purchased from the See of Winchester by Queen Elizabeth. The date of its being pulled down is not known, but the gate-house was bought by Mr. Pelham, brother to the Duke of Newcastle, in 1729, and additions were made to it in the same style of building.

March 11.—Mr. F. Ouvry, V.P., in the Chair. Two papers were read by Mr. William C. Lukis, the one being a report on the "Prehistoric Remains of Cornwall and Devon," and the other on the "Obelisks and Monoliths of Western Europe and of Egypt." The former paper was illustrated by a very extensive series of diagrams, explaining the structure of many hut-dwellings, cists, and sepulchral monuments of the south-western counties. In the second paper Mr. Lukis compared and contrasted the obelisks of the East with those of Brittany and Finisterre, and with the few smaller specimens still existing in Carnarvonshire and Yorkshire, claiming for the latter in most cases a monumental character. The reading of the two papers gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Mr. W. C. Borlase, Admiral Spratt, General Maclagan, Mr. E. Freshfield, Mr. F. Ouvry, Mr. A. W. Franks, and other members took part, and in the course of which a strong feeling was expressed that the results of Mr. Lukis's explorations in Cornwall and Devon should be published as an extra volume by the Society. Lord Carnarvon also stated to the meeting his regret that the Bill of Sir John Lubbock for the preservation of ancient monuments had been lost, for the present at least, in the House of Peers, by being referred to a select committee.

March 18.—Two papers were read; one on "Miscellanea Sigillographica," by C. S. Perceval, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, and one by the Rev. B. Webb, M.A., on "An Altar Cloth from Alderley Church, Shropshire."

ROYAL INSTITUTION. — March 19. — Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave a lecture on Goethe's "Farbenlehre."

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION—Mar. 3. —Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., in the Chair. Mr. E. Loftus Brock referred to the restoration of the wall paintings in the parlour of the Carpenters' Hall, which has lately been effected, and Mr. Way exhibited some fragments of glazed pottery, including a piece of Samian ware, found in the King's Arms Yard, Southwark. Dr. Woodhouse produced a 17th century handcuff, from St. Albans, in iron, and with a small serrated edging, which marked the date. Mr. George Adams exhibited a Flemish or Fulham earthenware mug, with the well-known blue pattern band around it, and the initials "G. R," probably referring to George I. Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., read some notes on a recent discovery of a Roman octagonal bath beneath the modern one in use at Bath, the refuse water of which is got rid of by a culvert of Roman work. A paper was then read by Mr. De Gray Birch, on "A Romano-British Interment at Fir Grove, Hants," written by Dr. Stevens. The Paper gave rise to a short discussion (in which the chairman, Messrs. Brock, Brent, Cope, Wright, and others took part) as to the true age of such interments. The proceedings of the evening closed with a well illustrated Paper by Dr. Phené, F.S.A., on "Pergamos, and its History from Ancient Times," referring to the Roman remains existing on its site, as well as to the evidences of serpent-worship abounding in Asia Minor and elsewhere.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 5. —A Paper read by Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam, F.S.A.,

of Rugby, was devoted to an explanation of two monumental effigies, one of them of a very unusual type, in Lutterworth Church, Leicestershire, and was accompanied by a series of photographs illustrative of the memorials themselves. He ascribed these monuments to members of the Fielding or De Ferrers families. Among the other objects exhibited were two figures in terra cotta, found in an urn, with iron nails, in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds. These were exhibited and explained by Mr. E. M. Dewing. The Rev. R. Drummond Rawnsley also exhibited a bronze tip of a staff, socketted, from Egypt. Mr. R. B. Utting exhibited a small steel casket, of curious workmanship, of the 18th century.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Feb. 25.—W. Knighton, Esq., LL.D., in the Chair.—Mr. Robert N. Cust, in a Paper "On Late Excavations in Rome," gave an account of recent researches in that city, mainly due to the energy and zeal of the late Emperor Napoleon III., of Mr. J. H. Parker, of the present Italian Government. In the course of his survey Mr. Cust dealt especially with five particular portions of the area of Rome which have been the scene of successful explorations—viz.: (1) The Palatine Hill, the site of the house of Augustus and of the palaces of the later emperors; (2) the Forum; (3) the baths of Titus and the Colosseum; (4) the baths of Caracalla; (5) the banks of the Tiber within the city. The paper was illustrated by maps kindly sent for the purpose by Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. John Murray.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 19.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Evans exhibited a three-farthing piece of Elizabeth, dated 1573, with the acorn mint-mark.—Canon Pownall exhibited an impression of a gold triens of the Merovingian period, with the legend DORKV (?) on the obverse and a cross patée on the reverse.—Mr. Henfrey sent for exhibition a drawing of an Anglo-Saxon sceatta found near Eastbourne.—Mr. R. Hoblyn exhibited specimens of the copper coinage of Sarawak, consisting of the cent, half-cent, and quarter-cent, 1863, of Sir J. Brooke, Rajah, also of the same denominations of 1870 and 1879 of C. J. Brooke, Rajah. Mr. Hoblyn likewise showed proofs in silver of the gun-metal crown of James II. and of the white-metal crown with the inscribed edge of the same monarch.—The Rev. Canon Greenwell read a Paper on some rare Greek coins in his own cabinet. Among them were a tetradrachm of the town of Eryx in Sicily, an octadrachm of Abdera, a tetradrachm of Amphipolis, and a remarkable Cyzicene stater bearing an undoubted portrait.—The Rev. Canon Pownall read a Paper "On Anglo-Saxon Coins struck at Stafford."

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—Feb. 10.—Mr. H. C. Coote in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Mr. J. Fenton "On Biographical Myths, illustrated from the Lives of Buddha and Mohammed." The myths surrounding the lives of great men have usually been passed over by historians as unworthy of attention. As a rule they are found to cluster round four periods of life: birth, early manhood, mature manhood, and death. In illustration it was shown how the stories of Buddha's birth, awakenment, perfect enlightenment, and death ran parallel to the birth, purification, ascent into heaven, and death of Mohammed, the motives being alike in each series, but the working out dependent upon the historic factors in each. The transformation which myths undergo was illustrated from the cleansing of Mohammed's heart and the birth of Yasada, which were shown to be popular stories moulded into accordance with historic fact.—Mr. Gomme read some "Notes on Primitive Marriage Customs," pointing out that the story of Catskin probably contained a survival of the form of bride-capture, and giving some further notices of old wedding customs.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 6.—Mr. B. R. Wheatley in the Chair.—Mr. R. Harrison read a Paper on Dr. Priestley and his relation to three proprietary libraries founded more than a century ago, and still flourishing. Priestley was a member of the Managing Committee of the Warrington Library in 1761, a year after its establishment; at Leeds, in 1768, he was the chief promoter of the library then founded and now prospering in Commercial Street; he went to reside in Birmingham in 1780, in time to nurse the infant library, founded the previous year, the books of which "were then kept in a smallish box," while the subscribers were "nineteen in number, and mostly Dissenters." A glimpse of Priestley's life as librarian to Lord Shelburne was given in the Paper.—Mr. J. Bailey, of Ratcliffe Library, criticised the three catalogues of scientific papers made severally by Mr. Scudder, Mr. Wheatley, and Messrs. White and Wilson, giving the palm to Mr. Wheatley.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—March 2.—Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair. Mr. George Bertin read some "Notes on the Assyrian Numerals;" after which Mr. T. G. Pinches read a Paper on "A Cuneiform Tablet relating to the Capture of Babylon by Cyrus, and the Events which preceded and led to it." This record was introduced as supplementary to the Babylonian cylinder, recently discovered by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, and translated by Sir H. Rawlinson. It forms part of a collection purchased by the British Museum last year. In size it is about 5½in. each way, and originally contained a couple of columns of writing on each side. The inscription, which is very fragmentary, gives a history, in annalistic form, of the reign of a king of Babylon whom Mr. Pinches is disposed to identify with Nabonidus, its last native ruler. The history of the four years from the seventh to the tenth of the series is chronicled in a more or less complete form, and that of the first, second, third, sixth, eleventh, and seventeenth in a fragmentary state. In his first year, Nabonidus fought against a king whose name is imperfect, and, having brought the spoils of his country to Babylon, he turned against a chief named Khume. In the month Tebet of his second year there was a rising in Hamath, and in his third he went to the mountainous region Ammamanu, probably the classical Amanus range—to cut down trees. After this there is mention of the Phœnician Sea and of a numerous army. Crossing a gap to the latter half of the sixth year, we first meet Cyrus, who is called King of Ansan, and is fighting with Astyages, King of the Median capital Ecbatana. The army of Astyages, the text says,

revolted against him, and sent him to Cyrus, who then entered Ecbatana and spoiled it. The paragraph of the seventh year refers to Nabonidus, who was in Teva, supposed to have been a Babylonian Windsor, while the King's son—possibly the biblical Belshazzar—the great men, and the army were in Akkad, or Northern Babylonia. Nabonidus seems to have neglected religious rites and festivals: "The King did not go to Babylon, Nebo did not go to Babylon, Bel did not go forth." Peace-offerings, however, were made to some of the gods of Babylon and Borsippa. Of the "eighth year" the date alone is preserved. In the ninth year the King was still luxuriating in Teva, and the army still posted in Akkad. On the 5th of the month Nisan, the King's mother, "who was in the fortress and camp on the Euphrates beyond Sipar," died, and the Crown Prince and the army mourned for her three days. In this year Cyrus crossed the Tigris below Arbela, but the text is too mutilated to instruct us as to the occasion and details of the war. The record of the 10th year is also very fragmentary. From this year nothing of the text is preserved until the 17th and last year of Nabonidus, when the record, save at the beginning, becomes comparatively copious. Mention is made of a revolt of the people of the "Lower Sea," or Mediterranean, and this is evidently the beginning of the end. In vain the King begins to think now of his neglected gods and festivals. In the month Tammuz Cyrus is at Rutum, some distance to the south of Babylon. Already on his marching into Akkad its people had revolted against Nabonidus, and on the 14th of that month Sipar had been taken without fighting. Nabonidus fled, and was captured by Gobryas two days afterwards, when the latter entered Babylon unresisted. On the 3rd of Marchesvan Cyrus himself arrived there, proclaimed peace to the city, and appointed Gobryas and others governors over it. On the 11th of the month Nabonidus died in Akkad, whose people were allowed by Cyrus to mourn for him six days. Meanwhile the conqueror and his son Cambyses conciliated their new subjects by honouring the Babylonian gods. Belshazzar is not named, and even if he be the anonymous son of the king, there is no record of his death on the day of Babylon's fall. Nor is there any hint of the city's having been entered by the dried-up bed of the Euphrates.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—Feb. 12.—Dr. Samuel Birch in the Chair. Mr. G. Bertin delivered a lecture on "The Art-Culture of the Ancient Assyrians." Notice was first taken of two different races—the people of Sumir and Akkad—the first of whom were the inventors of the cuneiform character and the first civilisers of Babylonia. From South Babylonia came the civilisation of the whole of Mesopotamia. The religion and the poetry of ancient Assyria were touched upon, illustrations being given of the latter; and it was remarked that all the poetry appeared to date from a period anterior to the rise of the Ninevite empire. After speaking of the social and political constitution of the country, the lecturer passed on to the architecture, and examined the Assyrian sculptures from an artistic point of view, comparing them with the drawings and sculptures of the ancient Egyptians. He ended by pointing out our complete ignorance as to the mode of sepulture of the Assyrians, but expressed the opinion that they burnt their dead, and that this system was introduced by them into Asia Minor, and thence into Greece. Mr. Rassam, Mr. W. H. Rylands, Mr. J. Edmeston, and Mr. T. G. Pinches joined in the discussion that followed, and the Chairman added some interesting remarks. The Paper was illustrated by casts from cylinders and tablets and a number of diagrams and photographs from the bas-reliefs; also specimen reproductions of the ornaments from the gates of the Temple of Balawat.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—March 12.—The following papers were read:—(1.) On Kemp and the play of *Hamlet*—Tarleton and Yorick, by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson. (2.) On Shylock, by H. Beighton, Esq. (3.) Which is the finest passage in each division of Shakspeare's work? Hints towards an answer, by the Rev. W. M. Wynell-Mayow.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 12.—Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair. Mr. J. G. Waller, V.P., read a Paper on the course of the Tybourne, from its source near Hampstead to the Thames. Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., contested the point as to the nomenclature of the "bourne," contending that the manor was named Tybourne, but not the brook, and the discussion was adjourned. Mr. Lambert, F.S.A., exhibited a curious fibula, enriched with polished stones set "*en cabochon*," supposed to have been found in the Thames at Eton. Mr. Waller exhibited a small silver circular brooch with an amatory inscription, and also a silver ecclesiastical ring found at Strood, Kent.

Feb. 9.—Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., in the Chair. The discussion on the "Tybourne" was resumed, Mr. Waller stating his reasons for calling it the "Tybourne" in contradistinction to the "Westbourne," as it divided the manors of Tiburn and Lillesdon, and was called so in the charter of King Edward. Mr. E. C. Robins, F.S.A., then read a paper on the "History and Antiquities of the Dyers' Company," and exhibited various antiquities, including the dress and livery of the company, and the magnificent costume worn by the "Swanherd'sman," the official himself appearing in it.

March 8.—A Paper was read by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, entitled "A Londoner's Trip to a Country Cousin's House in 1773;" and another on Recent Excavations at Temple Bar, by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price. Mr. Price stated that the old "Devil" Tavern, which stood next door to the "Marygold," was in 1787 purchased by Messers. Child and Co., the bankers, and shortly afterwards demolished. The site of the old tavern was afterwards covered by a row of houses called Child's Place and by No. 2, Fleet Street. This sombre row of houses was pulled down in 1878 in order to make room for the extension of the bank, and at the same time the old buildings at the back of the "Marygold," once known as "The Sugar Loaf and Green Lettuce," were also demolished. During the process of the work some interesting relics have been discovered, among them being a bottle of wine, thickly encrusted, and also vestiges of an ancient building, probably of an ecclesiastical character, from which it would appear that

the Temple at one time extended westward to this spot. The building is said to have been demolished during the rebellion of Wat Tyler 400 years ago.—Mr. S. W. Kershaw, M.A., F.S.A., has kindly consented to act as joint Hon. Sec. with Mr. George H. Birch, to divide the labours of the Secretariat.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 16th.—Professor Max-Müller laid before the members a copy, with translation and notes, of the hitherto unknown Sanskrit original of a Sûtra, translated into Chinese between 200 and 400 A.D., and containing a description of the Buddhist Paradise, which, with the northern Buddhists, took the place of Buddha's Nirvâna. The Sanskrit MS. had been sent to Professor Max-Müller from Japan.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—March 9.—Mr. A. Nutt read a paper—"Critical Notes on Celtic Folk-tales and Heldensage Tales." He criticised the existing schemes of märchen classification and established a new system. Mr. Nutt then classified Campbell's collection of West Highland tales, according to this new system, giving a detailed criticism of all the leading tales, and comparing them with allied tales in other collections. The Heldensage tales were dealt with in the same manner, and a comparison was made between Celtic and other European tales.

PROVINCIAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—At the January meeting of this Society, Dr. W. Frazer exhibited a letter of Lady Bellasys, written to her Dublin agent, which throws light on an interesting fact in English history. The letter is dated from Kensington, November 11, 1712, to Mr. Reding:—"My Lady Bellasys did hope that before this time she should have sent you an answer in full to your letter and instructions how to proceed against Sir John Rogerson. She and all the world must own he is an Original. My Lady saw Mr. Whichet before his going to Ireland, and she was to have seen him the next day by appointment, but her not being well prevented it, in order to have had ny Lord Wharton and some other lords to her being alive and being the very Lady Bellasys to whom the Duke of York granted a rent charge of 2000 pound a year out of his private estate in Ireland. She supposes that the inclosed which she sends you will be Usefull and have the same effect, my Lord Marlborough and my Lord Berkeley being of her acquaintance at that time, and they both did her the favour to come to Kensington to her house; her Ladyp. Indisposition has turned to a fit of the Gout, upon which they wish her Joy, and her Ladyp. says you may doe the same to Sir John Rogerson, and tell him from her that her Physician gives her great hope she may live 20 or 30 years longer. Her Ladyp. would have you wait upon Mr. Whichet, and if he thinks it of consequence to have it attested by any more her Ladyp. can with very Little trouble send him a scrowl as long as from here to Chearin Cross: after you have waited on Mr. Whichet you will be able to Inform her in what manner he thinks it propper to proceed in her Concerns and her Ladyp. leaves it to him and to you to pitch upon the propper person of them you have named to employ. If the exchange continue low and that you have any money in your hands her Ladyp. desires you will send it over. Signed—Bellasys. To Mr. Dand Reding. To be left at the Post House in Ireland." It will be remembered that this was the Lady Bellasys whom Burnet tells us "gained so much on the Duke of York that he gave her a promise under his hand to marry her." The King heard of this engagement, and "sent for the Duke and told him it was too much; that he had played the fool once; that was not to be done a second time and at such an age. The Lady was also so threatened that she gave up the promise, but kept an attested copy of it, as she herself told me." (Bishop Burnet in "History of His Own Times.") As a reward Lady Bellasys received a peerage for life, and from the above letter it would seem clear that she also received a handsome pecuniary reward. It would also seem as if, despite the ill-favour of her father-in-law, whom Burnet tells us reported her engagement with the Duke to the King, she was received into great favour at the Court of King James, for in the correspondence of the Princess Anne of Denmark (July 24, 1688) we find, in answer to one of the queries of the Princess of Orange, it mentioned "that among the women that were present at the birth of the Prince of Wales (June 10, 1688) were Lady Peterborough, Lady Bellasys, Lady Arran, &c., &c., &c., &c., all these stood as near as they could," Lady Bellasys assisting the midwife. There were some in those times who probably, if they had known all, or even as much as Bishop Burnet did, would have said that she might safely have been trusted in by the King. The time of Lady Bellasys's birth seems uncertain. She was left a widow in 1667, when her husband, Henry Bellasys, was killed in a duel with a Groom of the Chamber to Charles II., and she seems in part to have verified the prophecy of her medical man, as Dr. Frazer quoted from a letter of Dean Swift to Mrs. Dingley referring to her death late in the reign of Queen Anne. The Sir John Rogerson referred to in the letter was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1693, and his name is still kept in memory in that city from one of the quays being called after him. While the old lady seems to have been pretty successful in getting her pension from Ireland, it may be doubted if her at one time Royal lover was equally so during his sojourn at St. Germains.

BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.—Feb. 4th.—The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, V.P., in the Chair.—In the absence, through illness, of Mr. C. Moore, the Rev. H. H. Winwood read a paper on "The Hedgemead Landslip," and afterwards made a communication on a sinking for coal near Ebber rocks.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of this Society, a paper on Architectural Metal Work was read by Mr. G. W. Tonks.

BISHOP AUCKLAND NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—March 3rd.—Mr. John Wylde in the Chair.—Mr. M. Richley delivered a lecture on the "Manners and Customs of the Olden Times," in which he noticed a few of the most popular customs, ceremonies, and superstitions of bygone days.

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE) HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Annual meeting, Feb. 13th.—Mr. T. T. Empsall, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. Cudworth, Hon. Sec., read the report, which gave a *résumé* of the Society's operations during the year, which had

comprised the reading of nine papers, the arranging of seven excursions, and the holding of twenty-four meetings by the Council. The report referred to the Council's endeavour to prevent the destruction of Haworth Church, so intimately associated with the family of Bronter; and the proposal to commence a publication in connection with the Association. The President had obtained a copy of the early registers of Bradford Parish Church, a duplicate of which it is proposed to secure for the use of the members.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Winter meeting at Bristol, Jan. 27th.—T. Gambier Parry, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Parry delivered an address on "The Place and Value of Fine Art in Archæology."—Alderman F. F. Fox read a paper on the "Bristol Merchant Tailors' Guild," and exhibited the ornamented banners of that Guild.—Mr. W. George read a paper on the "Date of the First Authentic Plan of Bristol" (1568).—Sir John Maclean read a paper on the "Earthworks at Symond's Yat, English Bicknor," illustrated with plans.—Mr. J. F. Nicholl's paper on "Lead Mining in the Neighbourhood of Bristol, with especial reference to Pen Park Hole," was followed by Mr. S. H. Swayne's description of the recent find, in the great well of Bristol Castle, of fragments of pottery, animal remains, &c.—Dr. Beddoe made some remarks on five skulls recently disinterred, in digging on the site of St. Leonard's Church, Bristol, pulled down in 1770. He said they indicated that at the time those to whom they belonged lived, the population of Bristol was not so much mixed with the West Country blood as it had since become.—During the evening, several views of old Gloucester, lent by Mr. F. W. Waller, were shown by the means of the oxy-hydrogen lantern, and described by Mr. J. Taylor.—The third volume of this Society's Transactions, edited by Sir J. Maclean, F.S.A., has been lately issued. We are glad to see that the members number just 500.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 16th.—Professor Hughes, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. W. Cordeaux exhibited three British coins lately found near Caistor, Lincolnshire. The first was of base silver and of the Channel Island type; the second of bronze, and struck by the Brigantes; the third was of the "horseman" type of Constantius, and a barbarian copy of the Roman coin.—In the absence of Dr. W. R. Grove, Mr. Lewis exhibited and commented on a small bronze figure of Mercury—supposed to be of Gallic or of Romano-British workmanship—which was found near Conington.—The Chairman and Mr. Jenkinson presented a preliminary report on some recent explorations at Great Chesterford, and exhibited specimens of antiquities discovered there.

March 1.—Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Witt exhibited and presented to the Society two upper mill-stones of a conglomerate belonging to the Lower Tertiary found at Lakenheath, and known as "Hertfordshire Pudding-stone;" also a pair of horns of *bos primigenius* from Swaffham Prior.—Mr. H. Phillips, of Philadelphia, U.S., presented nine barbed arrow-heads, found in Pennsylvania.—Dr. Raven presented two "third brass" coins found in 1879 at Batlow: (1) Tetricus, rev. VIRTVS AVG, (2) Victorinus, rev. illegible.—A paper by Mr. Walker was read on twelve specimens of South American pottery, which he exhibited; they were from the tombs of the Incas, and from the history of the country could be approximately dated at from 1450 to 1520 A.D.—Mr. Lewis exhibited also a groat of the so-called Perkin Warbeck, struck by his aunt the Dowager Duchess of Burgundy in 1494.—Professor Hughes and Mr. Jenkinson communicated the results of their investigations carried on with the permission of the Master during excavations recently made for the foundations of new buildings in the garden of Trinity Hall.—Mr. Cordeaux exhibited a bronze spear-head found at Walton-on-Thames, and three coins which had been found at Caistor, Lincolnshire, one of Saxon workmanship, and a copy of the issue of Constantius, known generally as "the horseman type."—Mr. Wortham exhibited a manuscript extract from the churchwarden's book of the parish of Bassingbourne of the early part of the 16th century.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Feb. 19th.—Mr. W. Aldis Wright, V.-P., in the Chair.—The report of the Special Committee appointed last term was adopted and ordered to be circulated.—The Rev. Dr. Hayman read a paper on "The Plots of Sundry Plays of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides."—Mr. Verrall read a paper on "The Date of Tisias." He said that his paper was supplementary to another recently read to the Society, where it was shown, *inter alia*, that Pindar, Ol. ii. 83 foll., contains an allusion to a work, apparently upon etymology, by the rhetorician Korax, published not later than 475 B.C.—Mr. Postgate also read a paper on "The Genuineness of Tibullus iv. 13."

CHETHAM SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.—March 3.—Mr. James Crossley, President, in the Chair.—From the 37th annual report, which was read, it appears that the first two issues for the current year, and the 108th and 109th in the series of the publications of the Chetham Society, are parts 10 and 11, which form the concluding volumes of "Collectanea Anglo Poetica, or a Bibliographical and Descriptive Catalogue of a portion of a Collection of Early English Poetry," by the late Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., prepared for publication by the President of the Chetham Society.

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—Feb. 28.—*Midsummer Night's Dream* was critically considered. Reports were presented from the following departments:—Sources and History, by Mr. John Williams; Metre and Authorship, by Miss Constance O'Brien; Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A.; Early Dramatic Representations, by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Medicine and Surgery, by Mr. Nelson C. Dobson, F.R.C.S.; Historical References, by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Anachronisms, by Rev. B. S. Tucker, B.A.; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw; and Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien.—Mr. P. A. Daniel's Time-Analysis of the Play, and Mr. F. J. Furnivall's Paper "On Puck 'swifter than the Moon's sphere' (2. i., 7), and Shakspere's Astronomy" (read before the New Shakspere Society on Nov. 8th, 1878, and Nov. 14th, 1879, respectively) were brought before the Society.

CYMMRODORION SOCIETY, HAVERFORDWEST.—Feb. 20th.—Dr. Isambard Owen in the Chair.—Professor Rudler gave a lecture on "Pre-historic Socie

in Wales." He said that bronze Celts and chisel-shaped implements were cast in this country, for moulds used for the purpose had been found in Wales. Antiquaries believed that in his progress from savagery to civilisation, man passed through three stages of culture, represented by the stone, the bronze, and the iron ages. The men who lived in Wales during the later stone-using age, generally buried their dead in long, not round, barrows, or used stone chambers and caverns. The men buried in Denbighshire chambers were described by the lecturer; and attention was called to the curious flat-shinned peculiarity which they and other pre-historic races possessed. These men probably reared the dolmens and megalithic monuments.—Professor Rudler spoke strongly in favour of Sir J. Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill, and hoped Wales would be more largely represented in its schedule. Attention was directed to the Swiss pile dwellings. A similar structure was discovered by Mr. Dumbleton, in Breconshire, some years ago. The caves were also noticed, and the lecturer explained that while some contained remains of the later stone age, others yielded relics of an earlier period. The stone was, indeed, divided into palæolithic and neolithic epochs. The earliest races of man in Wales, yet found, belonged to the latter period. The country was at that period inhabited by a short race with long skulls, ignorant of metals, and who built long barrows. These might probably be identified with the Silurian ancestors represented at the present day by short, swarthy, oval-faced Welshmen. These were probably invaded by taller short-skulled folk, who had bronze implements, who generally burnt their dead, and built round barrows, who probably survive in the taller light-complexioned element found in Wales. Before history commenced, probably the fusion between those two races had occurred; but the earlier race was still dominant in the west, while in the south-east of the country the folk from the continent obtained a footing. Such probably was the distribution of races in this island when the light of history shone forth.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 29th.—The Hon. W. M. Jervis in the Chair.—Annual Report read and adopted. After the election of officers and the nomination of several new members, Mr. W. St. John Hope read an account of the work done by the Society at Dale Abbey. The work of carefully laying bare and examining the ruins and foundations of the Abbey was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Hope, and has resulted in important discoveries. The site of the Abbey, in which the excavations were completed last year, had been handed over to Earl Stanhope, who, it was stated, intends to preserve it as opened out, and to erect a building to serve as a museum.—A long discussion then took place with reference to certain alterations lately made at South Wingfield Church.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 6th. Mr. J. Gibson Starke read the second and concluding portion of his "Notes on the Stone Age," the subjects dealt with being "Jade," and "The Fauna of the Stone Age."—Mr. Dudgeon, of Cargen, and Mr. Maxwell, of Terregles, exhibited some specimens of jade, among which was an urn taken from the Summer Palace of Pekin.—A paper on "The Carices or Sedges of the Stewartry," by Mr. McAndrew, of New Galloway, was read by the Secretary; and a discussion afterwards took place with reference to the proposed museum at Dumfries.

GLASGOW, DUMFRIESSHIRE, AND GALLOWAY LITERARY SOCIETY.—March 1.—Mr. A. E. McConnan in the Chair.—The Rev. Professor Lindsay, M.A., D.D., Hon. President, delivered a lecture on "Old Scotch Student Life in 1360, 1460, 1560." After the lecture, it was agreed that Mr. Rogerson and Mr. Stevenson should represent the Society at the Social Meeting of the Sister Society in Edinburgh.

HULL LITERARY CLUB.—Feb. 16.—Dr. Fraser, President, delivered an address on "Clubs," giving historical particulars of the most famous of those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, both literary and political, with biographical sketches of their most prominent members.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 19, at the Royal Institution, Liverpool.—The Rev. Canon Hume in the Chair.—A paper, entitled "Some Obsolete Peculiarities of the Law," was read by Mr. W. Beamont, who commenced by giving a description of a high sheriff's procession several centuries ago, and the trial of a man for greater larceny; he also noticed the trial by combat, the ancient law of appeal, and gave a brief account of the case of "Scrope and Grosvenor."

MANCHESTER ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting, Jan. 26.—Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A., in the Chair.—Mr. J. H. Nodal, Hon. Secretary, read the report, which stated that the publications for the past year were four—a volume of Reprinted Glossaries, edited by Professor Skeat; a Supplement to the Cumberland Glossary, previously issued by the Society; the first volume of a proposed series of Specimens of English Dialects, containing the two famous Devonshire Dialogues, the Exmoor Scolding and the Exmoor Courtship, and the scarce Westmorland Tract, William de Worfat's Bran New Wark; and part two of the Dictionary of English Plant Names, by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., of the British Museum, and Mr. Robert Holland, of Runcorn, Cheshire.—The financial statement showed that the year began with a balance of 16*l.* 10*s.*, which had now increased to 72*l.*; that the subscriptions received amounted to 257*l.*, and that the total expenditure was 213*l.*—The report was adopted.

WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' ARCHÆOLOGISTS FIELD CLUB.—March 2.—The following Papers were read: On the Superficial Deposits (Clays, &c.) in the Neighbourhood of Coventry; on a Supposed Downthrow of the Permian Strata, between the Bore Holes at Spon End, Coventry; and on the Lowest Layer of Keuper Sandstone (Waterstones), by Mr. W. Andrews; Origin and Use of Mineral and Fossil Phosphates as a Manure, by the Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., Vice-President and Secretary; and on the Municipal Regalia, Seals, and Coinage of Coventry, by Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. The latter Paper was illustrated by a series of engravings, photographs, impressions of seals, and a collection of coins and medals.—M. H. Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., was re-elected President; the Rev. P. B. Brodie, Vice-President and Secretary; and Mr. Fretton, Archæological Secretary; and arrange-

ments were made for four excursions to be held during the year.

WINCHESTER AND HAMPSHIRE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 17.—The Rev. E. Firmstone, President, in the Chair.—Dr. B. N. Earle delivered a lecture on the "The Antiquities recently found in Winchester." A large number of the objects discovered were exhibited; they comprised "ring" money, horse-shoes, nails, and tools; bronze articles, coins, locks and keys; vases, &c.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A MILD WINTER.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* May 1801, the following quotation from "The Life of that famous Antiquary, Anthony à Wood," appears:—"The mildness of the season in the winter of 1681 appears by our Author's having gathered ears of rye on the 16th of December, and other grain being grazed and mowed in consequence of its premature vegetation. Garden-peas were likewise in blossom at the above period."

HER MAJESTY'S STATE CROWN.—The Imperial State Crown of Queen Victoria, which Her Majesty wears at the opening of Parliament, was made in 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and it is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 ozs. 5 dwt. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled) purchased for the crown by His Majesty King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are 14 diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are 16 trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of 148 diamonds. In the front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the Battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, in order to form the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lys, with four rubies in the centre, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively 85, 86, and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves contain 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; 32 pearls form the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and 1 table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliant, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended 4 large pendant pear-shaped pearls with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 224 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants, and 106 smaller brilliants.—*Silversmiths' Trade Journal.*

"THE STUDY OF THE PAST."—To gossip about old places, and to exhibit a lively interest in an old date cut in stone and let into a solid wall of fine red brick, many will deem to be a craze; but those who have once caught the true flavour of antiquity, and learned what it is to extract its essence of humanity from the heart of an old stone, can very well afford to laugh in turn at those who take it for an axiom that the dying present is infinitely of more value than "the dead past." As the dead are "the greater number," they ought, in a Parliamentary country, to govern the thoughts of men, if not the country; for the latter function the difficulty would be to collect the votes. However, absurd as the proposition may seem at first sight, the dead to a very considerable extent do practically govern the earth. The living generation has, in youth, been shaped by the dead one. It is true that the visible links are now below the earth, and lie out of the sun; but one glance inward reveals a web and network of ties, bringing the past into such close union with the present that they are as absolutely one as if the dead were still alive and breathing. Love set deep in the soul refuses to admit that death's full shadow quenches it. Intellect finds that the spirit of the great still rules the thoughts of living men. Libraries, which the Egyptians considered to be a phramacopœia for diseases of the mind, are no less the chartularies of the treasure left us by the wise dead, whose silent oracles are yet instinct with life. —*C. A. Ward in the "Builder."*

A BARONETCY EATEN BY RATS OR MICE.—The late Sir John Bowring, though born in a middle station of life, was not the first member of his family who wore a "handle" to his name. At all events, in a curious collection of *Miscellanies, Historical and Philological*, which was published in 1703, is a narrative addressed to King Charles II. and to his Queen, Catherine of Braganza, from "the humblest of his most prostrately-devoted vassals, Sir John Bowring, Knt., who" (he adds) "presents this manuscript of many most occult concerns and secret transactions relating to your glorious father, England's Royal proto-martyr." The printed volume consists of 94 pages 8vo, and reports a succession of conversations between the King and the worthy knight, when in attendance upon him in Carisbrook Castle. On one occasion it appears that he supplied his royal master with a purse of 200*l*, a proceeding which afterwards brought him into great danger. Sir John Bowring says in another part of his interesting narrative, "His

Majesty was pleased to sign for me a warrant for a baronetcy for myself, which, with other papers of his Majesty, was afterwards eaten by rats or mice, being hidden too far behind a wainscot when my father's house came to be searched by Parliamentary officers." It was probably one of the objects of the knight's address to Charles II. to obtain the confirmation to himself of the baronetcy granted to his father; but, whether from distrust of the knight's statement, or from that habitual carelessness, neglect, and ingratitude which seemed to have characterised the "merry" monarch's relations towards those who had rendered services to himself or father in the hour of adversity and humiliation, no record of baronetcy is found as yet to exist in the Heralds' College. Still, as the lineal descendant of the ancient family of Bowring, of Bowringsleigh, Sir John inherited a good name, and to that name he added lustre by a most active and useful life; and he may very safely be added to the lists of Englishmen who are *de civitate benè meriti*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—Antiquaries will read with a smile the following amusing sketch of the proceedings of an Archæological Summer Congress, which we take from the Epilogue to the Westminster Play of Christmas last. The speakers are Callias and Charmides.

"CALL. Relliquias veneror! Gens Antiquaria summo
Nos apud, antiquum est quicquid, honore colunt.
CHARM. An tu "*Archæologista*" audis?
CALL. Longo intervallo
Propositum nostrum discrepat et ratio!
Indocti doctique en! miscellanea turba,
Auctumno festos jam referente dies,
Prædictum in vicum soliti concurrere! Primò
Collaudant sese; glorificatur opus.
Jentaclo raptim sumpto, rhedisque paratis,
Ecce! hilarem pergunt carpere ritè diem.
Invitant circùm docto loca digna notatu;
"Castra," "Pavimentum," seu "Mediæva" Domus.
Anxia præcipuè at Templis data cura sacratis,
Quoque anno fuerint condita, consulitur.
Tandem (præscriptæ hic finis chartæque, viæque!)
Hospitio fessos excipit Amphitryon.
Hic estur, bibiturque; adsunt joca, blanditiæque!
Deinde redux lætus quisque cubile petit.
Felix iste labor levis et conjuncta voluptas!
Cuinam explorandi non modus iste placet?

If they are never made the subject of more ill-natured pleasantry than this, Antiquaries in general will have no need to complain.

ON A LANCASHIRE USE OF THE WORD BRASS.—Mr. John Davies contributes the following interesting "note" on the above subject to the *Bury Times*:—"The use of the word (brass) as a term for money is interesting, because it points to an ante-Roman period when this metal was used for coin. It is well known that the British princes coined money in various metals at least three centuries before the Roman invasion. The word is undoubtedly Celtic. It is not found in any Teutonic language, but in Irish and Gaelic it appears as *prais*, in *Manx* as *prash*, in the Welsh form is *pres*, and the Old Cornish *prest* or *brest*. It is connected by Pictet with the Sans, *bhras*, to shine, to glitter; and the Irish, *breasbrase*, pure, clean, handsome; but originally bright, shining. This relationship is confirmed by the Zend *berezya*, copper, which is connected with *berezat*, splendour, from *berez*, Sans, *bhras*, or *bhraij*. (See Pictet, "Les Origines Indo-Européennes," i. 175.) The word is not connected with the Latin *æs*. The latter is the direct representative of the Sans, *ayas*, which meant primarily metal in general, and was used in later Sanskrit as a term for iron; but at an earlier stage of the language for copper or brass. Grimm connects the Gothic *eisarn*, iron (German, *eisen*), with the Goth *ais* or *aiz*, copper, brass, money; and argues from this fact that copper or bronze must have been used in Germany before iron. We have no evidence of such a priority of use in this country from any corresponding change of the meaning of words. Both copper or brass and iron were used here for various purposes, and had the proper names, at an early age—certainly long before Cæsar invaded the land. It may prevent some useless labour on the part of some of your correspondents to say that the study of Sanskrit, and the discovery of the laws which govern the changes in letters and words, have raised philology of late years to the rank of a science. Any neglect of these laws, any attempt to discover the formation or the meaning of words by the old process of ingenious guessing, can only lead to error. Such attempts are a mere waste of time, and belong to a past age."

OLD MEASURE.—One of the most ancient local measures still in use in England is described by the Board of Trade in a recent report prepared for Parliament. The measure referred to is the Miners and Brenners Dish. Under the Derbyshire Mining Customs Act of 1852 the dishes or measures for lead-ore for the wapentake of Wirksworth and manor of Crich are to be adjusted according to the Brazen Dish deposited in the Moot Hall at Wirksworth. This dish is stated to contain about 14·047 imperial pints. It is of rectangular form, and bears an inscription setting forth (*inter alia*) that "This Dishe was made the IIII day of October, the IIII yere of the Reign of Kyng henry the VIII., and that it is to Remayne in the Moot Hall at Wyrksworth, hanging by a cheyne, so as the merchantes or mynours may have resort to ye same at all tymes to make the tru measure after the same."

AN OLD BRITISH PASTIME.—Mr. C. R. Low, in *Golden Hours*, Part I., writes:—"Many rude varieties of quintains were employed in England in the thirteenth and two following centuries. The quintain was frequently nothing better than a stake fixed into the ground, with a flat piece of board made fast to the upper part of it, as a substitute for a shield; and such as could not procure horses contented themselves with running on foot at the quintain. Youthful aspirants to chivalric fame sometimes manufactured a wooden horse on four wheels; one boy sat on the horse and two others drew him along towards the quintain, at which he struck with a pole, or any other implement which he could persuade himself bore a resemblance to a lance. Dr. Plott, in his "History of Oxfordshire," describes the quintain of the peasantry as used in his time: "They first set a post perpendicularly into the ground, and then placed a slender piece of timber on top of it, on

a spindle, with a board nailed to it on one end, and a bag of sand hanging at the other. I saw this at Deddington, in this county. Against this board they strike with strong staves, which violently bringing about the bag of sand, if they make not good speed away, it strikes them in the neck or shoulders, and sometimes knocks them off their horses; the great design of this sport being to try the agility both of horse and man, and to break the board. It is now only in request at marriages, and set up in the way for young men to ride at as they carry home the bride, he that breaks the board being counted the best man. Stowe speaks of the prevalence of the same pastime at a spot at which a modern Londoner would be little disposed to expect it. This exercise of running at the quintain was practised in London as well in the summer as in the winter, but especially at the feast of Christmas. I have seen a quintain set up on Cornhill, by Leadenhall, where the attendants of the Lords of merry disports have run and made great pastimes, for he that hit not the board end of the quintain was laughed to scorn, and he that hit it full, if he rode not the faster, had a sound blow upon his neck with a bag full of sand hanging on the other end."

WEATHER LORE OF THE MONTH.—It was commonly said that "Wherever the wind lies on Ash Wednesday, it will continue in that quarter during all Lent." A wet March has been regarded as a bad omen, for, says the proverb—

A wet March makes a sad harvest.

Whereas—

A dry and cold March never begs its bread.

According to an old superstition, the weather at the end of March is always the exact opposite of that at the beginning, hence the familiar saying, "March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb," which is sometimes transposed to suit the season. The Scotch form is, "March comes in with an adder's head, but goes out with a peacock's tail." Old St. Matthew's Day, the 8th of this month, is supposed to influence the weather. "St. Matthew breaks the ice; if he finds none, he will make it." The last three days of March are called the "Borrowing Days," said to have been a loan from April to March. There are various versions of this story. In North Ireland, says a writer in the *Leisure Hour* (1876, p. 158), it is said that March had a spite against an old woman, and wished to kill her cow; failing to do so in his own month, he borrowed three days of April to enable him to complete the task, but whether he succeeded does not appear. In Scotland, the story varies by supposing he had a grudge against three pigs, instead of a cow. In this case the result of all his attacks on them was that "the little pigs came hirpling hame." Sir Walter Scott, in a note to his "Heart of Midlothian," says, the three last days of March (old style) are called the borrowing days, for, as they are remarked to be unusually stormy, it is feigned that March had borrowed them from April to extend the sphere of his rougher sway. In an ancient Romish calendar quoted by Brand (*Popular Antiquities*, 1849, vol. ii. p. 41), there is an obscure allusion to the borrowing days. It is to the following effect:—"A rustic fable concerning the nature of the month; the rustic names of six days which shall follow in April, or may be the last of March." Aubrey tells us that the vulgar in the West of England "do call the month of March, *Lide*," and quotes an old rhyme:—

Eat leeks in Lide, and Ramsins (garlic) in May,
And all the year after Physitians may play.

In the West of England "a bushel of March dust" is sometimes said "to be worth a King's ransom."—*English Folk Lore.*

Antiquarian News.

The Southwell bishopric fund now amounts to 25,000*l.*, about one-fourth of the sum actually needed.

An exhibition of the works of Rowlandson, the caricaturist, will be held shortly in Liverpool.

Mr. George Saintsbury is delivering a course of four lectures on "Dryden and his Period," at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street.

Mrs. Frances Alexander, who died at South Shields, on the 16th February, is stated to have reached her 104th year.

Lord Byron's writing-desk, with several autograph inscriptions and his lordship's name inside, was recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby for 70*l.*

An exhibition of the works of the City of London Society of Artists was opened on March 1 in the hall of the Skinner's Company, Dowgate Hill.

Bangor Cathedral, having been carefully restored according to the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott, will be re-opened in May.

Owing to the meeting of the new Parliament, the opening of the India Museum will be postponed till the middle of May.

La Livre announces the discovery in the Trèves Library of a French poem entitled "Sainte-Nonna et son Fils Saint-Devy," composed by Richard Cœur-de-Lion during his captivity in Tyrol.

Applications for membership and all other communications intended for the Lithuanian Society, should be addressed to Dr. M. Voelkel, the Secretary, Tilsit.

During the forthcoming months of April, May, June, and July, Sir J. Soane's Museum will be open to the public on four days instead of three days a week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

A proposal to open the Nottingham Castle Museum on Sundays has been discussed in the Nottingham Town Council and defeated by a majority of eight votes.

The Pope has promised to lend some of the Vatican tapestries, of great value and artistic merit, to the Exhibition of Objects of Antiquity, about to be held at Brussels in June.

The congress of the Royal Archæological Institute, appointed to be held this year at Lincoln, will com-

mence on Tuesday, July 27th, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese.

St. David's Day, March 1st, was celebrated at Eton College, in accordance with long-established custom, the aquatic season being opened with the usual procession of boats to Surly Hall.

The Marquis of Bute has subscribed 200*l.*, and the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians 100 guineas, to the fund for the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

Mr. C. Smith, J.P., late Mayor of Reading, Vice-President of the Berkshire Archæological and Architectural Society, read at a recent meeting of the Society a paper on "Bells, their History and Uses."

Mr. Holman Hunt has promised the Society of Arts a paper on the "Materials Used by Artists in the Present Day as compared with those Employed by the Old Masters."

A sale of more than 200 rare and curious old books lately took place at Messrs. Sotheby's. Among them were the "Ship of Fools," "The Dance of Death," "Reynard the Fox," and Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's Cathedral."

Upwards of a thousand original documents, some dating back to the thirteenth century, have been discovered at Wells, Somerset. Many of the seals are in a good state of preservation. They were found in an old oaken press in the almshouses.

The Continental pictures belonging to Mr. P. L. Everard were sold by Messrs. Christie on the 31st of January. The catalogue comprised about 160 lots, among which were many works by the leading artists of the French, Spanish, and Italian schools.

A stained-glass window, consisting of two lights, has lately been placed in All Saints' Church, Pinner, Middlesex. The inscription states that it was erected by the congregation to "Commemorate the Restoration of this their Parish Church, A.D. 1880."

A stained-glass window has lately been placed in Hereford Cathedral by the friends and former pupils of the Rev. Samuel Clark, Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire, and formerly Principal of the Training College, Battersea.

In the course of pulling down Barton Old Hall, Cheshire, a workman lately discovered a number of coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., &c.; some very scarce specimens of mint marks were in the find.

Mr. William M. Ramsay, M.A., has been appointed to the Travelling Studentship in Archæology, under the Society for Hellenic Studies. The appointment is one of 300*l.* a year for three years, and his destination is Asia Minor, where he will be engaged in exploration of the sites and ruins of ancient cities.

An interesting discovery has lately been made at the Maison Dieu Hall, Dover. It having been stated that there was a crypt under this ancient building, at the request of the Mayor it was opened, and in the vault was found a chalk coffin, containing human remains, and apparently many hundred years old.

Mr. James Croston, F.S.A., is editing for the Record Society the first volume of the Registers of the Parish of Prestbury, Cheshire. This volume begins in 1572, and ends in 1632, and its contents will be found of great value as illustrative of the local and family history of that part of the county.

Mr. Ruskin's Museum at Sheffield has become so crowded with art treasures, and the number of students visiting it from Sheffield and elsewhere has so increased, that a public subscription has been started to defray the cost of adding a wing to the building. The subscription has been opened by working men.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, whose poem "The Light of Asia," illustrative of the ancient faiths of the East, has passed through two editions here, and eight in America, has received a curious letter from the King of Siam, together with the Order of the White Elephant.

M. G. Hanotaux is to publish for the Camden Society a very curious memoir of Mme. de Motteville, written with a view to Bossuet's funeral oration on Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Bossuet has evidently made use of this memoir, and has taken several passages from it almost *verbatim*.

An Antiquarian Society has been established at Batley, Yorkshire. The preliminary meeting was presided over by Mr. Yates, and Mr. W. H. Hick, by whom the meeting was called together, made a statement showing that the parish is very rich in antiquarian relics.

Some interesting archæological discoveries have recently been made at the Church of Leodegar, in Wyberton, Lincolnshire, during the work of clearing preparatory to the restoration of the fabric, which is about to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, F.S.A.

The Rev. J. Stevenson is preparing for publication a memoir by Nau, the Secretary of Mary Queen of Scots. It may be regarded as containing in substance the Queen's account of her life, and especially of those parts which have been the subject of so much controversy.

The Trustees of the British Museum have decided to adopt permanently the Siemens system of lighting by electricity, which has been in temporary use in the Reading Room for some months. The increased number of hours during which readers may avail themselves of the privileges of the Museum Library is a boon which is widely appreciated.

Among the lectures to be delivered at the Royal Institution after Easter are three on "The Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists," by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, and also five by Professor Morley, on "The Dramatists before Shakspeare, from the Origin of the English Drama to the year of the Death of Marlowe (1593)."

A new edition of the "Eikon Basilike" is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock, reprinted from the edition of 1648, with a facsimile of the frontispiece found only in Dugard's copies, giving the explanation of the emblem. Mr. Edward Scott introduces this edition

with an extended preface, bringing fresh evidence in favour of the royal authorship of the work.

At Coates' auction room, Toronto, the masonic diploma of Souter Johnnie (Burns' friend in "Tam O'Shanter") was lately sold to Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of the *Evening Telegram*, for 178 dols. In the corner of the diploma is fastened a lock of "Highland Mary's" hair. The certificate bears the seal of St. James' Lodge, Ayr, Scotland, Oct. 6th, 1790.

A Dutch Burgomaster has enriched the archives of Holland with the original order from the States General to the Dutch Commander van Ghent, "to sail up the river of Rochester, thence with all speed to the Bay of Chatham, in order to execute and effectuate the attack, fight, taking, burning, or ruining of the warships of the King of Great Britain."

We have already mentioned (see p. 87) that the *Lincoln Gazette* has lately commenced a series of local "Notes and Queries." It may be added that the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, the *High Peak News*, and other journals have set apart columns for that particular subject, which must prove of great interest and value to archæologists and antiquaries.

Lord Selborne and Mr. F. J. Bramwell, Chairmen respectively of the Council and Executive Committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute, have addressed a letter to the Prince of Wales, as President of the Commissioners for the 1851 Exhibition, proposing to build and maintain a college for advanced technical education, at South Kensington.

The President, has made an appeal for contributions of books for the Armenian Library and Reading Room, which was established at Smyrna in 1869, and has now in it 2000 volumes. The Armenians are applying themselves more than formerly to the study of English, and wish to increase the number of their English books.

The Chronological Notes of the Order of St. Benedict, mentioned in our last (p. 134), extend from the time of Queen Mary to the death of James II. They were compiled in 1709 by Bennet Welden, a monk of St. Edmund's, Paris, and frequent allusions to the MSS. are made by Dodd, Tierney, Oliver, and other writers.

A manuscript Psalter has just been discovered at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which archæological experts assign to the second half of the eighth century. It presents all the characteristics of the later Merovingian and early Carlovingian period, and is presumed to have been originally the property of some monastery on the left bank of the Rhine.

An album of photographic facsimiles of manuscripts of St. Thomas Aquinas, recently discovered by a Benedictine at Subiaco, some wholly in the handwriting of the author, known as the "Angelic Doctor," others copiously annotated by him, and many of them treatises hitherto unpublished, has been prepared by the Benedictine Monks for presentation to the Pope.

The actors of Italy have conceived the plan of founding an hospital for aged members of their profession. The house chosen for this purpose is the Royal Castle of San Michele in Bosco, near Bologna, once an old monastery, and inhabited by Pius IX. when in that city. They propose that in this mansion old actors and their families shall reside, and that their children shall here receive gratuitous instruction.

A Dr. Borne, a gentleman of French extraction, but long resident in Switzerland, has left his property to the Lausanne University under peculiar conditions. The revenue is to accumulate for 100 years, then to be devoted to the publication, in all known languages, of the Doctor's MS. work, "Maxims and Aphorisms," a copy of which is to be supplied to every library in the world.

Some hitherto unpublished letters and documents connected with Oliver Cromwell's movements in Ireland, together with an original contemporary narrative of his proceedings there, will appear in the course of the present month in the second volume of the "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652," edited by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.

The "Folk Lore of Shakespeare," by the Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., author of "British Popular Customs" and "English Folk Lore," is the title of a new work which Messrs. Griffith and Farran announce. It will treat of the following subjects among others:—The life of man, the human body, charms and spells, divination and auguries, days and seasons, weather lore, birds and animals, witches, fairies, ghosts and spirits, dreams and superstitions.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. Rivett-Carnac exhibited some copper coins of the Sunga dynasty, the first of whose kings, Pushpa-Mitra, reigned 178 B.C. Some of the names of the coins have been deciphered by Mr. Carleyle, of the Archæological Survey, and are said to be new to Indian history. For example, Bhudra Ghosa, Phaguni Mitra, Surya Mitra, &c. Papers on the subject and engravings of the coins will be published.

From the last annual report of the Royal Literary Fund it appears that in 1879 2470*l.* had been disbursed, and a balance of 944*l.* carried forward. Of the grants made 465*l.* had been given to authors classed under the heading "History and Biography;" 305*l.* to devotees of science and art; and 85*l.* to poets; and a like sum to writers on Biblical subjects. There were 36 recipients of the bounty of the Fund, of whom 26 were men and 10 women.

Efforts are being commenced in the direction of spelling reform by several German publications, including the *Kolnische Zeitung*, which has dropped the *s* in the termination *niss*, the *h* in such words as *Theil*, *Rath*, *Noth*, *Muth*, and their compounds, the *h* in the terminal *thum*, the unnecessary *a* in *Waare*, and so on. The above-mentioned syllables now appear in the chief German papers spelt thus:—*Teil*, *Rat*, *Not*, *Mut*, *Tum*, *Ware*.

A Museum of Wesleyan Methodist Antiquities has been established at the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate Street. Besides a variety of portraits of Wesleyan celebrities, the museum contains a large

collection of letters and documents belonging to the Methodism of the past, together with sundry relics gathered from all parts of the mission field. The latest addition is a numerous collection of tools and other articles from the Yoruba country.

The Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, for many years the President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the historian of the colony and State of Rhode Island, and the defender of its history and literature, has died at the age of fifty-six. Mr. Arnold was an author of eminence in New England, and his works are well known to many on this side of the Atlantic. He was especially an authority in all matters relating to the progress of religious liberty in his native State.

The German newspaper, *Der Hamburger Correspondent*, which is one of the most old-established, has just entered upon its 156th year of life. In commemoration of this event the management have been and still are issuing from time to time interesting matter from their archives in the shape of reprints and facsimiles. One of these latter reproduces the manifesto issued by Frederick the Great on taking possession of Silesia, a document of interest to an historian as well as a philosopher.

The ancient sun-dial of the clock at Hampton Court Palace, mentioned in our last Number (see page 136), shows now not only the hours of the day and night, but also the day of the month, the motion of the sun and moon, the age of the moon, its phases and quarters. Mr. Wood, in his "Curiosities of Clocks and Watches," mentions a payment made in 1575 to one George Gaver for painting the dial of this clock, and it had been repaired occasionally since that date.

A sale of pictures, ancient and modern, belonging to Mr. James Fenton, of Norton Hall, Gloucestershire, took place the last week in February, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Among the works disposed of were "Mercury and Argus," by Rubens; "An Engagement between the Dutch and English Fleets," by Van de Velde; "Portrait of the Artist at the Age of Sixty," by Rembrandt; and "Helena Forman and her Two Children as the Infant Christ and St. John," by Rubens.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are about to publish an interesting work on Chelsea and its Chronicles, by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, author of "The Life of the Rev. W. Harness." It is to be called "The Village of Palaces." It will contain many particulars, hitherto unknown, relating to this interesting suburb, with biographical notices of its residents. Mr. L'Estrange has taken great pains in identifying the sites of many historical buildings which once adorned Chelsea.

Mr. Thomas George Stevenson, antiquarian publisher, of Edinburgh, will shortly issue a curious and interesting work, entitled "Edinburgh in the Olden Time." It comprises facsimiles of a collection of forty-six original drawings in China ink of some of the most remarkable streets, public buildings, and other remains of antiquity within that city between the years 1796 and 1828. It will form a handsome folio volume, and will be a companion to Drummond's "Old Edinburgh." The impression will be limited to 300 copies.

Among the new books announced this month, which are interesting to antiquaries, are the following, published by Mr. Elliot Stock:—EARLY REPRINTS FOR ENGLISH READERS, No. 1. John Gerson, by Rev. E. H. Reynolds, Librarian of Exeter Cathedral; A Reprint of the LEGENDA SANCTORUM of BISHOP GRANDISON, with a *facsimile* page from the original in colours. It is proposed to issue to subscribers a limited number of copies of this latter work on alternate months.

The Great Hall of Cardiff Castle is being decorated in fresco in a style befitting that ancient and historic fortress. The last subject painted is the marriage of Robert, created Earl of Gloucester by Henry I., with Mabel, daughter and heiress of Fitz-Hamon, late Lord of Gloucester. The ceremony is represented as taking place at the church door. The fresco is designed by Mr. H. W. Lonsdale. It will occupy the end of the hall opposite the Minstrels' Gallery. The restoration of the hall has been entrusted by Lord Bute to Mr. W. Burges, architect.

Not many churches in England are possessed of libraries of old books, but there are a few exceptions to the rule. The most notable one near London is that of Langley Church, between Slough and Uxbridge. Another library is in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, the vicar of which parish has lately sold one valuable book out of the library for 150*l.* in order to purchase a stained-glass window. The churchwardens had repeatedly cautioned the vicar not to dispose of the books, and it seems that the act is illegal unless done under a "faculty."

The chancel of Poltimore Church, Devon, has just been carefully restored, at the cost of the Rev. Francis Sterry, the rector. During the work the two ancient "squints" or "hagioscopes"—oblique openings through the walls of the chancel arch into the transepts, originally intended for the purpose of enabling persons in the more remote portions of the church not in a line with the altar to see the Elevation of the Host—have been re-opened. The oaken rood screen, also, has been stripped of its coats of paint, and thoroughly restored.

The effects of the late Mr. J. B. Buckstone were sold at Lower Sydenham, on the 19th February. Among the principal lots were a fine proof engraving, "The Maid and the Magpie," after Sir E. Landseer, which fetched 10*l.*; *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 9*l.* 15*s.*; "The Piper and Pair of Nutcrackers," 12*l.*; portrait of the late J. B. Buckstone, by Maclise, 20 guineas; "Sheep," by T. S. Cooper, R.A., presented by the artist to Mr. Buckstone, 68 guineas; a water-colour drawing, scene from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, by Kenny Meadows, 12*l.*

The ninth volume of the Indian Archæological Survey Reports, just issued, covers nearly the whole of the Western half of the Central Provinces. Mr. Alexander Cunningham, the compiler of this volume, tells us that at an early date the Northern tract was subject to two petty chiefs, or simple Maharajahs,

who were tributary to the powerful Gupta Kings, in whose era they date all their inscriptions. The occurrence of these dates has given him an opportunity of discussing the probable starting-point of the Gupta era, which he fixes as approximating to the year 194 A.D.

Mr. James Coleman, bookseller, of Tottenham, has just published a small tract containing upwards of 220 copies of original marriage registers of St. Mary's, Whitlesea, Cambridgeshire. The registers extend from 1662 to 1672, and the copies are taken from the original book, which is now in Mr. Coleman's possession. In a recent catalogue Mr. Coleman says: "If the parish authorities will confer together and send me their joint request that I should restore the portion of the old register to its original custodians, I will give it to them with much pleasure for the good of the public in future."

With reference to the Bodleian Library, a correspondent writes from Oxford: "The University has passed a most ridiculous statute about the Bodleian Library. No one is to be allowed to copy a manuscript without the permission of the Librarian, and after he has copied it he is not to be allowed to publish his collations without the permission of the Librarian. This restriction does not even exist at the Vatican. All libraries become more and more liberal. But the Bodleian, which for 300 years has been a model of liberality and generosity, is suddenly placed below the Vatican Library in illiberality."

Among the pictures in the second exhibition of the French Water-Colour Society now open, are two by Heilbuth, entitled "Dans las Fouilles" and "Le Repos," which may be of interest to antiquaries. In the former a *savant* is explaining to a lady tourist and her attendants his researches on the site of an Italian town. The archæologist looks thoroughly in earnest; his excavators, standing in the trench, do not seem sorry for a pretext for a pause; the lady with her eye-glass listens attentively to the explanation, while her servants stare at the landscape with an indifferent or mocking air. More humour and philosophy could not be put into a picture. "Le Repos" is equally excellent.

The ancient church of Moreton Valence, Gloucestershire, has been reopened after repair and rearrangement. Ancient foundations of hewn stone have been found west of the church. The place was moated round, and is supposed to have been the site of the mansion of the Valences. The church is chiefly Norman. The figures carved on the gurgoyles of the tower are unusually massive and grotesque, and there are also gurgoyles carved with bears' heads, a paw being placed on each side of the head. The old north porch, of wood and stone, is a most interesting feature. In it, and over the doorway into the church, is a semicircular Norman arch, within which is a carved representation of St. George and the Dragon.

Whilst making preparations for the enlargement of St. Margaret's Church, Durham, the workmen discovered in the north wall a door which had long been blocked up, and which formerly was called the priest's doorway. In the same wall a very early Norman window was also found. On removing the lime and plaster from the buttresses supporting the chancel arch, it was found that successive layers of the former had been placed upon the original colouring, which on examination was found to be covered with fresco painting of a date prior to the time of Bishop Pudsey (A.D. 1153). The subjects depicted cannot now be ascertained with accuracy. The church dates from before 1140, and many traces of the early church are still visible, notwithstanding the alterations of modern times.

One of the greatest art sales that the world has ever known commenced on the 15th March at Florence, at Prince Demidoff's celebrated palace of San Donato. In the various galleries every school of painting is represented—many schools by *chefs d'œuvre*, many more by very remarkable works. Besides pictures by the first masters, the sale comprises sundry articles of household furniture, vases, Gobelins and Flemish tapestry, candelabra, sculpture, ecclesiastical art needlework, a very costly assemblage of ancient art work in the precious metals, old Japanese and Chinese porcelain, vases, and wood carvings. This sale, which will extend through April and May, is likely to prove as interesting to the art and literary world as did the famous sale of Horace Walpole's effects at Strawberry Hill.

A meeting has been held in the Town Hall of St. Albans, under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider Sir Edmund Beckett's offer to continue the restoration of the cathedral. The Bishop, the Rector and Churchwardens, and all the present Committee are anxious for a faculty to be granted; but it is still opposed by one parishioner, Archdeacon Grant, who has only just acquired a qualification. Lord Cowper and Mr. Evans, of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, also oppose; but as they are non-parishioners, their *locus standi* is disputed. Lord Verulam, the Chairman of the Committee, wrote expressing his hope that the faculty would be granted. Several resolutions were passed in favour of the faculty, and the Mayor was deputed to communicate the same to the Chancellor of the diocese.

Two small collections of pictures were sold on the 17th February by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods; the one belonging to the late Mr. M. Posno, consisting of about 50 pictures, mostly by modern painters of the Dutch, Belgian, and German schools; the other to the late Mr. Lionel Lawson, in which, out of 114 lots, about half were by old masters. Among the former were "Consolation," by H. Bource; "A Fisherman's Family on the Look Out," by T. Ladée; "On the Sands," by Madrazo; "Rejected," by Marcus Stone; and "A Calm," by A. Waldrop. Among the latter, the more important pictures comprised "Rest in the Hayfield," by Bateman; "A View in the Highlands," by T. Creswick; "The Gleaner's Return," by W. Shayer; "Venice," by Clarkson Stanfield; "The Mask," by F. Boucher; and "A Forest Scene," by J. Van Kessel.

Three volumes of Professor Max-Müller's Sacred Books of the East will be published in April, viz.:—Vol. iv., "The Vendidad," translated by James Darmesteter; Vol. v., "The Bundahis, Bahman Yast, and Shâyast-la-Shâyast," translated by E. W. West;

Vol. vii., "The Institutes of Vishnu," translated by Professor J. Jolly. The following volumes are also in the press, viz. :—Vol. vi., "The Qur'ân," Part 1, translated by Professor E. H. Palmer; Vol. viii., "The Bhagavadgità," with other extracts from the Mahâbhârata, translated by Kashinath Trimbak Telang; Vol. ix., "The Qur'ân," Part 2, translated by Professor E. H. Palmer; Vol. x., "The Suttanipâta," &c., translated by Professor Fausböll; Vol. xi., "The Mahâparinibbâua Sutta, the Tevigga Sutta, the Mahâsudassana Sutta, the Dhammakakkappavattana Sutta," translated by T. W. Rhys Davids.

The *Academy* says that it has always been asserted that Capell, in 1760, was the first man to attribute the play of *Edward the Third* to Shakspeare; but nearly a hundred years earlier Mr. Furnivall finds in "An exact and perfect catalogue of all *Playes* that are printed," at the end of T(homas) G(off)'s *Careless Shepherdess*, 1656, the entry—

Edward 2 }
Edward 3 } Shakespeare.
Edward 4 }

And although the attribution of Marlowe's Edward II. and Heywood's Edward IV. to Shakspeare robs of all value the assignment of Edward III. to him, yet the fact that Goff preceded Capell in so assigning it should be known. Neither Goff nor Kirkman, the better cataloguer who soon followed him, attributes *Arden of Feversham* to Shakspeare.

Lord Talbot de Malahide writes to the editor of the *Times*:—"In one of your leading articles you allude to the preservation of the Tour de St. Jacques, in the Place de Châtelet. I will tell you how this came to pass. Meeting M. Didron, the celebrated antiquary, some years ago, he told me the following story:—'There has been a mania for destroying the old towers of Paris. Among the rest the Tour de St. Jacques had been condemned. I was determined to make an effort in its favour. The decision rested with the Municipalité, and as I was intimate with M. Arago, an influential member of that body, I addressed him as follows:—'I know that you have been for some time anxious to light Paris by a central sun; now is your time, you cannot have a better place to fix the light than the Tour de St. Jacques, so pray try and save it.' He promised to do so, and, although the church was levelled to the ground, the tower still remains intact.'"

Dr. Taylor and Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, have lately opened an ancient British burial-place at Clifton Hall Farm, for the purpose of taking measurements. On trying the ground on the north side of the fence with a gavelock, they came on the cover of a cist which contained two urns; they lay on their sides, with their mouths looking N.E., each containing about a handful of fine black soil. The remains of the skeleton were found, but in a fragmentary state. The axis of the cist consisted of four stones set on edge, and a cover. The dimensions of the floor of the cist were—length, 3 feet 3 inches; breadth, 18 inches; and the depth was 18 inches. At the top the breadth was only 14 inches, one of the side stones having slightly fallen inwards. The floor of the cist was the natural surface of the ground. A search was made amongst the *débris* within and about these graves, but no pottery nor implements were found. These cists lay pretty much in the same line, but the head of the one separated about three feet from the foot of the other.

The Very Rev. Charles W. Russell, D.D., President of Maynooth College, who died at his residence in Dublin on the 26th Feb., aged 68, was a native of the county of Down, and for some years occupied the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the college of which he became President in 1857. Dr. Russell was thought to have been marked out for the Archbishopric of Dublin, and for the Cardinalate. He was well known as an antiquary and as an active member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts from the time of its establishment. He was the author of a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," and editor of some Calendars and State Papers in the series of the Master of the Rolls. Previous to undertaking the Calendars, Dr. Russell had been engaged, with Mr. Prendergast, under Lord Romilly, in selecting official documents for transcription from the Carte manuscripts at Oxford. Dr. Russell was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh* and other reviews, and also to the British Association in the Department of Geography and Ethnology; and he also held office as governor or trustee of several of the public institutions in Dublin.

HaileyburyCollege possesses an Antiquarian Society which was founded in 1874. It comprises some of the masters and twenty of the upper boys. There are several corresponding members, including Professor Paley, Rev. Canon Knowles, of St. Bees, Rev. T. Norwood, Rev. Dr. Raven, who have taken a kind interest in the Society and contributed papers. Meetings are held fortnightly, when papers are read on various antiquarian subjects. During the present term, papers are promised by A. W. Blomfield, Esq., on "The History of a Village Church;" by Rev. W. Wigram, on "Bells;" by A. V. Jones, Esq., on "The Music of Shakspeare's Songs;" by L. S. Milford, Esq., on "Pompeii;" by the Rev. F. B. Butler, on the "Churches in the City of London." Many papers have been written by members of the school. During the summer, "pilgrimages" are arranged to places of interest in the neighbourhood, such as St. Albans, Waltham Abbey, Cheshunt. The Society is gradually forming a museum, and its collection of coins contains specimens of most of the English reigns. The Society possesses a very large collection of rubbings from monumental brasses, including all the most important specimens in England. There is an annual exhibition of the Society's property, assisted by the loans of members and their friends.

With reference to the suggestion for placing upon the walls of Carnarvon Castle a stone tablet, inscribed with the names and dates of birth, &c., of the several Princes of Wales who have up to the present time enjoyed that title (see *ante*, p. 91), a correspondent of the *Oswestry Advertiser* writes:—"May I ask what this writer means by 'the compact which was entered into on behalf of the Welsh nation when they accepted the first Prince of Wales? Is there any one possessing a knowledge of Welsh history who has a doubt that Wales was as much conquered by

Edward I. as the French were at the Battle of Waterloo? But I shall be expected to give my authorities. I will. In the early Ministers' Accounts in the Public Record Office in London, there are allusions to what took place when the King held the Principality of Wales—*tempore Regis*. In the same repository is a letter from Edward of Carnarvon to Walter Reynald, stating that the King had, in the 29th year of his reign, granted to the Prince the land of Wales. But, beyond all this, the enrolment of the Letters Patent, conferring upon young Edward the Principality of Wales, is in the Public Record Office. They give him the whole of Wales, excepting that part which had been granted to the Queen in jointure, and the reversion of that also. Edward of Carnarvon was then in his 17th year."

Messrs. Rowland Matthews and Co. recently sold at their auction gallery in the Euston Road the art treasures in the well-known Tempest Collection, which was bequeathed to the Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul, Carlisle Place, Westminster, by the late Mr. Walter Tempest. The lots included fine specimens of old French and English furniture, Italian cabinets, panels painted by Angelica Kaufmann, old Chelsea, Worcester, Dresden, and Oriental china, Sèvres porcelain, and several fine specimens of paintings by the great masters of the Italian, Venetian, Gothic, Flemish, French, and English schools. Among them we may particularise Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Inchbald, which fetched 80 guineas; the Life of Christ, by Albert Dürer, 150 guineas; Tynemouth, by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., 95*l.*; the Holy Family, by Parmegiano, 75 guineas; Canterbury Meadows, by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., 460*l.*; Interior of a Stable, by J. F. Herring, 220*l.* Among other important works submitted for sale may be mentioned A Night Scene on the Scheldt, by Vandevelde; St. Agnes, by Guido; The Entombment, by Ludovico Carracci; Marriage of St. Catherine, by Paul Veronese; Interior of an Inn, by Teniers; St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, by Salvator Rosa; an Altar Piece representing the Holy Family, by Perugino; and the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Rubens. The entire lots, 320 in number realised a little over 4,000*l.*

The Roman Court of Appeal has lately pronounced its decision in the case of Her Majesty Donna Maria Cristina de Bourbon, Empress of Brazil, and Donna Isabella, Countess d'Eu, Princess Imperial of Brazil, and the Count d'Eu, plaintiffs, against the Marchese Ferraioli, defendant. The subject of dispute is a property of the Bourbon family at Isola Farnese, near the ancient Veii, which the Ferraioli held in lease as from the Empress of Brazil. On this land was a charge, which by recent laws the tenant can claim to redeem, and thus acquire a right to the ground. The proprietors consented, but with the reservation that they could make excavations or claim any statues or antiques found on the property. This reservation was important; for several valuable discoveries have been made in the neighbourhood, amongst others the twenty-four Ionic columns now forming the portico of the Palace in the Piazza Colonna, formerly the Post Office; and the Ferraioli refused to admit its validity. In the meanwhile a bust of Antinous was turned up by a plough on the property, and the proprietors claimed it, while the Ferraioli refused to give it up. The Bourbons brought an action against their tenants for the delivery of the bust, and the Ferraioli cited their landlords to fulfil the contract without conditions. The judgment pronounced was substantially in favour of the Bourbons; it being decided that the right of excavation constituted a value above the annual charge on the land, and that the bust was the property of the landlords, under the agreement.

The Annual Report of the Directors of the National Gallery states that during the year 1879, eighteen pictures were purchased. They were:—"Portrait of a Cardinal," by a painter of the Italian school, 16th century; "A Battle-piece," by a painter of the Ferrarese school; "Bust Portrait of a Young Man," by a painter of the old Dutch or Flemish school; "View on the River Wye," by Richard Wilson, R.A.; "A Cornfield, with Figures" (a sketch), by J. Constable, R.A.; "View on Barnes Common," by J. Constable, R.A.; "A Quarry with Pheasants," by George Morland; "The Parson's Daughter" (a portrait), by George Romney; "From the Myth of Narcissus," by Thomas Stothard, R.A.; "Cupids Preparing for the Chase," by T. Stothard, R.A.; "A Rocky River Scene," by Richard Wilson, R.A.; "The Death of the Earl of Chatham" (a sketch in monochrome for the picture in the National Gallery), by J. S. Copley, R.A.; "The Death of the Earl of Chatham" (another sketch in monochrome for the picture above mentioned), by J. S. Copley, R.A.; "Portrait" (said to be the poet Gay), by a painter of the English school, 18th century; "A Convivial Party," by Dirk Hals; "Virgin and Child, with St. Francis and St. Jerome," by Pietro Perugino; a triptych, viz., "The Virgin and Child Enthroned, Our Lord bearing His Cross, and The Agony in the Garden," by Ambrogio Borgognone; and "St. Peter and St. Nicholas of Bari," by Benvenuto da Siena (formerly the side panels of a triptych). By the death, unmarried, of the late Mr. F. W. Clarke, the personal estate of his father (who died in 1856), estimated at 24,000*l.*, accrues to the Trustees of the National Gallery.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows respecting the tomb of Lady Alicia Lisle:—"Being in the New Forest a few days since, I paid a visit to the little churchyard of Ellingham, near Ringwood, with a view to get a sight of the tomb of the unfortunate Lady Alicia Lisle, who was executed by the order of the terrible Judge Jeffreys for having concealed in her house at Moyle's Court two of those who had been concerned in the late rebellion. Her story is well known, and most pathetically described in the pages of Macaulay. She was buried in Ellingham in 1688. Searching over the well-filled graveyard, I at last came upon her resting-place. I was somewhat astonished to find that there was nothing about it to indicate to an ordinary observer that such an interesting and historical relic existed; no mark, not even a railing to preserve it from injury. And the inscription, which must originally have been well executed, is with difficulty made out; in fact, the word Lisle is scarcely legible. Those of your readers who take interest in these matters will probably agree with me that this state of things should not be." As an ad-

dendum to the above, Mr. Frederick Fane, of Moyles Court, as churchwarden of Ellingham, writes : "Until four or five years ago her (Lady Alicia Lisle's) place of burial was covered by a plain altar tomb of brick, with a stone top, upon which is a plain inscription giving date of death. The brickwork being much decayed was replaced with stone and the whole put in good order by the care of a gentleman, head of an ancient Catholic family claiming kinship with the Lisles. The inscription was not re-cut, but when Mr. Smith saw it perhaps the sun was strongly out, as with a cloudy sky, the lettering is particularly legible."

The new series of excavations in Olympia seems likely to reward the German Commission, though the work has been much interrupted by rain. Among other objects discovered are numerous fragments hitherto missing in the metope reliefs, a deeply-carved stone representing a lion, the first specimen of the kind hitherto found ; further, a head of the younger Faustina, which fits a torso unearthed some time ago. Among the foundations of the Temple of Hera have been dug up a large number of very votive offerings in bronze and terra-cotta. On the western side of the Altis a gateway leading to the north has been brought to light, and numerous remains of buildings have been laid bare near the Byzantine church. Hitherto scarcely any traces have been discovered of the great altar of Zeus, which formed the central point in the ancient ceremonies at Olympia. Remains of the sacrificial ashes and some votive offerings connected with them had, indeed, been found, but the altar itself was missing, and it was concluded that it had been destroyed by fanatics. Contrary to expectation, however, the round stone foundations of the great sacrificial altar have at length been brought to light. As the tomb of Pelops, with its vestibule, has also been found, we are now able to lay down the ground plan of Olympia, with mathematical certainty. Another discovery of great importance recently made is an inscription, a *rhetra* or table of laws in the Elic dialect. With respect to the work of the German Commissioners, it is announced with regret that, owing to instructions from Berlin, half the labourers employed in the work have been dismissed, and the labours of the German commission will be soon brought to a close. The latest official communications from Olympia describe the latest discoveries there as follows :—To the south-west of the Metroon were found the foundations of the great altar of Zeus, forming an ellipse of 44 mètres in circumference. In addition, there have been found a head of Augustus, a bronze plate with an Elic inscription, and an important fragment belonging to the Nike of Paionios.

Correspondence.

BOOK-PLATES.

I take leave to point out to you one of the most curious and elaborate I have ever met with, and which I think would probably have been noticed by one or other of the contributors of your two interesting papers (pp. 75 and 117) in THE ANTIQUARY, had they known it.

It is the book-plate of the famous grammarian, Thomas Ruddiman, keeper of the library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, whose life was published in 1794 by the well-known antiquary, George Chalmers. A copy of the plate will be found on the last page of the volume, and of course may be seen at once in the British Museum. G. E.

BRASS COIN.

A friend of the writer turned up in a garden a few months ago a brass coin or weight (?), about the size of sixpence, and three times as thick, having the following imprint :—"COINED BEFORE 1772." Obverse, "5dwt. *6gs." Has this some relation to the weight of coin ?

W. M. E.

GENEALOGY OF NICHOLSON, NICOLSON, MACNICOL, OR MACNEACHDAILL.

Can any reader of THE ANTIQUARY oblige me with information respecting the Nicolsons of Skye ? I have for many years been collecting Nicholson genealogies and folk lore, and claim descent from the chief of the clan, thus :—Eoin, chief of the clan ; Nicail, whose brother Alexander was next chief ; Andreas, whose cousin Donald was next chief ; Nicail, the outlaw, time of James I. England, VI. Scotland ; Donald, whose cousin Donald, the chief, had 23 children ; William, slain at Sedgemoor, son-in-law of Donald the chief ; John, of Portree, commonly called the Sailor ; William, of Malborough, Devon, cousin to Flora McDonald ; Joseph, of Kingsbridge, Devon, kin to Dr. Walcot (*Peter Pindar*); William, of Plymouth and Newcastle-on-Tyne ; William, of Coleford, Gloucestershire ; William, your correspondent. The Nicholsons suffered largely through espousing the cause of the Stuarts in 1715 and 1745.

W. NICHOLSON.

Roath, near Cardiff.

HERALDIC.

At an old house in Bedfordshire, where I was on a visit a few months ago, I met with some large old china plates, with a coat of arms painted on them, as follows :—Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a bend of the same between six torteaux ; 2nd and 3rd azure, a lion rampant, argent ; over all, an escutcheon of pretence, the same as the 2nd and 3rd quarters. For a crest there is a cardinal's hat, with its tassels ; on the dexter side of it a mitre, on the sinister a crosier. I think the coat of arms must be foreign, as we have, in the 1st and 4th quarters, *metal upon metal*. The friend to whom they belong could not tell me anything at all about the plates in question, or how they had come into the possession of the family. There was no maker's mark on them that I could see, and I have no suggestion to offer with regard to them but that the set must have been made to order for some

private person, holding the rank of cardinal in the Roman Church. If you can throw any more light on the subject, will you kindly do so, and oblige,

MONTAGU WEBSTER.

Hill Vicarage, Sutton-Coldfield.

USE OF LIME IN BUILDINGS.

Will any correspondent of THE ANTIQUARY kindly inform me when lime began to be used as a cement in building (1) anywhere, (2) specially in Britain? The question was suggested in the course of an investigation into the antiquity, &c., of the Irish Round Towers, which all appear to be built with the cement of lime and sand, and the thought naturally suggested itself—What is the origin and history of such a style of masonry? The Brochs and Cyclopean buildings on the western coasts of Ireland and Scotland are all apparently uncemented.

JAMES GAMMACK.

Drumlithie, N.B.

THE BOOK OF ST. ALBAN'S.

(See *ante* p. 28.)

The following may interest your readers. A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1801, writes in regard to the above:—

"The great scarcity of Juliana Barnes's book is spoken of in Vol. lxx. p. 437. I have a book intituled 'The Gentleman's Academie, or Booke of St. Alban's,' containing three most exact and excellent Bookes; the first of hawking, the second of all the proper terms of hunting, and the last of armorie. All compiled by Juliana Barnes, in the yere from the incarnation of Christ, 1486, and now reduced into a better method by G. M. Printed for Humfrey Lowndes, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Church-yard, 1595."

W. E. M.

THE SLUR-BOW.

Can you, or any of your learned correspondents, inform me what was the ancient "slur-bow." This weapon is occasionally mentioned in old lists and inventories of arms, and it was evidently neither the long-bow nor the ordinary cross-bow, as it is named in connection with both of these. Mr. J. Hewitt, in his well-known work on "Ancient Armour," does not attempt any explanation of the term. Sir Samuel Meyrick opines that the "slur-bow" was the barrelled cross-bow—that is, a cross-bow having a barrel upon the stock, slit open at the sides to allow for the play of the string; but this, I think, cannot be correct, as the barrelled cross-bow is a comparatively modern article, not traceable further back than the time of Charles I., or thereabouts; and it was, besides, a mere toy, used principally by ladies and young persons for shooting small birds in gardens—whereas the slur-bow was much more ancient, and was evidently a weapon of war.

B. R.

MILTON'S "PARADISE REGAINED."

I would be obliged if any one could give me an idea of the value of a copy of Milton's "Paradise Regained" and other Poems, published by Jonson in 1765, with plates by F. Hayman, and a frontispiece by Miller. The title-page—"Paradise Regained; a Poem in Four Books; to which is added Samson Agonistes, and poems upon several occasions, with a Tractate of Education. The author, John Milton: London. Printed for J. and R. Jonson, L. Hawes and Co. and others, 1765." I can find no mention of this in Lowndes. Is it so rare that he was unaware of it? or is it so common that he thought it unnecessary to mention it?

GERALD DONNELLY.

Adelaide Road, Dublin.

SALTING THE CHILD AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

In a curious little work printed in 1641, called "A Light to Grammar and other Arts and Sciences," by Hezekiah Woodward, who appears to have been a friend of Samuel Hartlib, to whom John Milton addressed his Tractate of Education, I note, at page 123 of the second part, the following mention of an ancient custom, which may interest your readers:—

"There was an old ceremonie in use amongst us, I will not compare it with the new, but I will say it was as *harmlesse*, as that we call most harmlesse. The ceremony was, *To salt the child at the church doore.*"

JOHN WILSON.

12, King William Street,
Charing Cross.

UNIQUE BRASS COIN OF ALLECTUS.

I think it may interest some of your readers if I describe a third brass coin of Allectus now in my possession, of a type which I have reason to believe is unique.

Obverse—Head of Allectus to right, crowned, shoulders draped. IMP.C.ALLECTVS.P.F.AVG. Reverse—Abundance standing ABVNDANT.AVG. In the field S.P. In the exergue C. The coin bears traces of having been tinned or plated.

The type is new both to the British Museum authorities and to Mr. John Evans. I shall be delighted to show the coin to any lover of Roman brass, and shall not be disappointed if I learn through the pages of THE ANTIQUARY that mine is not the only one of this type.

C. A. DE COSSON.

Pyrcroft House, Chertsey.

FOLK-MEDICINE.

As some readers of THE ANTIQUARY are aware, I am engaged at present in preparing my papers on this subject for the Folk-Lore Society. Thanks to the courtesy of many correspondents of *Notes and Queries* and others, I have received welcome communications; but there are still branches

of my subject—such as Colour (on which Number 3 of THE ANTIQUARY contains a paper), concerning which I should be glad to receive additional notes. May I add *bis dat qui cito dat*, for I wish my MS. to be in Mr. Gomme's hands before the end of the year?

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

1, Alfred Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.

A PUNNING EPITAPH.

Below is a copy of a quaint punning epitaph in Fareham Church, Hants, which, it seems to me, is worthy of record in print :—

AN EPITAPH
VPON THE TRVLY WORTHY EMMANVEL
BAD ESQVIRE
READER KNOWST THOV WHO LYES HERE
I'LE TELL THEE WHEN I HAVE I FEARE
THOVLT SCARCE BELEEVE MEE TIS GOOD BAD
NOE CONTRADICTION NEITHER I HAVE HAD
THE TRIALL OF THIS TRVTH AND ON THIS STONE
ENGRAVE THIS WISH NOW HEE IS GONE
SOE GOOD A BAD DOTH THIS SAME GRAVE CONTAINE
WOVLD ALL LIKE BAD WERE THAT WITH VS REMAINE
HEE DECEASED AVGVST
THE xviii 1632

The above epitaph appears on a flat tombstone under the communion table.

YOUNG MITCHELL.

Fareham, Hants.

The Antiquary's Repertory.

Osgoderosse, Wapentake of, Subsidy Roll, 2 Rich. II. The "Yorkshire Archæological Journal," 1880, p. 1.

Knaresborough Castle. By Geo. T. Clark, *ib.*, p. 98.

Swine in Holderness, Priory of, Ancient Charters of. By Sir Geo. Duckett, Bart., *ib.*, p. 113.

The Ancient British Coins of Sussex. By Ernest H. Willett, F.S.A. Sussex Archæol. Collections, vol. 30.

The Arundel Chancel Case. The Duke of Norfolk *v.* Arbuthnot. By the Editor, *ib.*, p. 31.

St. Mary's Church, Barcombe. By Miss F. H. Dodson, *ib.*, p. 52.

Bignor, The Roman Mosaic Pavements at. By the Rev. T. Debary, M.A., *ib.*, p. 63.

Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By the Rev. W. Stephens, *ib.*, p. 90.

Early Sussex Armory. By W. S. Ellis, *ib.*, p. 137.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. F. M.—The *Illustrated News* is right in its statement (Feb. 21, 1880) respecting Sir Walter Raleigh. There is in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, a mural table recording the fact of Raleigh's burial there (see "Old and New London," vol iii., p. 569). For particulars about Sir Walter's head after decapitation, see Brayley's "History of Surrey," new edit., vol. i., p. 294, published by Virtue & Co.

H. A. Y.—(1) The best book on Antique Silver is Mr. W. J. Cripp's "Old English Plate" (Murray, 1878). (2) Mr. Lambert, of Messrs. Lambert and Rawlins, Coventry Street, values his Apostle Spoons at 1000*l.* Sets fetch fancy prices; but they are seldom perfect (13).

W. A. B.—It is *not* intended to "complete" THE ANTIQUARY in any number of parts, our editorial hope being that it may flourish for a century, like the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Books Received.

Notes on Turner's Liber Studiorum. By John Pye and J. L. Roget. (Van Voorst.)—Higher Life in Art. By Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A. (David Bogue.)—Ethnology. By J. T. Painter, jun. (Bailliere & Co.)—Reign of Queen Anne (3 vols.). By J. H. Burton, D.C.L. (Blackwoods.)—Plautus, Captivi. By E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)—Wither's Vox Vulgi. Edited by Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A. (Parker & Co.)—Our Schools and Colleges. By Captain F. S. de Carteret-Bisson. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Materials for History of Archbishop Thomas Becket. Vol. IV. Edited for the Record Office by Rev. J. C. Robertson. (Longmans.)—Croniques, &c., par Waurin. Edited for the Record Office by William Hardy, F.S.A. (Longmans.)—Nile Gleanings. By H. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana. (Murray.)—Merchants' Handbook. By W. A. Browne. (E. Stanford.)—Old Times at Lymington Revisited. By E. King. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—The Diocese of Killaloe. By Rev. Canon Dwyer. (Dublin: Hodges & Co.)—Great Berkeley Law Suit. By J. H. Cooke, F.S.A. Last Hours of Count Solms. By J. H. Cooke, F.S.A. (Golding and Lawrence.)—Gilpin Memoirs. Edited by W. Jackson, F.S.A. (Quaritch.)—Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. By Prof. C. Piazzi Smith. (Isbister.)—Folk-lore Record, Vol. II. The Etcher (Part ix.). (Williams and Norgate.)—Elementary Lessons in Gaelic. By L. Maclean. (Inverness: J. Noble.)—Memorials of Cambridge (Nos. ii., iii.). By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—The Vision of the Twelve Goddesses. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Ernest Law. (Quaritch.)—Churches of Yorkshire, No. 4. (Elliot Stock.)—Northern Folk-lore on Wells and Water. By A. Fraser.—Extracts from Old Church Records of Rothbury.—On the Name of Silver Street. By J. H. Pring, M.D. (Taunton: W. Cheston.)—British Military and Naval Medals and Decorations. By J. Harris Gibson. (E. Stanford.)—Waugh's Guide to Monmouth. (Monmouth: R. Waugh.)—Early Reprints for English Readers. By H. E. Reynolds, M.A. (Elliot Stock.)—Truthfulness and Ritualism. By Orby Shipley, M.A. (Burns and Oates.)—On Scandinavian Place Names in the East Riding of Yorkshire. By the Rev. E. M. Cole, M.A. (York: J. Sampson.)—Irish Pedigrees. By John O'Hart. (Whittaker & Co.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.

Enclose 1*d. Stamp for each Three Words. All replies to a number should be enclosed in a blank envelope, with a loose Stamp, and sent to the Manager.*

NOTE.—*All advertisements to reach the office by the* 15*th of the month, and to be addressed*—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

17th Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Westwood's New Bibliotheca Piscatoria (38).

Milton's Poems, Latin and English, 1645. 2 vols. (39).

Visitations of Nottingham, 1614. Edited by Geo. W. Marshall. Stonehouse's History of the Isle of Axholme (40).

17th Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire Best price given. N. Heywood, 3, Mount-street, Manchester.

Walpole's Letters. Vols. 4, 5, 6 (Bentley's Collective Edition, 1840) (41).

Old Dutch Tiles (Blue). Scriptural Subjects in Circles. Harry Hems, Exeter.

Hull, Seventeenth Century Tokens. Apply—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Vol. XII. of Hasted's History of Kent. Wm. John Mercer, 12, Marine Terrace, Margate.

Vol. IV. Lamartine's Monarchy, blue cloth, octavo, 1851.—Gentleman's Magazine, 1789, 1809, 1825, 1835.—Family Library. Vols. II. and III. British India.--Vol. II. Venetian History.—Vol. I. Shakspeare (9 vol. ed., Whittingham). 32mo., 1803. —Graphic. Nos. for Graphic Exchange.—W. J. Lapworth, Stafford.

FOR SALE.

Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers, by the Alpine Club. Tinted plates, newly bound, *scarce*, 1859, 9*s.* 6*d.*; Richardson's Life and Letters. By Mrs. Barbauld. Coloured folding plates, very rare; six vols.; splendid copy, 1804, 50*s.* (34).

Letters of a Turkish Spy. Eight vols., complete; calf; *scarce and curious*, 1707, 10*s.* 6*d.* (33).

Coins. Duplicates for disposal, sale, or exchange. Class 1—Greek and Roman. Class 2—Great Britain. Class 3—Foreign. Priced catalogue on application. State class. "Collector," 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

Duplicate Coins for sale. Silver and copper. Early British, Saxon, Williams, Henries, Richards, John, Edwards, Mary, Elizabeth, Jameses, Charleses, Commonwealth, Anne, Georges, Victoria. Many very fine and rare. W. J. Faulkner, Leek, Staffordshire.

Cyprus Antiquities. Specimens of Pottery 3000 years old. "K," 22, Oakhurst Grove, East Dulwich.

Cosmologia Sacra. Folio, 1701, 6*s.*; The Primitive Origination of Mankind. Sir Matthew Hale. Folio 1678, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece (fourth century, B.C.). Maps, plans, views and coins. 4to, 7*s.* Carriage paid; free list. Gray, 4, Scott Street, Bradford, Yorks.

To book illustrators. Nearly 1000 Portraits for Sale or Exchange. Giving up collecting. Approval (42).

Macaulay's England. 5 vol. edition, vol. 4 only. Suitable for binding (43).

Gentleman's Magazine, 1806, Part I., 1809, Part I. Half-calf, clean, and perfect. 6*s.* (44).

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free. R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.

Hogarth's Industrious and Idle Apprentice, published in 1747 (45).

Manning's Sermons, four vols., bound. Newman on Romanism and Popular Protestantism, cloth. Newman on Development of Christian Doctrine. All clean. Q. C. Wildman, Eynesbury, S. Neots.

Matthew Henry on the Bible. 5 folio vols., 1761, 30*s.*—Cunningham's Biographical History of England (clean uncut), with fine steel engravings. 35*s.*—Maitland's History of London. Two large folio vols. with plates, 1756. 30*s.*—Homiliarius Doctorum, Basileæ, Per Nic. Keslen (see above, p. 144), 1493. 5*l.* 5*s.*—Large folio of Old French Engravings, bound in russia. Gilt edges, 1677. 5*l.* 5*s.*—Black letter Homilies, 1640. 1*l.* 1*s.*—Warburton's Edition of Pope. 9 vols. Calf, with plates, 1751. 12*s.* 6*d.*—Taps' Black Letter Arithmetic, 1658. 10*s.* 6d.—Abraham Cowley's Poems, 1684. 23*s.*—Plutarch Problemata. Original binding, 1477. 25*s.*—Pope's Bull, 1681. 7*s.* 6*d.*—Ciceronis Epistolae, 1526. 5*s.* 6*d.*—Florius, 1660. 4*s.* Address—F. W. Vidler, 2, Hoe Park Place, Plymouth.

A collection of valuable works upon Gothic Architecture, embracing last and best editions of Rickman, Bloxam, Parker's Glossary, Paley's Manual of Mouldings, Domestic Architecture of Fourteenth Century (Charles Dickens's copy), &c. (29).

Nash's Mansions, Windsor Castle, and Architecture of Middle Ages, 6 vols. (original copy), 18 guineas.—Cuitt's Wanderings amongst the Ruins. 73 etchings. 4*l.* 10*s.* (pub. 12*l.*).—Antiquarian Itinerary. 7 vols., purple morocco. 2*l.* 2*s.*—Douglas's Nenia Britannica, russia. 5*l.* 5*s.*—Horsley's Britannia Romana, fine copy, russia. 12*l.*—Gesta Rhomanorum, folio, 1493. 5*l.* 5*s.*—Tanner's Notitia Monastica, best edition. 6*l.* 6*s.*—Baines's Lancaster, 4 vols. 7*l.* 7*s.*—Hogarth, 1822. 10*l.*—Bunbury, 22 plates to Shakspeare. 50*s.*—Percy's Reliques, first and only uncastrated edition. 2*l.* 2*s.*—Thackeray (edition de Luxe). 35*l.* —Ruskin's Stones of Venice, first edition. 16*l.* 16*s.* —Ruskin's Academy Notes (complete). 3*l.* 3*s.*—Beckford's Vathek, first edition. 27*s.* 6*d.*—Pickering's Virgil. 27*s.* 6*d.*—Wordworth's Lyrical Ballads, first edition. 4*l.* 4*s.* (46).

Tennyson, first editions of Poems, 1842, 1859, 1870, 1872. What offers for the lot? a list sent. C. J. Caswell, Horncastle.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Various English Silver Coins, also Rubbings of Monumental Brasses, exchange for others. Frederick Stanley, Margate.

The Antiquary.

MAY, 1880.

Jade.

THE history of this mineral is as curious as its geographical distribution is eccentric. Hitherto, in spite of antiquarian research, its past history is a decided mystery; and, after the most patient inquiry, it is generally agreed that little is known of its antecedents. Indeed, it was not until last December, when some Swiss dredgers discovered accidentally a jade scraper or "strigil" in the bed of the Rhone, that educated persons in general were even aware that such a thing as jade existed at all — its history having been chiefly limited to such opposite corners of the world as China and Peru. When, however, it was asserted that jade in its natural state had never been found in Europe, a dense thicket of problems was at once started as to how this isolated scraper made its way among the Alps, and for what use it was originally employed. Before alluding to the chief theories suggested by Professor Max Müller and other learned philologists to account for its presence in such an unexpected quarter, we would briefly give an outline of what is known about the mineral jade itself.

Its antiquity, then, is undeniable; for "in the most ancient among most ancient books" it is mentioned as one of the articles of tribute bestowed on Chinese Sovereigns. "Throughout the thousands of years of human history," says a writer in the *Times* (Jan. 15th), "until the discovery of New Zealand, the only known worked mines of pure jade were on the river Kara-Kash, in the Kuen Luen mountains. Over that region China was suzerain, and thus the Chinese source of jade can be traced." It was not only valued, too, by the Chinese as an ornament, but used by them, as also by the Aztecs of Peru, for making axes and arrow-heads. Its name, "jade," which, it may be noted, is of Spanish origin, seems to have some reference to the reputation that it once possessed as a supposed cure for diseases in the side, the first discoverers of America having called it *piedra de yjada* (the Latin, *ilia*). For a similar reason it was afterwards known as "nephrite" (*lapis nephritiens*). The Indians set much value on jade, and the Mogul Emperors of Delhi prized it so highly that they had it cut, jewelled, and enamelled, and even sent for Italian artists from Venice and Genoa to work it into those beautiful and exquisite shapes which have been so universally admired. Although the ancients esteemed it most precious, yet they do not appear to have had a distinct name for it; sometimes apparently confounding it with jasper. It is curious, however, that though in days gone by Europe has also possessed this much-coveted treasure, yet there is as much doubt whence it came as of the scraper discovered in the River Rhone. It is, indeed, true that many conjectures have been deduced to explain the history of its travels; but these are only theories frequently based on scanty, if not insufficient evidence. The antiquarian in drawing his conclusions is not satisfied with any theory, however plausible, unless supported by a certain amount of facts. Laying aside, then, the original destination of the European jade, we must for the present be content to acknowledge its presence here and there in our midst. Thus, Dr. Schliemann came across it in the ruins of his Ilium. It has, now and then, been found among the ornaments of Roman ladies; and manufactured implements of this material are frequently met with in the lake dwellings of Switzerland.

In confronting, in the next place, the much disputed problem as to the history of the jade scraper dredged up from the bed of the Rhone, various solutions have been urged. The argument put forward by Professor Max Müller deserves special attention, from the deep learning and careful research of that eminent philologist. He suggests that it may be a relic of our Aryan forefathers, when they left the primitive home of the Aryan race amid the plateaux of Central Asia. This proposition is, at first sight,

somewhat startling, but in Professor Max Müller's opinion, reasonable. He states his reasons for arriving at this conclusion somewhat in the form of a syllogism, which may be briefly summed up as thus:*—A manufactured article of great antiquity belonging to the stone age of geological research is dredged up from the bottom of a European river. As the mineral of which it is composed has never been found anywhere in Europe, it must necessarily, therefore, have been brought by some non-European owners. The question is, By whom? A further inquiry also may be suggested, What was its value, and in what way was it used? In short, the further one investigates the matter the more entangled does the explorer become in the many difficulties connected with this intricate problem. Now, as it is a known fact that the mineral jade is a product of Asia, it is argued that in the mists of prehistoric antiquity it was brought over by our Aryan forefathers. It is asked, Where else could it have come from? Although, indeed, jade is found in America and Polynesia, yet these are excluded by the assumption that this jade scraper must have lain beneath the Rhone for ages before either was known to, or had any communication with Europe. In order to strengthen the evidence for this conclusion philologists have introduced what are called linguistic phenomena—those traces of the migrations of the Aryan race westward from their home in Central Asia, as seen "in the Aryan languages of Europe, so strangely akin to each other, and to the classical dialects of India and Persia, the ancient Sanskrit and Zend." Thus, in this surmise the very foundations of history are uncovered; and we are introduced to a relic of the earliest primitive culture. It is not surprising, therefore, that this solution to the difficulty has been disputed as a speculation too theoretical for positive credence, and only based on philological inferences wanting in tangible confirmation. It must, in truth, be admitted that it is no slight strain on the faith even of a credible mind to believe that in this jade scraper we are confronted with a material relic of the great pre-historic Aryan race. The difficulty, moreover, is enhanced when we consider that if the Aryans brought it, why there should exist no survival of any Aryan name for it.

It has, again, been argued with much plausibility, why, in tracing the history of this jade scraper, should we go back to such a distant period as the migrations of the Aryan family? Is there no other way for explaining its discovery? May not, for instance, some traveller in his journeyings have brought it, in much later times, from some locality where jade might be found? Indeed, this proposal is by no means improbable, especially when we recollect how this stone was supposed to possess certain specific virtues for which it was highly prized. Hence, as a writer in the *Guardian* (Feb. 4th) has remarked, some Spanish mariner, or a Jesuit missionary from China, may easily have carried it on account of its supposed medicinal properties. As a matter of fact, curiosities of various kinds are continually being discovered in out-of-the-way places; and oftentimes their position can only be accounted for on the principle that they have been accidentally dropped or forgotten by travellers. Such an assumption in the case of the jade scraper seems reasonable, and one in accordance with what is happening more or less every day. The question, however, is undoubtedly one of great interest, and reminds us of the Indian money cowrie,* which Mr. W. C. Borlase discovered in a British barrow in the neighbourhood of the Land's End. T. F. THISELTON DYER.

* See the *Guardian*, Feb. 4, 1880.

* See above, pp. 30, 31.

Notes on some Northern Minsters.

(*Concluded from page* 153.)

BOLTON PRIORY.

AS Guisborough has almost wholly disappeared, I proceed to give an account of Bolton, belonging to the same order of Canons, which can be compared with the excellent plan made by John J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., for the new edition of Whitaker's "Craven." The ground-plan of the building is of considerable interest, as it presents several features peculiar in themselves, and adding to the complication of the several parts. There was no south nave aisle as at Hexham, Brinkburn, Lanercost, Kirk-

am, and Cambuskenneth. The west front, hich has an aureole in the gable, originally xhibited an elevation of extreme grandeur, nd the door (as in the polychrome masonry f Worcester and Bristol), formed of coloured ands of stone, partly red and orange, is of the rder of pure Early English, with five nook shafts nd rows of the violet ornament, and on the ex of the lower arch a large carved boss. bove it are three pedimental canopies, two ith little arches flanking a central aureole; nd over all rise three superb lancets, sup- rted by clustered shafts, banded at mid- eight, and ringed below the capitals. The all on either hand is arcaded in two places ith two blind lights under a quatrefoil in ch bay, with two bands of violets and a naller arcade above it, and floriated trefoils the spandrils of three arches, with violet ands at the sides of the shafts. In front of is beautiful arrangement a late Perpendi- ular tower has been erected, as high as the ble, with its eastern arch just clearing the der work, and having in its western side a indow of five lights, with a transom of open ork and a canopy, resembling the front of hester Cathedral. There is the following scription carved on the cornice :—

"In the yere of our Lorde MCXX., B ☽ Moon], begaun thes fondaceon, on quos ule God have marce. Amen." The ori- nal Early English front of the aisle remains, th nook shafts set in an arcade of three ches, rising on clustered pillars, with the olet ornament in bands. The side arches e acutely pointed; the spandrils contain foils with trefoiled points and violet bands. bove it is a similar arcade of smaller dimen- ns. The west door has plain mouldings, th four cinquefoiled panes on either side. e spandrils contain shields within quatre- ls, one containing the Clifford arms and e other a cross fleury. Above it is panel- g in two tiers, with blank shields and three opied niches. The buttresses have a wing volute pattern, arranged in two orna- ntal bands. On the sets-off are three dogs the chase, and a forester with a staff.

The north side shows four broad lancets nnected by a string course, studded with lets in the clerestory, which has a corbel le, with grotesque gurgoyles under a bat- ment, relieved at intervals by the bases of angled pinnacles. The aisle windows are of three lights, with flamboyant tracery. In the west bay there is a door, with plain mould- ings and a label returned to the string course under the window-sills; over it is an arch crocketed below a straight-sided pediment.

The interior of the nave shows a main alley, with pairs of two light windows, tran- somed with quatrefoils in the head, and on the south side, set between vaulting shafts, which come down to the sills, and having a pas- sage in front of them. On the north side, the aisle, which has three Decorated windows of three lights, is divided off by an arcade of four arches, resting on octagonal pillars. The clerestory of Pointed windows in each bay is deeply splayed, and the vaulting shafts are continued down and die away at the junction of the arches of the base arcade in the span- drils. This portion of the church has been, within the last seven years, beautifully re- stored, with a ritual choir, stalls, and long chancel screen, tesselated pavement, and open seats. The east wall has been filled with two Perpendicular windows, but it would have been far better to have roofed in the choir and transept. Is it too late to hope that this restoration may yet take effect? Two processional doors open towards the cloister on the south, and on the north-west is the usual burial door. Close to the south-east foundations are visible in the grass. On the east side was probably the dormitory, of which some fragments remain, with traces of a gong running eastward. On the west may be seen clear indications of a cellarage, in two bays, and upper range of buildings, probably the cellarer's hall.

The transept had an eastern aisle, and on the south side an arch (still remaining), opened into an additional chapel or sacristy, on the south side. The aisle communicated with the crossing by doorways, still existing, on either side clustered, respond in the south wall has been preserved. The choir is aisleless, and the sanctuary has remains of the seats for priest, deacon, and sub- deacon, having a basement with a trefoiled ornament; and a pedimented canopy with pin- nacles on the side, above the grave of some person of note, in the north wall. The sanc- tuary step, and the two steps of the high altar- pace, are also discernible. On the south side

is a doorway, leading into a chantry chapel, constructed between the buttresses of the third bay from the transept, and eastward of it is a monumental arch, with an ornament of saltires trefoiled, and flamboyant work upon the jambs, rising above the fragments of a high tomb. An arcading of ten interlacing Norman arches on either side, with a Decorated band above it, consisting of a flowing line doubly trefoiled, extends from this spot up to the altar platform, to mark the extent of the presbytery. A second arcading, of similar character, with a higher elevation, gives the length of the choir; the nine arches on either side formed the backs of the stalls. The east window, 24 feet wide, and set below an aureole in the gable, has its label returned at right angles to meet the string course at the springing of the side windows, which once contained flamboyant tracery. The character of it may be learned from the exquisite south-west window of the choir, which was partly filled with masonry, as the sacristy stood southward of it, constructed between the buttresses of the second bay from the transept. Below it, and under a corresponding window (now vacant), is a round-headed door, which opened into the transept aisle.

The west wall of the south arm, flanked by a crocketed pinnacle, retains portions of the tracery of its three-light windows. A beautiful door with a head of open trefoil-work, and a label resting on corbels, opens into the cloister garth. There were two altars in each wing. The north arm retains its central octagonal pillar, supporting two arches which open into the aisle, where an ablution drain with a square aperture, and without the usual rounded bowl, marks the site of one of the altars. The clerestory has three eastern windows, of three lights, with as many quatrefoils forming the tracery. Those in the west wall held flamboyant tracery. Below the north-west window is a very late Pointed doorway, which once led into the nave aisle. The crossing is formed by four clustered pillars; the western arch, of segmental form, is now walled up and buttressed to part off the parish church upon the site of the ancient rood-loft. There was probably a central tower, as three bells are mentioned as belonging to it at the Dissolution.

In the chapter-house the arrangement resembled that of Thornton; in the first bay are the bases of three shafts of the arcading and a bench table, with quatrefoils on its front; there were five stalls in each severy, giving accommodation for thirty-five Canons. The western portal of the vestibule, which is 12 feet in length, has outer nook shafts of red sandstone, and inner shafts of stone; and the passage itself was lined with a bench table, probably used in inclement weather by readers, as the garth had no covered galleries to form a cloister, the alleys having simply a pentice roof. The house contained a Prior and fourteen Canons at the Suppression, January 29, 1540.

S. Leonard's Hospital.

One of the tombstones at Jorvaulx commemorates Quakewell, Canon of S. Leonard's York. This last building to which I shall draw attention is one of a class somewhat rare, even when in a state comparatively complete as S. Leonard's, York; a hospital alas! in ruins. It has, besides, an intrinsic interest in its history. It owed its foundation, primarily, under the dedication of S. Peter, to the existence of a body of benevolent Culdees in the Minster, during the tenth century, who were endowed by King Athelstan. Later on King Stephen built a home on this site for a community of Hospitallers, with chaplain, brethren and sisters. It retains many ancient features; a chapel and part of the large hall (which had aisles as usual) in communication with each other, and raised on an undercroft; and also the large sub-structure of another building, which formed a gloomy passage. The cloister where each chaplain had his seat and desk has disappeared. The right of appointment to the Mastership is cited by one of our best Canonists, John de Athon, as a leading case on the subject of secular and religious houses; kings claimed it, and the Archbishop quarrelled with the Chapter over this small piece of preferment, which of right belonged to the inmates only.

A hopeful precedent was set when the remains of S. Martin Newark, at Dover, were lately converted into school buildings; the day may yet come when Fountains and the superb remnant of Rievaulx may be

roofed again, Buildwas and Kirkstall be ceiled anew, restored to some religious and practical use, instead of standing idle, exposed to the weather, mischance, and abuse.

I venture therefore to hope that THE ANTIQUARY will take a vigorous stand and practical line in discountenancing the profanation of sacred spots, and urging upon proprietors, occupants, and societies, the duty of reclaiming them from rude, thoughtless injury and unseemly pastime. The condition of Haughmond, Netley, Easby, Coverham, Neath, Reading, Athelstan, Basingwerk, Finchale, [and Valle Crucis in part] is deplorable in the extreme; but what has been done at Fountains, Cleeve, Tintern, Beaulieu, Lilleshall, Jorvaulx, Guisborough, Wenlock, could be done in them. Many, such as Buildwas, Lewes, Bindon, and Kirkstall, might be better kept. There was a talk of exhuming Byland and Newminster; some intermittent excavations have occurred in a few abbeys in Lincolnshire, that long-neglected county, which promises a history of its own; whilst Muchelney has been laid open by its owner, Mr. Long, and Dale Abbey by a local society. But there are places which still require an active and immediate attention. I might fill a page with mere names—Beauchief, S. Rhadegund's, Dore, Hales-Owen, Rievaulx, Hayles—and year by year the soil grows in depth, the walls become more unsound, ignorant mischief does its worst, and bit by bit precious fragments disappear, when the loss is irretrievable. There is no resuscitation of a building once laid in dust and ashes.

S. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL.

The general Society, with its "Ladies' day," its overcharged programme, its hurried excursions, interrupted by pleasant play of knife and fork, merry-making and speech-making, can at best only stir the surface of the county which it traverses, perhaps, not for the first time, in its Annual Congress. It must be the work of independent individuals and local societies, represented by energetic individuals, to accomplish what is required, to diffuse a knowledge of the value of these remains far and wide. THE ANTIQUARY, I trust, will enlarge their number, and promote the consummation most desirable of what is due to the memory of pious forefathers, and necessary to the tradition of masterpieces of national art—conservation by the farmer—exhumation by the squire—and preservation from the British tourist and "pleasure-seeker."

Letter from Lord Holland

TO G. A. SELWYN.

THE following letter from the first Lord Holland to George A. Selwyn, the wit and M.P., is taken from the original in the collection of the Editor:—

Naples, March 17th, 1767.

DEAR SELWYN,—I am just stepping into my chaise for Rome, where Lady Mary & Stephen* have been this week, and Lady Holland and Charles† went yesterday. Charles is much mortify'd at never hearing from my Lord Carlisle‡ or you. I might say I was mortify'd at your neglect of me, but I won't. I won't flatter you so much. I have long look'd upon you to be like no other man *in* the world, and I am just going *out* of it, so what does it signify? As soon as I read in the news of Ld. Carlisle's arrival in England, the Ode in Horace, beginning *Lydia dic per omnes*, came into my head. I send you my imitation of it, which this post carrys to Lady Sarah. Pray show it Mr. Walpole,§ and with Ld. Carlisle's leave to any body. *Indeed*, I won't expect compliments. But I am not asham'd of it, for consider it is wrote by a *sick old* woman, *near her grand climacterick*, for such indeed is your faithfull

and forgotten friend,

HOLLAND.

To George Selwyn, Esq.,
In Chesterfield Street, London.
Inghillterra, *via* Mantua.

* Stephen, Lord Holland's elder son and successor. He had married in the previous year Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, first Earl of Upper Ossory.

† His Lordship's younger son, afterwards the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

‡ Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle, K.G. He died in 1825.

§ Horace Walpole.

IMITATION OF AN ODE IN HORACE.

*Commencing "Lydia die per omnes, &c." Addressed to Lady Sarah Bunbury.**

1.

Sally, Sally, don't deny,
But for God's sake tell me why,
You have flirted so to spoil,
That once lively youth, Carlisle?
He us'd to mount while it was dark,
Now he lyes in bed till noon;
And you not meeting in the park,
Thinks that he got up too soon.

2.

Manly exercise and sport,
Hunting and the tennis court,
And riding school no more divert.
New-Market do's, for there you flirt.
But why does he no longer dream
Of yellow Tyber and its shore;
Of his friend Charles's fav'rite scheme,
Or waking, thinks no more?

3.

Why do's he dislike an inn,
Hate post-chaises, and begin
To think 'twill be enough to know,
The way from Almack's to Soho?
Achilles thus kept out of sight
For a long time; but this dear boy
(If, Sally, you and I guess right)
Will never get to Troy.

The Russell Monuments at Chenies.

THE little village church of Chenies, or Cheneys, between Rickmansworth and Chesham, has been for three centuries the burial-place of the ducal house of Russell, into whose hands the manor and estate of Cheneys came by the marriage, in 1515, of John, first Earl of Bedford, of the Russell family, with Anne, daughter of Guy Sapcote, Esq., whose mother had been the heiress of the ancient Cheneys. The north aisle of the chancel, originally built as a Chantry Chapel for the Cheneys, is railed off by a substantial screen from the rest of the church; and there the Russells lie, in lonely grandeur, generation after generation, their monuments serving as a chapter at once in history and in heraldry. The chapel is carefully preserved under lock and key; and no visitors are allowed to enter it, except in the company of the *custos sacelli*, an elderly widow, who resides in a wing of the Manor House hard by, and who tends these memorials of the past with loving and reverent hands. In Lipscomb's "History of Buckinghamshire" will be found a list of the monuments down to his time, about sixty years ago; the inscriptions also are mostly given in detail, verbatim, in his pages. But the description there given is confined to dry facts; and we are fortunately enabled, through the kindness of the Duke of Bedford, and by the aid of a MS. critique on the monuments, compiled by Mr. George Scharf, F.S.A., to supply that deficiency.

On entering the chapel, the visitor must be struck by its space, and fine proportions, set off by the absence of seats and pews, and cannot fail to admire the pointed roof, with its open wood beams, and the remnants of helmets, banners, and other insignia which adorn the upper portion of its walls. Under one of the northern windows he will also note a very curious recumbent figure of a lady, carved in stone, belonging to the 14th century, with a knight by her side, who has lost his lower extremities, but whose surcoat with its heraldic bearings, three martlets, shows that if he was, as is generally supposed, one of the Cheneys, he must have lived and died previous to the battle of Bosworth Field, when the arms of that house were changed.

But we will pass from the poetic era of the Middle Ages to the prosaic times of the Tudors and Stuarts, and confine our attention to the Russells. The oldest and finest of the Russell memorials is an altar tomb, under the east window, occupying a central position between two others. It is made of beautifully veined marble, and commemorates John, first Earl of Bedford. Above lie the Earl and his Countess, both carved in a yellowish white marble, or alabaster, streaked with red; and the sides of the tomb are enriched with armorial shields and inscriptions on black tablets, the panels and bosses being adorned with rich agates, which escaped the

* This lady was a daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond. She married Sir Thomas C. Bunbury, Bart., M.P., but the marriage was dissolved in 1776.

fury of Puritan hands through all the vicissitudes of the later Reformation and the Rebellion. The effigies here are not painted. The Earl, who lies on the northern side, is clad in armour from head to foot, except his hands, which have no gauntlets, and his head rests on the side of his helmet, which is richly carved. His flowing locks and long beard give him an appearance almost patriarchal, and his head is encircled by a marble coronet. Mr. Scharf observes :—

A difference between the two eyes, as seen in the painted portraits of this nobleman, has been carefully noted by the sculptor. The right eye, with its heavily drooping lid, is entirely closed ; the other is quite open, but without any indication of the eyeball, so frequently shown in sculptures of this period. The countenance perfectly accords with the portrait on panel at Woburn Abbey, No. 7 of the catalogue. He wears the mantle of the Order of the Garter, and the Collar of the same Order, of knots and roses, on a small scale, but the pendant ornament, the "George," has been broken away. On his right shoulder is a circular knot with a large strip hanging down from it, as seen in the portraits of Lord Burghley. There are no rings on his fingers. A large sword lies by his side, and is elaborately decorated, and finished with great care.

Mr. Scharf remarks that in a chalk drawing in the Royal Collection at Windsor, Holbein's study for a portrait at Woburn of this Earl, the artist has turned the face nearly in profile towards the left, so as to show the perfect eye. The drawing, he adds, is inscribed "J. Russell, Lord Privy Seal, with one eye." The inscription, on the north side of the base, is given in "Lipscomb," so it need not be repeated here ; but it may be worth noting that the lady is called in it Elizabeth, instead of Anne—a strange mistake, and such as one would think, if made, would have been speedily rectified. Mr. Scharf continues :—

The effigy of the lady displays a peculiar costume. She wears long flowing hair, parted in the middle over a low forehead, and hanging down on each side beneath her shoulders. It should rather be observed that the features are very large in proportion to the size of the face, giving not only a powerful, but somewhat of a leonine character to the countenance. Her longest garment, reaching to the feet, is marked with ermine spots ; over this is a plain dress, and above that again, reaching to the knees, a tunic, or dalmatica, peculiarly cut, and also of ermine, without any cincture. Over her shoulders is a large mantle, with a wide ermine cape, and the folds of this mantle are arranged with great care, and sculptured in an unusually artistic manner. Her hands, like those of her husband's, are joined in prayer ; a jewelled coronet encircles her head, and a small, narrow frill, or plaited bordering to the neck of her dress, fits close to the cheek. Her head rests on two cushions, elaborately patterned, as may be seen in the effigy of the Countess of Lennox, in Westminster Abbey. A crouching stag, "gorged," with an Earl's coronet, and with a chain twisted round its body, lies at her feet.

Next to this monument on the south is one which commemorates Francis, the second Earl, and his first wife, Margaret St. John. It is much inferior to that which is described above, though viewed apart from it doubtless it would be regarded as a fine specimen of monumental skill. It also is an altar or table tomb ; the earl and his countess rest on the top, carved in marble, and the black slab which rises behind their heads shows an elaborately sculptured coat of arms encircled by the emblems of the Order of the Garter. The inscription on the reverse of this slab is printed by Lipscomb, and is also to be found in Collins's "Peerage." Of this tomb Mr. Scharf writes :—

This countenance is full of character and expressive of great power, but it has none of the indications of an aged person. The face is very fat ; the hair is painted a dark yellowish grey ; his chin is round and smooth, with a tuft attached to the lower lip, and a full growth of hair from the lower part of the chin which unites with his long moustaches to form a dark beard. The sculptor has added some singular sharp marks or indentations below the lower lid and at the corners of the eye, as if to mark furrowings of the skin. The eyeballs are supplied merely by dark paint. The countenance agrees exactly with a portrait at Woburn Abbey (No. 29 of the catalogue), excepting that the monumental effigy represents a younger person. The Woburn picture is engraved by Houbraken in Birch's "Heads," Plate 19. He is represented in plate-armour, having trunks visible beneath his hip-plates, of black striped with gold diagonal lines and lavender-coloured stripes vertically over them. The armour is painted white, with gold lines on it. He wears a plain, white, square-cut, open collar, as in the picture at Woburn already referred to. His coronet is gilded. The figures are showily and crudely coloured with opaque paint. His scarlet mantle is lined with ermine, and fastened with long gilt cords and tassels, over which falls the collar of the Garter, composed of knots and roses, from which the pendant George has been broken away. The hands are bare, and joined in prayer, and entirely destitute of rings. He wears very small ruffled cuffs at the wrists. As in the previous effigy no gauntlets are visible. At his feet is the family-crest, a white goat standing on a black and white turban. The elaborately-carved and showily-painted shields on the sides of the base are those of their children, and mark the family alliances. On the north side are those of the sons

impaling the arms of Morison, Coke, and Forster; those on the south are of the daughters impaling Warwick, Bourchier, and Clifford.

The effigy of Margaret St. John, Countess of Bedford, first wife of the second Earl, is habited in a red mantle, which is folded over her knees, and she wears a black cap under her coronet. The ruff round her neck is of plain white, arranged in many folds, and fitting close to the face. The ears are not seen. Beneath her head is a plain white pillow, with a gilt tassel. At her feet stands a gilded hawk, "gorged," with an earl's coronet, and having bells fastened round his legs. The wings are "displayed." The bust of the Countess here represented, Mr. Scharf states, is the more interesting as no other representation of her is known.

Northward of the above-mentioned monuments is another to the memory of Earl Francis's eldest daughter, Anne, Countess of Warwick, who died in 1604. It is carved in alabaster, and crudely painted in gaudy colours, like those above described. The lady wears a head-dress after the style of Mary, Queen of Scots, and also a ruff. Her dress is square and trimmed with gold lace in zigzag points across the neck and at the cuffs of her sleeves. The stomacher comes to a point in front with square pieces bordering the lower edge. The red mantle is folded across her knees. Her very small feet are covered with black shoes and gilt soles. She wears also a gold coronet over her black head-dress. Her ruffs are very large, and her ermined cape is fastened in front by a gold brooch with a pyramidical centre. Her face is full, and painted with dark eyebrows.

Mr. Scharf observes of this effigy that the countenance accords with the three portraits of this lady at Woburn Abbey (Nos. 41, 42, and 43 of the catalogue), and that the upper part of it greatly resembles the miniature miscalled Mary, Queen of Scots, which formerly belonged to Dr. Mead, but which is now in the Royal Library at Windsor.

The next monument in point of time is different in its construction from the above three, and it stands in the centre of the chapel. It consists of one slab of dark polished marble resting on four columns of white marble, and it supports no recumbent effigy; it bears an inscription to the effect that it was erected by the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, to her cousin, "the worthy and virtuous maiden ladye, Frances Bourchier, daughter of William, Earl of Bath, by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, who died in 1612, aged 25." There is an interest in the person who erected this tomb; for, in this very church, a few years afterwards, the widowed Countess of Dorset was married to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; and she it is who wrote the haughty letter which is on record to a nobleman in the north who asked her vote and interest on behalf of a candidate for the representation of a northern borough:—"Sir, I have been bullied by an usurper and insulted by a court; your man shan't stand.—Yours, ANNE DORSET, PEMBROKE, and MONTGOMERY."

The next monument in point of date has more architectural pretensions than any of the rest. It is a square altar or table tomb resting against the south wall of the chapel, and bearing two painted effigies of Francis, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, and of his wife, Catharine Brydges, or Bruges, daughter and heiress of Giles, Lord Chandos. The male figure wears plate armour, painted white, a scarlet mantle lined with ermine, and an ermine collar, a ruff of many folds deep fitting closely to his face. On his fingers are neither rings nor gauntlets. He wears black trunk hose, and his earl's coronet is made of metal and gilt. The pillow underneath his head is plain white.

Mr. Scharf remarks that, in contrast to the magnificence of the tomb, the hands of this figure are poorly sculptured. Under the double arch of this monument, on the wall are two black tablets commemorating Frances and Elizabeth, daughters of Francis, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh; the former being represented as a little girl, resting her hand upon a bird, and the other as an infant in swaddling clothes under a coverlet. They are both quaintly and somewhat gaudily coloured. The lady wears a falling lace band similar to that of her husband, and gold lace cuffs to the sleeves of her black dress, and gold lace again at the square cut top. Her mantle, of scarlet, is lined with ermine, and crossed over her knees. Her feet are remarkably small. The gold cords of her mantle are tied in a large knot

on the front of her body. At her feet is an heraldic panther. Mr. Scharf remarks that "the execution of this monument, especially with regard to folds of the drapery, is of a very inferior quality, being merely mechanical and without knowledge of the rudimentary principles of pliability."

The monument of Frances Clinton, Lady Chandos, which stands against the north wall, is far finer than the above in point of execution. It represents a lady wearing a large radiating and falling ruff, with a peculiar cap, and her hair gathered in rolls, reclining on her left elbow, which is supported by a tasselled cushion. Her right hand rests on her hip; and her shoulders are covered by a large scarf or shawl.

Mr. Scharf writes:—

> The monuments thus far described have a special value, as exemplifying the state of portrait sculpture employed by families of high rank to commemorate their most illustrious members. At various times grave doubts have been raised as to the degree of reliability which can be attached to them as representations of deceased persons. That portraiture, however, was actually aimed at there can be but little doubt. The figures of the first Earl and Countess of Bedford in this chapel are very inferior to most contemporary monuments as specimens of sculpture. The pure, soft-toned, and red-veined alabaster gives a great effect of richness to the figures, and the faces were undoubtedly wrought from Nature. The execution of the folds of the drapery and the details of the sword, armour, and other ornaments show an unusual amount of care and elaboration. These figures are entirely free from colour, and they possess a simplicity and a dignity to which, with the exception of Lady Chandos, none of the others can lay claim.
>
> About the painted figures there is a remarkable peculiarity, which is that none of them represent the deceased as he or she must have appeared in the decline of life. The second Earl, for instance, is very much younger than we see in his grey-haired portraits at Woburn Abbey, whilst the fourth Earl may have been done from Nature, and as he then looked; but it must have been executed when he was a comparatively young man. In examining this youthful face it is interesting to bear in mind the thoughtful and haggard countenance of the grey-worn statesman as painted by Van Dyck in his magnificent full-length portrait (No. 97) at Woburn Abbey. The countenance of his wife, Catharine Bruges, with her gold lace peeping out from under her coronet and shading her forehead, is quite consistent with the older and more demure face which was painted by Cornelius Jonson in the full length also at Woburn.

The name of the sculptor of these monuments is not preserved. But we know from one of the inscriptions that the monuments of the second and fourth Earls, and that of the Countess of Warwick, were erected at the same time and under the direction of Francis, Lord Russell, and at the cost of his mother, Dame Elizabeth Russell, his own monument being put up by him in his lifetime, to keep him mindful, as he tells us, of his own "mortalitye."

The largest, and in one sense the most striking, of all the monuments, however, is that which covers the whole western end of the chapel, from roof to floor, commemorative of William, first Duke of Bedford, and his Duchess, Anne, daughter of Carr, Earl of Somerset. It displays, however, a sad want of ecclesiastical propriety, and, indeed, an entire absence of devotional feeling. The Duke and Duchess are both seated, the former with his feet crossed awkwardly, and wearing the robes of the Order of the Garter. His wife is looking the contrary way, starting back, with an indescribable look of horror and grief rather than of resignation, from some object which is supposed to be in sight to both herself and her husband. She is veiled, and her garments are flowing in the classic style of drapery. Both lord and lady rest their arms on a cushion between them, which supports the plumed hat of a Knight of the Garter; and this, like the capital of a column, is made ingeniously to support a large medallion portrait of their unfortunate son, the noble and excellent William, Lord Russell, so unjustly and cruelly executed in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The marble monument is arched above; and on either side are smaller mural medallions commemorative of the rest of their children, eight in number. The profiles on either side are made to face each other. Both father and mother, however, start and turn away from the central object of grief, as if they had just had a conjugal quarrel.

It has been suggested, writes Mr. Scharf, that this lady represents not Lord William Russell's mother, but his wife, the Lady Rachel Russell; but the general appearance of the sculpture seems to reject this theory. There is nothing to show whether the monument was erected in the Duke's lifetime, much less whether it was after or before he was raised to the foremost grade of the peerage. Unfortunately, we are also left to guess at the name of the sculptor of this "ponderous and pretentious work of art." Rysbrack, whose

style it much resembles, did not arrive in this country till 1720, twenty years after the Duke's death. Mr. Scharf thinks that it might possibly be ascribed to Gabriel Cibber, who was "carver to the King's closet," and was much employed by the nobility in the reign of William III. He executed many of the sculptures at Chatsworth, and most of those for the old Royal Exchange, and also the well-known statues of Melancholy and Raving Madness which used to stand over the gates of Bethlehem Hospital. Mr. Scharf suggests, however, that the monument may have been designed by Bushnell (to whom we owe the statues once on Temple Bar), or by Grinling Gibbons, or, finally, by Francis Bird, many of whose monuments with allegorical figures are to be seen in Westminster Abbey.

In strong contrast to this heavy and un-Christian design is a large monument to the second Duke, a mass of sculpture with an inscription, but without portraiture. It represents two kneeling figures, a youth and a maiden, with a mass of clouds streaming down between them. Above in the centre is the sacred emblem, a triangle surrounded by rays of light. Above are angels with palm branches; and there is a side inscription, which tells us that it was erected by Jos. Wilton, from the designs of (Sir) William Chambers.

Mr. Scharf writes:—

> The last three monuments are all in white marble, a material which has a less pleasing effect than the red-veined marble of the sculptures representing the first Earl and Countess. The colouring of the effigies of the second and fourth Earls, and of the Countess of Warwick, is gaudy and opaque, and a very unsuccessful imitation of reality. It may well suffice to deter any future attempts at introducing colour into architectural sculpture. But in the best ages of Greek and Roman art polychromy was successfully practised, and undoubtedly, in the hands of skilled artists, supplied what was admitted to be a completion and a supplemental finish to sculpture already of the most perfect execution. Where the opaque colour has been chipped off from these effigies I observe that the material is of the same rich red-veined marble as in the oldest monument. This is especially observable in the naked boys standing with shields at the four corners of the slab supporting the figure of the Countess of Warwick. They are in themselves extremely well modelled.

It is remarkable that as yet not a single mural or other monument has been erected at Chenies to any of the last five Dukes of Bedford. In fact, since the death of the third Duke there is not a stone or slab to tell that they once lived, or that they repose here. Even the Ambassador at Versailles and the leader of the agricultural interest in the days of George III. are unrecorded here. Neither is there as yet any monument to Earl Russell, who was consigned to the vault below in 1878. Perhaps the feeling of the Russell family is expressed in the motto on Sir Christopher Wren's tomb in St. Paul's, *Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.*"

One of the latest examples is a simple mural tablet, a bas-relief in white marble, near the north-east corner, commemorative of Georgina, Duchess of Bedford, a daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, who died at Nice in 1853, and erected by her ten children. It is from the design of the younger Westmacott. The face, seen in profile, is that of a lady wearing a ducal coronet, but bowing her head in adoration and submission, and with her hands clasped as if in prayer. The countenance is most sweet and unaffected. Another equally simple mural monument, with a plain lily below, marks the resting-place of the first wife of Earl Russell; and another records the names of Lord and Lady G. W. Russell, the father and mother of the present Duke.

It is a little strange that all the recumbent and most of the mural effigies in this chapel look towards the west instead of to the east, contrary to the custom of the laity of the Christian Church in every age and clime. Is it a sign of the hereditary dislike which the Russells have always felt towards a dominant ecclesiastical system, a tacit refusal to bow to its unwritten laws? or is it merely the result of accident?

Be this, however, as it may, one thing is stranger still, and that is that these magnificent monuments should have survived through the changes and troubles of three centuries to all intents and purposes whole and uninjured, that they should have lost none of their exquisite chiselling, and hardly anything of the fine colouring with which they were adorned by those who set them up. This circumstance is probably to be attributed partly to their remote situation, far from any high road or large town, and partly to the fact that they mark the tombs of men who, as a family, were eminently *bene meriti de*

republicâ, whose sympathies were throughout with the popular cause, and who, therefore, were spared by the Puritan mob in times of great popular excitement. E. W.

Church Restoration with Experiences and Suggestions.

PART II.

I HAVE now glanced at the condition of several of our churches, and at some of the most common mistakes. I will now set forth what I believe to be the true principle of restoration, "REPAIR ONLY." These two words contain the one golden rule, attention to which would have saved many a priceless building. In addition, the economy of such a rule must commend itself to all. In the average of cases, although money is forthcoming, yet many a hard-worked clergyman can testify to the labour he has spent in getting it. It is therefore of imperative necessity that none of these efforts should be wasted, apart from the question of injury or otherwise to the building.

I shall be asked by way of remonstrance, "But must not churches be rebuilt?" Doubtless they must; and in addition I am willing to admit, antiquary as I am, that everything must be held subservient to the sacred end which is their object—although it is but seldom, if ever, that the antiquity of a church interferes with its usefulness. The time will arrive when rebuilding must come, but repair will frequently defer it for many a year. When rebuilding is necessary, as it must be in some cases, it is gratifying to think how cheaply it may be done, and how little injurious it is to the fabric, if the work is rebuilt without structural alteration. Let the stones and timber be numbered, and replaced with as little redressing as possible. With care, as all such work imperatively demands, all the features of interest are preserved, and decay is arrested. It is scarcely possible for a church to require to be wholly rebuilt, or for it to be impossible to treat some part of it in the way advised. When such is the case, it is a good plan to leave the old building to decay and to build a new one. I did so near Hastings some time since. The church was dedicated to St. Helen, in an inconvenient part of the parish; and it required but little pleading on my part for the Rector to consent to this course. All the recent parts were removed for use elsewhere, and the ancient portion, past repair, is left on its time-honoured site, an object of imitation I hope in other instances.

While it is easy thus to set forth what I feel is a right theory on paper, it is the actual work itself that causes fully half of our anxiety for the result, even when the best plan in the world has been laid down.

The clergymen, the paymasters, the architect, and the builder, all exert their own influence, and unless all perform their several works in harmony, some injury to the fabric arises. The clergyman may wish for alteration for theological reasons. Should it be the removal of a screen, he may even object to its being replaced at the west-end of the church, or to the careful retention of a piscina or the like. Or, on the other hand, he may direct, as is so often the case, the removal of old oak (post-Reformation) fittings, the old Jacobean pulpit, or the Lord's table of quaint carved work.

Clergymen are often possessed with the wholly unnecessary desire to make all parts of a church harmonise in style. To such a degree have I found this to be the case, that I am inclined, when it is observable in a church, to trace the mistake to the clergyman and not to the architect. The clergy are also too much devoted to uniformity in the appearance of the building in other ways as well.

A small church was once under my care, and this desire on the part of the incumbent was fortunately diverted into another channel, except in one particular. There was a single niche on one side of the east window, none on the other. It was curious in this respect, and of interest in the history of the fabric. Fancy my concern on one of my visits to find that, in my absence, the clergyman had ordered an exact but unmeaning counterpart of it to be set up on the other side! I hope this record of the shock which he caused to my feelings will induce him, when he reads these lines, to order the thorough abolition of the copy.

The Paymasters (for they are generally many) may each wish to assert his own individuality, and to leave his stamp upon the work. I knew of one, an industrious tradesman in a certain village, whose sense of archæological fitness was not keen, who objected to the sweeping away of his own wretched pew to make way for the general introduction of the old-pattern low seats. His objection stopped the work; but at last the happy thought occurred to the clergyman to leave his pew as it was, and to lower all the rest. The incongruity of this arrangement very soon led to the tradesman's assent being obtained. How often, alas! has some one subscriber wanted a new font when the old one was better, a "smartening up" of the old pillars, a removal of some old monument or another or some other work, upon the performance of which depended his subscription and good will.

A very dilapidated-looking church was once placed under my care. It was cemented all over, and no trace of antiquity except the outline was apparent. To my delight, the walls proved to be built entirely of Roman fragments, and were readily thrown open to view, as was a grand old brick tower. This was accomplished at small cost, and was a matter of much pleasure to me. The flat ceiling proved to hide an early open timber one, which was easily thrown open also. I deeply regret having done so in this case; for a few months after one of the subscribers took exception to the tie-beams, and they are, I believe, all cut out, the walls proving strong enough to support the roof.

While many a church is doubtless the worse for too small an expenditure, there are many that have suffered by its being too lavish. The temptation to renew or to rebuild has been too great, and the clergy have not been contented with mere repairs.

As to the architect, the complaints against my brethren have been many and deep. Yet for how few even of architectural sins are they really responsible, were the history of the work known, would be readily acknowledged. As it is, the odium of all mistakes and shortcomings—whether his own or not—are laid at the architect's door.

An architect who feels no interest in an old church should never touch it. He will not find it very profitable work at the best of times, and he would be better elsewhere. Certainly the labour of measuring, the attention to all minute detail, the frequent journeyings to the scene of operations, and the almost certainty that some monetary remission will be required of him if he has any feeling of compassion for the poor clergymen render it imperative that but few churches should ever be undertaken by any one architect in a single year. I fear that the blame thrown upon us is more merited by want of attention to details than by any other cause.

I was recently taken over an interesting old church. It had been restored by one of our best church architects, and was fairly well done. I looked for a tympanum over a remarkable Norman door known by engravings. It was gone. My informant complained that only one visit was made by the architect during all the work, and he spoke of this loss as the result. He seemed not willing to take, however, any blame to himself: and I think he ought to have reported the mistake; for all must work in concert.

It may very well be doubted if other mistakes than those of detail are not often occasioned by too ready a compliance with the directions of others. These may be laid to the architect only when he fails to possess the amount of tact absolutely necessary to reconcile conflicting opinions and tempers. It may be doubted if any other class of men as architects possess generally so much feeling of reverence, not only for God's Holy Temple, but for antiquity; and a future age will point with satisfaction to much of their work, which will endure long after their names are forgotten.

Indeed, this hope is perhaps an architect's most solid reward. Thanks are not grudgingly given, it is true, by his immediate clients, but remuneration does not follow this work at the rate that it follows others; and constant attention—which means loss of time—is an absolute necessity. Yet with all this, to the credit of architects it is to be said that, as a rule, this class of work is more eagerly sought after than any other.

The builder's task is practically to make the work as remunerative as possible; and although there are many very brilliant examples of contractors who have shown

a real interest in their work, and have entered into its spirit, yet this statement ought to be accepted fairly as the builder's position. Church work demands to be done well, and should be well paid for to insure excellence. The system of having a church restored by competition ought not to be adopted unless the work is absolutely straightforward. All parts of the work that appear to be likely to require alteration as the works proceed should be omitted, and done by day work. The builders chosen to compete should be known men, and invited to compete privately. The lowest would therefore be as satisfactory as the highest. He should be charged to take care of all old stonework found during the works, to cover over all monuments, and all other objects likely to suffer injury. The documents furnished to him should be of great clearness, such as the most unlearned country workman could understand.

These conditions being fulfilled, the work will be found to progress pleasantly. When a large amount of work is undertaken at a "cutting" price, human nature will show itself; and who can be surprised if tombs or sedilia, old carvings or stonework are asserted to be, when taken down, as "too much broken for re-use?" I once had a church rebuilt under these unfortunate conditions. The tower was in good condition, and is so still. The builder, being in difficulties, urged the clergyman to pull it down and rebuild it, offering to "do the job" for the cost at a twelve-months' promissory note, which would have been after all of but small use to him in his large liabilities. What has a clergyman to do with bills? He had the good sense to consult his architect, and the arrangement was not carried out. Had it been otherwise, the tower might have been demolished in order to build part of the church, and never rebuilt, for a month or two after the builder was an unfortunate bankrupt.

These matters are adduced in illustration of the importance of clergymen, paymasters, architects, builders, each in their several spheres working in harmony for the general good, and working on true principles. With this the result will be a gratification and a pleasure to all concerned. Without it, the work will suffer proportionately.

The columns of THE ANTIQUARY, opened to the consideration of this subject, may occasion very good results, and in many quarters.

I have already alluded to the establishment of a new Society, whose object is the protection of ancient buildings. Such an association is much needed; and hand in hand with the Archæological Societies which have been working for years (and which have created and spread so much of the existing interest in such matters) it may do good service. But let its work be practical. If so, all antiquaries must heartily wish it all prosperity and success.

E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A.

"Mr. Thomas Jenyns' Booke of Armes."

STRANGMAN'S VERSION.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

THE version of Jenyns' heraldic collection now printed is either the original copy of the transcript certified by Glover and his father-in-law (Flower) made by Mr. Strangman, and in his handwriting, or else a copy taken from that copy at a later date. The character of the handwriting inclines me to believe that it is Strangman's own work. His note, written under the heralds' certificate on the first page, says that Jenyns' book had the arms in trick, with letters to signify the colours. In this statement he was probably mistaken, from the fact of not having seen the original manuscript, but only the transcript made by order of "Norroy" and Glover. In this, trickings of what *was supposed to be* the meaning of the French blazon set down in the "Booke" were doubtless introduced; but the differences which exist between the various tricked versions, and the manifest ignorance in some of them as to the correct blazon, clearly indicate the absence of an unimpeachable original whence authority for such trickings was drawn. These trickings were therefore probably of Glover's own time. The version next in importance to that here given is one (Brit. Mus. Additional MSS., No. 12,224) beautifully tricked by the same hand that executed the elaborate trick-

ings of the "Camden" and "Segar" Rolls of Arms in Harleian MS., No. 6137. This person evidently intended to include all the French blazon, having prepared every page with four rows of four shields each. In the early pages the names of the four bearers, with the blazon of their respective coats, are written over each row, and these correspond all but exactly with the like names and blazon in Mr. Strangman's transcript. The remaining pages have names, but the blazon has never been filled in; and these omissions have rendered this version of little service to restore those parts of Mr. Strangman's copy injured by fire at the Cottonian Library. I have, therefore, had to resort to that in the handwriting of Nicholas Charles "Lancaster," contained in the Harleian MS., No. 6589. Charles gives the French blazon only, but with occasional illustrative trickings in the margins (not always correct), and he frequently substitutes readings of his own, both in blazon and proper names, besides altering the succession of the entries. Hence his copy cannot be held equal in authority to the others as to exactness. From "Jenyns' Roll of Arms" (which follows "Jenyns' Ordinary," and forms the second part of the collection) he has omitted altogether a group of coats inserted by another person elsewhere in the volume. The matter supplied from Charles's version is placed within brackets.

There are still other versions, of which an adequate idea is supplied by the notes at foot,* but none are worthy of very serious consideration.

The first portion of Jenyns' book, according to Mr. Strangman's version, which is contained in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius E ix., consists of an Ordinary of Arms numbering upwards of twelve hundred coats, and beginning on pencil folio 237. This is followed on pencil folio 251, by a Roll of Miscellaneous Arms of the time of (? Edward III. and) Richard II., which I now print; reserving for some future period the publication of the Ordinary, as, owing to its length, it is beyond the scope of our Magazine.

* British Museum, Harleian MSS., No. 872—"A true Coppie (*taken out*) of the auncient Booke of Arms written by Thomas Jennings, and by him delivered into the Office (*of Arms, viz., Heralds' College*); truly examined by Norroy, King of Armes, and Glover, alias Somerset, and by them allowed. Together with other additions thereunto, since made by Robert Grenehurst, Gent., A.D. 1625." The Arms of Greenhurst, of course, figure in the collection, though they are otherwise, I believe, unrecorded. Grenehurst is an old Sussex family name, and this person was an assistant at the Visitation of that county in 1623. Much of the above title is incorrect. In the first place, it is no true copy at all, but a miserable jumble of the blazon, presumably, of some of the coats in Jenyns' Book, together with the blazon of other additional coats; no indication being given as to which is which, and the Christian names are omitted throughout. In the second place, there is apparently not the slightest reason for supposing that Jenyns had anything to do with the *writing* of the Book—it being merely stated by "Norroy" and Glover that the original was formerly *the property* of Thomas Jenyns, gent. Lastly, it is certain that the original was not delivered into the College, because it is distinctly stated in the certificate of the correctness of Glover's copy that the Book was at the time in *his possession*. This manuscript of Grenehurst's is not worth the trouble of referring to.

Brit. Mus., Harleian MSS., No. 1577—"*Exemplar verissimum vetusti cujusdam Libri chartacei Armorum olim spectantis Thome Jenyns, Generoso; cum pluribus additionibus.*" That portion of the title preceding the semicolon was evidently taken word for word from the certificate to Glover's copy. Owing to the manuscript having been rebound since Wanley's time, some of this title has been cut away. It is so printed, however, in his account of this MS. in the Harleian Catalogue. Elsewhere in the Catalogue, under No. 793, he refers to it as follows:—"Notes touching the History of the several Townes and Villages, or Hamletts, within the Hundred of Hangwest in the North Riding [of Yorkshire]: written, as it seems, by one Mr. Jennyngs, who was (as I have been informed) an industrious person, and composed an Ordinary of Arms, yet extant in the Library belonging to the College of Arms, where it bears his name, and is looked upon as a book of good use and authority. Another copie of the same is now here inscribed No. 1577." I cannot say whether Mr. Wanley's informants were worthy of credit or not. Searching inquiry has elicited no signs of Glover's transcript of Jenyns' Book being *now* in the College of Arms; and I have always looked upon this Jenyns as having been a Kent man, since a Thomas Jenyns, gent., occurs in the Feet of Fines for that county *temp.* Elizabeth, at the very epoch when Glover flourished; the herald being also a native of Kent.—*Vide* index to *Pedes Finium*, vol. vi., fo. 97, and vol. xi., fo. 150, at the Public Record Office. By the kindness of Stephen Tucker, Esq., "Rouge Croix," who gave me free access to the manuscripts at the College, I am enabled to give below some account of, perhaps, the only copy now in the possession of the heralds, namely:—College of Arms, Vincent's Collections, vol. 155. "Jenyns' Ordinary," in trick, commences on the first folio with the title: "*Exemplar verissimum vetusti cuiusdam libri chartacei Armorum olim spectantis Thome Jenyns generoso*, beginning, *le Roy*

On a fly leaf (pencil folio 236) both Ordinary and Roll are preceded by the following certificate and Strangman's note upon it. The termination of every line being mutilated the text is given line by line just as it stands in the MS.

(1) "Hic sequitur transcriptum, siue exemplar verissimum, vetus[ti cuiusdam*]
(2) libri chartacei Armorum olim spectanti(s) Thomæ Jenyns generoso[†]
(3) nobilissimi herois Henrici Comitis Huntingdoniæ, nunc penes Rob[*ertum Glover*]
(4) alias Somersett Haroaldum ad arma, ex dono et largitione predict . . . .
(5) reseruati. Hunc autem transcriptum; fideliter cum originali coñ . . . .
(6) sine cujusquam literæ vel rerum inde expressarum omissione, adulter[*ationе*]
(7) vel comutacione, testantur non solum idem Somersett Harraldus . . . .
(8) manu propria eundem scripsit, atque Armorum omnium in eo[*for-*]
(9) mulas expressit; sed etiam Willelmus fflower, Armiger, aliter dictu[*s*]
(10) Norroy, Principalis Harraldus et Rex Armorum partium Regni borialium
(11) qui quando facta erat cum originali predicto collatio, oculata fide . . . .
(12) aderat, indagator vigilantissimus. In cuius rei testimonium no[s]
(13) Norroy Rex, et Somersett Harraldus Armorum, hic et in . . . .
(14) hujus exemplaris, manibus propriis nomina nostra subscrips[*imus*]
(15) pridie Idus ffebruarii anno Christi seruatoris 1578, [*et*]
(16) regni Serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ annus vicesimus (*sic*) pr[*imus*]
(17) par moy Wyllam fflower, alias Norroy, Roy d'armes.
(18) R. Glouer, Somersett.
(19) Written verbatim out of M[r.] Thomas Jenyns' Boake by his c . . . .
(20) Jeames Strangman, gent. Begon the xiij[th] of December, 15 . . . .
(21) Noate y[e] M[r.] Jenyns' boake hath all drawen in scotchons & tricked w[th] [*letters*]
(22) depicted to signefey the cullers and mettalles. Bot for the French b[*lazon*]
(23) wrightten onto the scotchons, here is noe thing omitted."*

despaygne; le Roy dermeny; le Roy de Cypre, &c." "Jenyns' Roll," also in trick, occurs on fo. 26, and terminates on folio 33B, where is written: "Heare ends all the old booke, whearof this afore shewed, to this place, is the copy." The only mentions of Jenyns' book subsequent to the time of Strangman that I have met with, are a marginal note to Scarlett's Cheshire Collections (Brit. Mus., Additional MSS., No. 4965, pencil fo. 53B), where the coat of "Roter" is said to be "*Ex libro Jennynges penes Radulphum Brook Heroaldum;*" and the following memorandum in the Additional MS. (Brit. Mus.) No. 23,232, fol. 2B, under "MS. in Qu. College, Oxon."—"A large collection by R[e]. Brook, Rouge Croix of Arms; ther call[ed] Jennings Book."

* Supplied from Vincent's Collections, vol. clv., in the College of Arms.

† Perhaps one might read here "qui fuit quondam."

"Jenyns' Roll of Arms."

1. Le Conte de Leicestre—Partye d'argent et de goulz enden[tée].
2. Le Conte de Kent—Masculé de verré et de goulz.
3. Le Conte de Hontingdon—Palé d'or et de goulz, ove vne bend [sable†].
4. Leoffrik Cont de Chestre devaunt le Conquest—de sable, a vne egle displaée d'or.
5. Hugh Louf, le primer Cont de Chest[r], en la Conquest, port d'azure, vne test de lou d'argent rasée.
6. Richard Louf, le second Cont de Chestree, son fitz, port [de goulz], a teste de lou d'argent rasé, croiselé d'or.
7. Randolf Meschines, le tiers Conte de Chestree, port d'or, a vne leon rampant de goulz.
8. Randolf Gernons, le quart' Cont de Chestree, son fitz,—de goulz, a leon rampant d'argent.
9. Le Cont de Winchestree—de goulz, oue sept losenges d'or perc[ees].
10. Peirs de Gaveston, Cont de Cornewaille, port d'azure, a [trois] egleceux d'argent, beke et peez de goules.

* The intent of this note is evidently to intimate that although a tricking, in addition to the description in writing, was given of every coat in the transcript certified by Flower and Glover, still, Mr. Strangman did not think it necessary to include the trickings in his copy, and therefore merely preserved the Norman-French blazon.

† This supplied from the additional MS. No. 12,224, because the coat is not included in Charles's version.

11. Rogeir Bigot, Cont de Norff', port Party d'or et de veirt, a vne leon rampant de goules.
12. William ffors, Conte de Albemarle et S^r^ de Coupland, port d'argent, a vne cheif de goules.
13. Le Cont de Hertford port Quartrelé de goules et d'argent, a vne bordure engralée de sa[bles].
14. Mons. Gilbert de Gaunt, de Swaldale, port barré d'[or et d'azure] de vj., a vne bend de goules.
15. Mons. Robert Stuttuville—Burelée de goules et d'a[rgent].
16. Mons. Robert ffossard—d'or, a vne bend de sablee.
17. Le Sire de Mawley port le mesmes et Bigod.*
18. Mons. William St. Omer—d'azure, a vne fees de goules, et viij. billetz d'or sur le fees.
19. Mons. Geffrye Neuille, Admirall du Conqueror, port d'[or, a] une neif de sablee. Nota si Raby quere. Le Cont du Westmer[land] port a contra escue, et le sautour d'argent, tant solet† le (*sic*) p[our l'office].
20. William Mauduyt port d'argent, a deux barres de gou[les].
21. S^r^ William Martyn port le mesmes.
22. Thomas Corbet, de Caux,—d'or, a deux corbeaux de s[ables].
23. Theobald de Valoignes port sys peus oundz d'or et de gou[lz] *d'or trois oundes de goules.*‡
24. Robert fitz Elys, de Newton,—d'argent, a vne daunce d'azur [en le chiffe].
25. Geoffray Pigot, de Melborby,—de sable, a trois picois d'argent.
26. Rauf fitz Steven, de Thornetonrust,—d'azur, a iij. martelz§ d'[or].
27. Mathew de Thorneton, Steward,—de goules, a trois martelz [d'argent].
28. John Ingram port d'ermyne, a vne fees de goules, et trois escallops d'argent en le fees.
29. John Wassand—d'argent, a vne fees et deux cresantz de goul . . . .*
30. Edward Charles, de Clyff,—d'ermyne, a cheife de [goules], et cinq losengz d'ermyne en le cheif.
31. Otes Graunson port Palé d'azure et d'argent, a vne bend de goules, et trois escallopz d'or en la bend.
32. Mons. Theobald Buteleir, Cont d'Ormond,—d'or, a cheif d'azure enden[tée de siz].
33. Mons. John Haward—Goulz, a vne bend et vj. crosseletz fiches d'argent.
34. Robert Barceworth—d'argent, a vne saulter de sable, et labell de goules.
35. Adam de Eueringham—de goules, a vne leon ramp. veirée d'argent et d'a[zure].
36. Henry de Staunton—d'argent, a vne bend battelé de sablee.
37. Thomas Gausil—d'argent, a vne bend de sablee, et iij. trayfoilz d'or en la bende.
38. John de Cokerington—d'ar., a vne cheueron et iij. cockz de goulz, pees et jambz d'azure.
39. Mons. John Myniot—de goulz, a trois heaumes d'argent, crestes d'or.
40. Mons. Geffray Genuyle—d'azure, oue iij. brayes d'or, le cheif d'ermyne, a vne leon ramp. de goules au cheif.
41. Mons. Rogeir de Lancastree—d'argent, a deux barrz et j. quartree de goules, et vne leopard pass. d'or en le quart^r^.
42. ffouke de Boun—de sable, a trois cresantz d'or.
43. John Balun—Endenté de goulz d'argent et de goules (*sic*).
44. Nicholas Gilliot, de Merkington,—d'argent, a vne cheif de sable endenté embeleif. Il port bende† endentée de sablee et d'argent.
45. William Huntingfeld—d'or, a vne fees de goules, et iij. torteux d'argent en le fees.
46. Marmaduke Twenge—d'argent, a vne feez de goules, a trois papejais vert.
47. Rauf de Gorges—Sausegé d'argent et d'azure.
48. Walteir Huntercombe—d'ermyne, a deux gemelz de goules.

* Charles adds "quarterée" after "Bigod."

† Query, intended for "seulement;" the whole of the passage is obscure.

‡ This by way of correction? The entry stands precisely the same in Charles's copy.

§ Charles renders this here, and in the next entry, incorrectly, martlets, instead of martels (*i.e.*, hammers.)

* The crescents are tricked "in chief" in the Additional MS. 12,224 version; Charles does not give this coat.

† Read "per bende."

49. John Fitz Marmaduk—de goules, vne fees d'argent, a iij. papingais d'argent, beke et [pees d'or].
50. John Clyffe, del Wolde,—d'argent, a iij. papejaies de vert.
51. [Marmaduke Twen]g, [de]**corn*-ghe(?)*,—d'argent, a vne fe[es de goules, et iij. pope]jaies uert en le champ, oue iij. escallopz d'argent e(n) l(e) fees.

Celtic Superstitions in Scotland and Ireland.

ADDISON, in an early number of the *Spectator*, gives an amusing account of some of the superstitions prevalent in his day, and of the disagreeable results that happened to himself in consequence. How that on one occasion at dinner his hostess looked upon him with great suspicion for spilling the salt in her direction. No wonder indeed, since the battle of Almanza and the downfall of a pigeon-house had followed a similar mishap on the part of the servant some time before. How he had to lay his knife and fork parallel, instead of crosswise, lest he should thereby portend a catastrophe no doubt much more terrible than a battle. A portent of steel could mean nothing else than a general war if a grain of salt foretold a battle. He tells us, moreover, that the same good lady would not suffer her little son to begin to write a new hand on Childermas-day. Being in a certain company, an old woman remarked, to the consternation of the assembly, that there were thirteen in the room. Some rose and were about to leave, when a friend of his announced, with ingenious casuistry, the interesting fact that in reality there were fourteen present, and that, instead of portending that one should die within the year, it was plain that one should be born. Addison remarks, "Had not my friend found this expedient to break the omen, I question not but half the women in the company would have fallen sick that very night."

We consoled ourselves until lately with the thought that all these things had now passed away; that the reign of superstition was ended, "destroyed," says Carlyle, "by the French Revolution." Conceive our astonishment when we read in the public papers a statement made by the Registrar-General in Scotland, that in Scotland there are more marriages celebrated on the last day of the year than in all the rest of the year, and yet that when the last day of the year happens to be Saturday no one gets married on it. And apparently in explanation of this most inexplicable statement, he avers that no man commences a new work on Saturday, lest he should not live to finish it. Now the Registrar-General is presumably the gravest man in Scotland, from his having death and the great changes of life always before him; and he is *ex officio* the driest and most practical man in the kingdom, from his dealing solely in statistics. It is therefore impossible that this could be a joke, much less a joke on all the Scots. Facts are stubborn things. What then must statistics be? The fact then is, as the statistics show, that there is much superstition or the relics of it in the land of cakes long after the middle of the nineteenth century. We almost imagined that we were spirited back to the ninth century, or earlier, to the old Celtic times, when a king could not do one thing on Monday, another thing on Tuesday, and when there were cross or unlucky days marked and avoided in every month.

It used to be a common thing for sailors to refuse to go to sea on a Friday. We hear nothing of this in these steamboat days. Steam has made every day alike. Steam has been a great changer, and in the matter of popular superstitions it has proved the great Reformer. Wherever steamboats and steam-engines appear, superstitions disappear, ghosts, fairies, witches, are speedily forgotten. Who ever heard of a ghost in a railway station, or of a bewitched cattle-truck, or of a haunted saloon-carriage? The thing is impossible. The most expert seer could not find a ghost in a first-class waiting-room—could not even imagine such a thing. Ghosts like very different quarters: old houses, wainscoted rooms, secret passages, and scanty visitors.

These superstitions are now rapidly pass-

* Additional MS. 12,224 says "de Corneburgh."

ing away, after having a long sway in these lands. Some of them are very old. It may not be uninteresting for us to give some of the earliest—those of the Celts; and, since we know little of the Celts of Britain, we will deal with those of the Celts of Ireland.

Some of the most curious are those respecting the kings. There were a certain number of unlucky things that each king was prohibited from doing. These were called *geasa*. They are enumerated in the old Celtic books. For instance, the King of Ireland was not to allow the sun to rise upon him on his bed in Tara. He was prohibited from alighting from his horse on a Wednesday in Magh Breagh (Bregia), or from crossing Magh Cuillin after sundown. He was not allowed to set out on an expedition against North Teffia on a Tuesday, or to go in a ship upon the water the Monday after Bealltaine (May-day), or to leave the track of his army at a certain place on the Tuesday after Samtrain (Allhallows). The King of Leinster was not suffered to travel the road to Dublin on a Monday; and it was considered extremely unlucky for him to ride across Magh Maistean (Mullaghmast). The King of Munster was prohibited from enjoying a feast at Killarney from one Monday to another. No doubt some king had suffered from a week's carouse at the Lakes. The King of Connaught was not to wear a speckled garment, nor to ride a speckled horse at a certain place, on account of ill-luck; and the King of Ulster was shut out of a large district in his dominions during the month of March, from a similar consideration. These were *geasa* that applied only to the kings. There were, however, a great many days in the year which were looked upon as cross or unlucky days by every one. O'Curry has given a list of these which may prove interesting to some inquirers into these matters. Some of the numbers are illegible:—

January, 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 19; February, 10, 18; March, 2, 19; April, 5, 7; May, 7, 8, 15; June, 4, 15; July, 10, 20; August, 19, 20; September, 6, 7; October, (?); November, 5, 19; December, 7, 8 (?). These were the unlucky days in the Celtic calendar. O'Curry was enabled by them to find out the month of a certain expedition which was said to have turned out disastrously on account of the day on which it was undertaken.

There was in old times a very curious notion that a properly qualified poet had power to kill by means of his verses. It was considered the best guarantee of his poetic powers if his satire had this effect. He had also power to cause blemishes on the persons of his enemies by the same occult process. Strange as it may appear, this was the general belief for many centuries all over Celtic Ireland; and, if we mistake not, traces of it may be found in Ireland to the present day.

In the Brehon Laws some of the practices of the pagan poets are mentioned. There was a certain incantation performed thus: "The poet placed his staff upon the person's body, or upon his head, and found out his name, and the name of his father and mother, and discovered everything that was proposed to him in a minute or two. But St. Patrick abolished these three things among the poets when they believed, as they were profane rites. For the Teinm Laeghdha and Imus Forosna could not be performed by them without offering to idol gods." In a note a description of the Imus Forosna is given: "The poet discovers through it whatever he likes or desires to reveal. This is the way in which it is done: the poet chews a bit of the flesh of a red pig, or of a dog or cat, and he conveys it afterwards to the flag (stone) behind the door, and pronounces an incantation on it, and offers it to his idol gods, and he then invokes his idols; and if he obtains not his desire on the day following, he pronounces invocations over both his palms, and invokes again unto him his idol gods, in order that his sleep may not be interrupted; and he lays his two palms on his two cheeks and falls asleep; and he is watched, in order that no one may interrupt or disturb him, until everything about which he is engaged is revealed to him. St. Patrick abolished this and the Teinm Laeghdha, and he adjudged that whoever would practise them should have neither heaven nor earth, because it was renouncing baptism."

There was also a belief in the efficacy of charms, a belief which has not yet been forgotten. In the Brehon Laws mention is made

of a fine for killing a dog by giving it a charmed morsel to test the charm, and see if it has virtue. In the same laws there is a fine for breaking bones from a churchyard; and no wonder, for the comment on the passage says that this was done to get the marrow out of them for sorcerers.

Another curious belief was that a person might be made insane by throwing at him a wisp saturated with a charm. It was also generally believed that in a good king's reign the harvests would be plentiful, much fruit would be on the trees, and a bountiful supply of fish in the rivers.

With regard to the *brehons*, or judges, some curious notions prevailed in Ireland. It was believed that when they passed false judgments blotches appeared on their faces. This is affirmed with regard to several of them in the "Comment on the Brehon Laws." This reminds one of the answer of a celebrated Scotch judge of the good old drinking times, as related by Dean Ramsay in his "Reminiscences." When asked one morning, at his club, about a suspicious mark on his nose, he replied, "Gentlemen, I have a most extraordinary circumstance to relate to you, that happened to me last night. When going home from this club the pavement at one place up street, strange as it may seem, rose up and struck me in the face." There was a celebrated Irish judge, named Morann, possessed of a singular collar which had the property of extending down upon him and forming an elegant and appropriate ornament when he gave judgment rightly, but which, when he erred, and judged hastily or wrongly, tightened about his neck almost to strangulation. One judge is said never to have given a false judgment because he always slept a night before deciding a cause—a very proper course, which might be followed with advantage in our own time.

As to augury amongst the Celts, Dr. Todd says that the different methods of it are summed up in the following lines of St. Columbkill:—

> Our fate depends not on sneezing,
> Nor on a bird perched on a twig,
> Nor on the root of a knotted tree,
> Nor on the noise of clapping hands.
> Better is He in whom we trust,
> The Father, the One, and the Son.

Autograph Prayer of Charles I.

THE announcement of the discovery, in the Record Office, of a prayer wholly in the handwriting of Charles I., which, in a slightly altered form, appears amongst the prayers of the Eikon Basilikè, has excited a vast amount of interest in many parts of England, not only amongst literary men, but others, who were only partially acquainted with the controversy as to the authorship of that book which has raged for nearly two centuries and a half. Amongst the latter class a most exaggerated notion prevailed as to the extent of the new discovery, and one covetous old gentleman, a thorough believer in the martyrdom of the King, has written to me asking whether, as the whole of the MS. of the Eikon has now been discovered, I would negotiate for him the purchase of a few leaves. No announcement warranted any such notion being entertained. There need be no mystery about the matter, because the existence of this prayer has been positively known to scholars for eighteen years; it is the identity of the MS. with a prayer in the Eikon which has come now as a pleasant surprise to all. The first reference to the prayer appears in the Calendar of State Papers for 1862, in which the late Mr. John Bruce summarised the Domestic Correspondence for the years 1631-1633. On page 279, a reference to the prayer is made in these words:—

> February. 91. A form of prayer suitable for daily use, and by certain alterations, applicable to either the morning or the evening. It is in the handwriting of the King; perhaps a copy made by him from some known form. It is partly derived from the Book of Common Prayer, and partly from the Sacred Scriptures. [One page. It is indorsed by the King, "A Prayer," and, by another hand, "Lent Preachers, 1631," as if it had been written upon the blank half-sheet of a list of Lent preachers at Court. One page.]

The doubt thrown upon the originality of the composition has no doubt kept all literary searchers from any further examination of the document. Another curious fact about the MS. is, that Mr. Bruce printed the full text in the Preface of this particular Calendar, and in examining the Calendar it entirely

escaped my attention, so that when I wanted a copy, I applied for, and was allowed to copy, and also trace a portion of the original. The fact, however, is singular, that the Prayer was easily accessible to all searchers, and yet its identity had not hitherto been discovered. Before referring to Mr. Bruce's remarks in the Preface, an examination of the two prayers will assist readers of THE ANTIQUARY in forming an important opinion upon the question of identity.

The MS. Prayer.

Good Lord, I thanke for keeping mee this day night. I humblie beseeche Thee to keepe mee this night day from all dangers or mischances that may happen to my Boddie, and all euell thoughts which may assalt or hurt my Sowel for Jesus Christ His sake; and looke upon mee Thy unworthie seruant, who heere prostrates him selfe at Thy Throne of grace, but looke upon mee, O Father, through the merites and mediation of Jesus Christ, Thy belpued Sone, in whom Thou art onlie well pleased; for of my selfe I am not worthie to stand in Thy presence, or to speake with my uncleane lips to Thee, most holly and eternall God; for Thou knowest that in Sinn I was conceaved and borne, and that euer since I have liued in Iniquetie, so that I haue broken all Thy holly commandements by sinfull motions, euell words, and wicked workes, omitting manie dewties I ought to doe, and comitting many vyces, which Thou hast forbiden vnder paine of heavie displeasure. As for sinnes, O Lord, they are innumerable in the multitude, therefore, of Thy mercies, and by the merites of Jesus Christ, I intreate Thy deuyne Majestie that Thou wouldest not enter into jugement with Thy seruant, nor bee extreame to marke what is done amisse, but bee Thou mercifull to mee, and washe away all my sinnes, with the merits of that pretious blood that Jesus Christ shed for mee; and not onlie washe away all my Sinnes, but also to purge my hart, by holly Spirit, from the drosse of my naturall corruption; and as Thou doest add dayes to my lyfe, so [good Lord] add repentance to my dayes, that when I have past this mortall lyfe I may bee a partaker of Thy everlasting kingdome through Jesus Christ our Lorde.

The Second of the Prayers in the Eikon.

Almighty and most merciful Father, look down upon me Thy unworthy servant, who here prostrate myself at the footstool of Thy throne of grace; but look upon me O Father, through the mediation and the merits of Jesus Christ, in whom Thou art only well pleased; for, of myself, I am not worthy to stand before Thee, or to speak with my unclean lips to Thee, most holy and eternal God; for as in sin I was conceived and born, so likewise I have broken all Thy commandments by my sinful motions, unclean thoughts, evil words, and wicked works; omitting many duties I ought to do, and committing many vices which Thou hast forbidden under pain of Thy heavy displeasure. As for my sins, O Lord, they are innumerable; wherefore I stand here liable to all the miseries in this life, and everlasting torments in that to come, if Thou shouldst deal with me according to my deserts. I confess, O Lord, that it is Thy mercy (which endureth for ever) and Thy compassion (which never fails), which is the cause that I have not been long ago consumed: but with Thee there is mercy and plenteous redemption; in the multitude therefore of Thy mercies, and by the merits of Jesus Christ, I entreat Thy Divine Majesty that Thou wouldst not enter into judgment with Thy servant, nor be extreme to mark what is done amiss; but be Thou merciful unto me, and wash away all my sins with that precious Blood that my Saviour shed for me, And I beseech Thee, O Lord, not only to wash away all my sins, but also to purge my heart by Thy Holy Spirit from the dross of my natural corruption; and as Thou dost add days to my life, so, good Lord, I beseech Thee to add repentance to my days, that when I have past this mortal life I may be partaker of Thy everlasting kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

In reference to this document, Mr. Bruce, in his Preface to the Calendar, wrote thus:—

"One of the most valuable papers in the volume, in reference to the King, and which reflects his personal character and opinions in a way which will be particularly interesting to many people, is a form of daily, morning, and evening prayer, which is wholly in the King's hand-writing. I have not been able to discover its origin as a separate composition, nor to find any evidence of its authorship. It does not contain any petition for guidance in the exercise of kingly duties, nor anything else which may be regarded as specially applicable to the King's royal condition. It, therefore, looks to me like a fair copy of a prayer intended for general use made by the king; but it is observable that, if that be the case, his Majesty in writing it adopted his own peculiar spelling—a spelling founded on the Scottish pronunciation, which adhered to him throughout his life. The prayer seems to have been written on the blank half of a sheet of paper on which was originally inscribed a list of the Lent preachers in 1631–2."

It is plain, therefore, that Mr. Bruce had not the least idea that this prayer was one of those attached to an edition of the Eikon published in 1648, and in every subsequent edition; and how it has escaped identification until the present time is a matter of considerable surprise. Mr. Bruce points out, in consecutive sentences, his gravest doubt about the originality of the document, and the strongest proof—in the Scotch spelling—that it was the work of the King. In the study of the Eikon this prayer should be read first, as, in point of composition, it is undoubtedly the oldest portion of the work, and it will be found to bear an undoubted resemblance to expressions in the devotional portions of the book; it is also entirely free from the fault found with the Eikon by Guizot and others. It is right here to remark that it was not until Mr. Scott, of the British Museum, had

corroborated the identity of the two prayers that the fact was announced. Mr. Stock's edition of the Eikon possesses the merit of one exceptionally valuable proof as to the Royal authorship. This is the apophthegmata written by the King in Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" [which is exhibited in the King's Library, British Museum], and which correspond with those in the Eikon. No such correspondence of thought has ever been found in Dr. Gauden's writings. And it is a pleasant coincidence that in the same edition of the Eikon, the announcement is first made of the undoubted authorship of the second prayer, which furnishes a key to the whole of the sacred meditations.

JOHN B. MARSH.

P.S.—One correspondent, in writing upon this matter, says:—"One day, at the time when Dr. Wordsworth was engaged upon his wonderful letters upon the subject, he found on his desk the following pasquinade:—

"Who wrote the 'Who wrote
The Icon Basilikè?'
'I,' said the Master of Trinity,
'With my little ability,
I wrote the 'Who wrote the
Icon Basilikè?'"

Legend or History?

DR. LINGARD, and very many other historians, aver that once upon a time a most interesting spectacle was witnessed on the Dee at Chester—the appearance of no less than nine kings in one boat. The steersman was Edgar of England, and the eight oarsmen were the monarchs who held sway over almost the whole of the Celtic inhabitants of the British Isles. What a day that must have been at Chester when this most interesting and significant event took place! The river's mouth must have been thronged with vessels. There must have lain at anchor the ships of the Saxon monarch who had navigated the whole of the seas encompassing Great Britain. There, too, must have been anchored the vessels that brought to Chester the kings of Cambria and of Scotland, "that prince of pirates, Maccus" (what fierce-looking and broad-chested fellows they must have been! but what must he have been himself?), not to mention the small craft of the sight-seers. It certainly was in the opinion of the inhabitants and of the lookers on a day of days—a day from which to chronicle all subsequent events as long as their lives lasted. But what must have been the happy and proud thoughts that tenanted the breasts of the Saxon king and the Saxon premier, Dunstan of Canterbury (if he were present), as the one steered "to the admiration of many," and the other officiated in the monastery of John the Baptist: to the one it was a regal, to the other an ecclesiastical triumph.

Such a train of thoughts as the above would probably enter the mind of the readers of Dr. Lingard's account of this, to him and to many others, historical fact.

It is almost a pity to try to dispel the mists that surround this interesting legend,—for legend it must be pronounced to be—and so disbelieve the magnificent effects of Edgar's declaration to his nobles in the words "that now at last all his successors might boast that they were kings of England, since he had enjoyed a procession of such honour and triumph in the obedience of so many kings."*

Had this procession actually taken place, the chroniclers would, doubtless, have agreed upon the date of its occurrence, the number of tributary kings, the town near which and the river upon which it took place; they would, moreover, have coincided as to the names of the performers. But there is no unanimity amongst them in these particulars. There are also other facts and points which tend to throw doubt upon the story of King Edgar and his contemporary princes at Chester.

Florence of Worcester† says that the reputed occurrence took place in 973; Matthew of Westminster says in 974; William of Malmesbury‡ does not give the date; the *Saxon Chronicle*§ says Edgar was

* Matthew of Westminster; he wrote his chronicle in the 13th and 14th centuries.

† He wrote in the 11th and 12th centuries.

‡ His chronicle was written in the 12th century.

§ We have evidence to conclude that facts were recorded in its pages contemporaneous with their occurrence; hence the great reliance placed upon its veracity.

at Chester in 972; Henry of Huntingdon* says he was there in 970.

Florence of Worcester, Matthew of Westminster, and William of Malmesbury, say there were eight tributary kings at Chester; but the *Saxon Chronicle* and Henry of Huntingdon give six as the number.

In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (Chronicle of the Princes) we read that in the year 971 "Edgar, King of the Saxons, collected a very great fleet at Caerleon upon Usk." It gives no information about his visit to Chester, and the procession upon the waters of the Dee: it simply states that Edgar collected a very great fleet, and that that fleet lay at anchor before Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire, situated upon the river Usk.

All that the earliest authorities state is that Edgar held a Court at Chester, and that he there received the homage of the kings. Henry of Huntingdon says that six subordinate kings pledged him their fealty there, but he does not give their names, nor does he say a word about the triumphant procession by water. The *Saxon Chronicle* is equally silent on these two vital points. Nor does Humphrey Lloyd, in his *Historie of Cambria*, allude to this matter.

The names given by the monkish chroniclers do not correspond with the names of the Welsh kings who were contemporary with Edgar up to the year 974, except that of Howel, given by Matthew of Westminster; and it will be borne in mind that 974 is the year given by this chronicler as the one in which Edgar's triumph took place at Chester. This is a curious coincidence.

The Welsh princes contemporary with Edgar were Meyric, Ieuaf, Iago, Idwal, Rhodri, Ionaval, Hywel, Cadwallawn, Cystenyn, Seisyllt, Llewelyn, Cynan, Owain, Einion, Meredydd, Edwyn.

William of Malmesbury names the so-called tributary kings as follows:—"Kinad, King of the Scots; Malcolm, of the Cumbrians; that Prince of Pirates, Maccus; all the Welsh Kings, whose names were, Dufnal, Giferth, Huval (perhaps Hywel, *i.e.*, Howel is here meant), Jacob (Iago?), Judethil."

Matthew of Westminster says they were:—"Kined, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of Cumberland; Maco, King of Man, and many other islands; Dufnal, King of Demetia; Siferth and Howel, Kings of Wales; James (Jacob or Iago?), King of Galwallia; and Jukil, King of Westmaria."

Florence of Worcester says they were:—Kenneth, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of the Cumbrians; Maecus, King of several isles; and five others, named Dufnal, Siferth, Huwal (Howel?), Jacob, and Juchil."

From the Iolo MSS. we gather that Edgar did attempt to persuade at least one Welsh chieftain to help to row him on the Dee. This potentate was Gwaethvoed, Lord of Cibyr and Ceredigion.* In reply to Edgar's summons, he said "he could not row a barge; and if he could, that he would not do so, except to save a person's life, whether king or vassal." When a second message begged for some sort of a reply to return to the king, "say to him," said Gwaethvoed:—

"Ofner na ofne augau."
(Fear him who fears not death.)

It is not to be supposed that the kings of the three great divisions of Wales (Gwynedd, North Wales; Deheubarth, greater part of South Wales; Powys, part of Central Wales and the Borders) would have been outdone by one of their subordinates in declining such an ignominious position as oarsman to King Edgar.

There is another strong reason why even the statements of the monkish chroniclers concerning Edgar must be refused as independent testimony. He was completely in their hands; and so it will be found that his reign, as described by them, is scarcely anything more than a record of the doings of the monks; that an abbey was founded here, that such an abbot, bishop, or archbishop began to rule:—

New temples crowned the hills at his command,
Heaped with rich gifts the sacred altars stand;
And hoary minsters owned his lib'ral hand.†

Like Henry VIII., he permitted nothing to stand between him and his lust; neither husband, nor vows of sanctity, nor the rights of hospitality, were any protection to those whom he fancied. And yet, notwithstanding his licentiousness, his cruelty, and the atrocity of his criminal laws, one monkish chronicle

* Written in first part of 12th century.

* I am informed that Viscountess Beaconsfield was traditionally descended from Gwaethvoed.

† Henry of Huntingdon.

(Florence of Worcester) termed him the flower and glory of a race of kings; another (William of Malmesbury) affirmed that his sanctity broke the neck of an abbot and cured a blind lunatic; and another (Matthew of Westminster) declared that he had exchanged his earthly kingdom for an eternal one. He was also likened unto Solomon, Romulus, Cyrus, Alexander, and Charlemagne! Wherefore? Because he was the ready tool of the king-maker of his age, the Wolsey of his time—Dunstan.

My last argument against the supposition that Welsh and other kings rowed Edgar upon the Dee is of a conjectural character. What would their subjects think of such an ignoble exhibition? While the kings were at Chester what became of their subjects at home? Who protected them? Had Dunstan inaugurated a year of jubilee and guaranteed peace and security to the dominions and subjects of the eight kings? I trow not. Indeed, I am persuaded that such a fair opportunity of advancing their own interests would not be neglected by their rivals; and, in those days scarcely a Welsh prince sat securely upon his throne. Treachery and murder, and not goodwill and harmony, distinguished those days. The ancestors of the heroes of the Rhondda and of Rorke's Drift would not have obeyed a prince who had submitted to the imperious mandate of the Saxon Cæsar with the same tameness that a naked captive followed the chariot of the Roman Cæsar. Why, the very spirit of Caractacus (Caradog) would have burst its bonds at such a debasing sight, and confronted such craven-hearted creatures as the Welsh princes are represented to be! But they were no cravens, but bold and brave men. Gwaethvoed's reply may aptly be put into the mouths of each one of them. Perhaps Howel (Hywel Ddrug, Howel the Bad) was there from interested motives. A man who could imprison his father, blind one uncle, drive another into exile, and murder a cousin, would not hesitate to handle an oar to tickle the fancy of the vanity-struck monarch. Perhaps, too, other princes, out of curiosity, or from some other motive, visited at Chester the king who never led an army, or won a battle, and whose days were passed in ravishment and penance. Such being the case, it was no difficult matter for certain of the chroniclers, out of gratitude for the benefits he conferred upon their order, to assert that "he (Edgar) exhibited them (eight princes) on the River Dee in triumphant ceremony."

T. MORGAN OWEN.

Reviews.

Recollections of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. By his Son, G. GILBERT SCOTT, F.S.A. (Sampson Low & Co.)

IT is impossible to over-rate the value of this book, as placing on record, for authentic sources, an account of the progress of that revival in ecclesiastical and domestic architecture which has marked the last generation among Englishmen. The fact is that up to thirty or forty years ago both the one and the other were at their lowest ebb. The elder and the younger Pugin, the Cambridge Ecclesiological or (as it was afterwards called) the Camden Society, and the Oxford Architectural Society, were the chief factors in this revival; but apart from them one hidden toiler had been studiously preparing himself from boyhood for a share in the work, spending his hours of labour and those of leisure too in making observations and taking measurements of the neighbouring churches and such cathedrals as he could visit in the days before railroads, and so arriving, by the best of all processes, at a knowledge of the true principles of that pointed architecture to which the half-contemptuous term of "Gothic" was applied by common consent. This individual was George Gilbert Scott, the son of a plain evangelical country clergyman near Buckingham, and grandson of the celebrated Calvinistic Commentator on the Bible, Thomas Scott. The story of his life and labours is told in a volume before us, in some parts as a narrative, but principally as a piece of autobiography, being abridged from memoranda written at intervals for the use and benefit of those sons who have succeeded to his honoured name, and are carrying out so worthily his professional engagements. We must refer the reader to the book itself in order to satisfy himself how many of our finest parish churches, over and above the cathedrals of Canterbury, Bangor, St. Asaph, Hereford, St. Albans, Exeter, Ely, Lichfield, and Winchester, owe all or part of their present magnificence to his handiwork. The story of his professional connection with such public buildings as the New Foreign Office, the New Law Courts, &c., is told here honestly and impartially, though of course from his own point of view; and no one can rise from its perusal without being convinced that he was most badly and shabbily treated by Lord Palmerston and other statesmen. And probably few will differ from us when we say that a barren knighthood—so often conferred on successful grocers and paper-makers to the east of Temple Bar, if they happen to hold civic offices—was a poor and petty reward for a man who had left his mark upon the structures of his age, and

indeed upon the age itself. The curious reader will find in the first two or three chapters much that will interest him in Mr. Scott's account of the habits and manners of an evangelical clergyman's household, and of country neighbourhoods in general, in the first and second decades of the current century; and to others the brief prefatory remarks of Dean Burgon, giving as they do a fair general estimate of Sir Gilbert Scott's position and character as an ecclesiastical architect, will afford pleasure and gratification on other and distinct grounds.

Pietas Mariana Britannica. By EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A. Published at St. Joseph's Catholic Library, South Street, Grosvenor Sq., London, 1879.

Our Lady's Dowry. By the Rev. T. E. BRIDGETT. (Burns and Oates.)

This is a work in which, quite apart from all religious controversy, every genuine antiquary, every student of the past, and especially of the past history of our own country, must feel an interest. Whether it was right or wrong, at all events it is certain from ancient writers, from the seals and charters of founders of colleges and schools, that in the Middle Ages, which we so contemptuously style "dark," the name of Mary was constantly associated with that of the Saviour, and, indeed, so closely, that the former was almost always pictured with the Divine Son in her arms. Anglo-Saxon kings honoured her as the "Mother of God," at Glastonbury, at Ely, and other old monastic places; and our Norman and Plantagenet sovereigns followed their example at Oxford, at Winchester, at Eton, and, indeed, wherever a school or college for the education of youth was established. All this may have seemed very "superstitious" to the world at large; but the real lover of antiquity will know, after reading this learned work, that the facts are so, and that England five centuries ago was so closely mixed up with what modern society calls "Mariolatry," that it was called "Our Lady's Dower," whilst Ireland claimed the title of the "Island of Saints."

SEAL OF ETON COLLEGE.

Mr. Edmund Waterton, the inheritor of an honoured and distinguished name, has worked out the record of all this phase of devotion in a large and handsome quarto volume, which has been privately printed at the press of the Society of Jesus at Roehampton, forming, perhaps, the very finest specimen of modern typography proceeding from a private press. Mr. Waterton has treated his subject systematically. Having shown how thoroughly the England of the Plantagenet era was devoted to the "cultus" of "our Lady," and how widely her name was venerated, he has given us specimens of the homage paid to her by the statutes of Eton and Winchester, of Magdalen and New Colleges at Oxford, by kings and queens, by knights in their several orders of knighthood, by lawyers, by sailors, by authors and printers, and last, not least, by the keepers of inns and hostelries.

The second part of his work he devotes to an account of the various shrines in England which were especially consecrated to the honour of Mary, the churches, chapels, and altars dedicated to her, the guilds, fraternities, and sodalities instituted in her honour and under her patronage, and the pilgrimages and other works of devotion undertaken for her sake. He shows how she was made, so to speak, part and parcel of the municipal, social, and domestic life of our countrymen and countrywomen, and how the idea of her presence was brought home to English families by the "Angelus," the "Litanies" and "Offices" recited daily in her honour by old and young, by high and low.

SCULPTURE FROM THE CATHEDRAL, OXFORD.

The third part of Mr. Waterton's book is taken up

entirely with the iconography of our Lady in England, showing the variety and beauty of the images under which she was represented, as "our Lady of Pity," "our Lady of Grace," "our Lady of Peace," &c., and how her annunciation, her griefs and joys, and her assumption, all contributed to the enrichment and improvement of English art.

The concluding portion of Mr. Waterton's work, though less interesting to the general reader, contains a valuable catalogue of the various shrines and sanctuaries erected, and of the numerous offerings and bequests made by pious persons in honour of one whom they universally regarded as the "Mother of God," the mother of their Saviour, and therefore in a sense

OUR LADY OF FOWNHOPE.

as their own mother also. Upon all these branches of his subject Mr. Waterton writes with a zeal and enthusiasm in which he can hardly expect that the general reader will share. But he writes from first to last as a scholar and a gentleman, and as a Christian of the mediæval chivalrous type; and, belonging as he does to an old Roman Catholic family whose members in bygone days suffered severely under the Penal Laws for their devotion to their Church, few of our readers will grudge him the occasion which he has taken to interest the unprejudiced English reader in one of the most poetical, and at the same time most important, parts of the religion which he professes. His book is a perfect storehouse of artistic information on one wide-spread branch of Christian art. We have heard a good deal of late years about Pilgrimages, and our ears have been familiarised with the names of Paray-le-Monial, Pontigny, and Boulogne; but those who really wish to find out the rationale and history of pilgrimages in the Middle Ages cannot do better than study the first section of the third chapter, pp. 106—114.

Mr. Waterton's book is adorned with several admirable woodcuts, some of which we have been allowed to transfer to our columns. The first (from p. 29) represents the original seal of Eton College; the second shows a sculptured panel from the tomb of Lady Montacute in Oxford cathedral; and the third from p. 237) is an elaborate representation of the "Assumption of our Blessed Ladye," in stone, from Fownhope Church, Herefordshire.

The work of the Rev. Mr. Bridgett treats of the same subject as that by Mr. Waterton, and it modestly professes to be only a "compilation." But, if so, it is at all events a very exhaustive and a very interesting one, and reads like an original treatise. As might be expected from the fact of its author being a Catholic priest, it enters more deeply than Mr. Waterton has thought fit or necessary to do into the theological aspect of the question of which it treats; and he bases his title on the expression of Archbishop Arundel, as quoted by the learned Protestant writer, Wilkins, in his "Concilia:" "The contemplation of the great mystery of the Incarnation has drawn all nations to venerate her from whom came the first beginnings of our redemption. But we English, being the servants of her special inheritance, and her own Dowry, as we are commonly called, ought to surpass others in the fervour of our praises and devotion." Accordingly, in order to illustrate this phrase, Mr. Bridgett has collected from a most miscellaneous collection of ancient books and manuscripts, and from the treasure-houses of the British Museum and the Record Office, a host of illustrations of various forms which "Mariolatry," as it is called, assumed in England in the days anterior to the Reformation. We can certify that these, when brought together into a focus, become full of interest, and give a very vivid picture of the modes of thought and manner of life among our ancestors. As such, and not on theological grounds, these "gleanings in the field of time" will be sure to commend themselves to our antiquarian readers. Many of them, we venture to think, will be surprised to find how large are the remains and traces of the devotion to which we refer, which still hang around the ancient ruins of abbeys and priories, the holy wells of Cornwall, the sanctuaries of Canterbury, Lynn, and Walsingham; but we would refer the curious reader more especially to the chapters devoted to the subjects of "Images," "Altars," "Miracles," "Beads and Bells," and especially to that on "Pilgrimages," where they will find a store-house of antiquarian matter which they will not easily exhaust. It should be added that Mr. Bridgett's work is adorned with several illustrations, amongst which we would draw special attention to the "Stonebow Gate" at Lincoln, with the statues of the B. Virgin and St. Gabriel, still standing unmutilated, and to the Ruins of Walsingham Priory.

Nile Gleanings. By H. VILLIERS STUART, of Dromana. (J. Murray, 1880.)

It is not a little singular that all the many modern writers on Egypt, its people, its scenes and antiquities, confirm the reputation of Herodotus and as an antiquary archæologist; in fact, as an *ἱστορικός*, in the original sense of the term. His accounts of the Nile, of the Pyramids, and of the great temples and other buildings in Egypt, are being verified year after year by those who travel in the East; and, in consequence, no portion of the writings of the "Father of History" is so popular with English readers as his second book.

One of the latest tourists in this land of wonders is Mr. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana, who has embodied the results of his observations in a noble volume, the mere appearance of which is a strong temptation to the reader to form an intimate acquaintance with its contents. Mr. Stuart lands at Port Said, carries us by the Suez Canal and railway to Cairo, where they took a Nile boat, and ascended the river leisurely to the First and Second Cataracts, stopping *en route* to inspect the chief objects of historical and present interest. With the latter we will not concern ourselves, further than to say that Mr. Stuart writes pleasantly and agreeably, and photographs, so to speak, for the reader's use what he sees with his eyes. In our editorial estimate, however, the most attractive portion are the book of his chapters on "Ancient Egyptian Art," on the "Monuments of the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Dynasties," on the "Nubian Monuments," on the "Great Rock Temples of Abou Simbel," on a "Theban Cemetery," on the "Tombs of the Pharaohs," and lastly on the Pyramids themselves. As to these relics of the past, it is well known that some modern writers have attempted to discredit the old tradition which ascribes to them a sepulchral character: one suggesting that they were intended as standards of measurement, and another that they were erected for astronomical purposes; but Mr. Stuart has "no doubt" in deciding that "their primary purpose was for sepulture, and to preserve the mummy of the king (whom they enshrined) safe from dismemberment till the day of the resurrection;" and therefore, he adds, "every king of the ancient empire built a pyramid, and it was the first work which he took in hand on his accession." It will be obvious to the classical reader that there is not the slightest variation thus far between the very earliest and the very latest writer on the pyramids. "Every pyramid," he writes, "had its chapel, every chapel had its endowment, and every endowment had priests to enjoy it, and the priests took very good care that the memory of the king, with its endowments, should not die out. Centuries after the death of each king the services were continued to be performed, and each priest was proud to announce upon his own funeral *στήλη* that he had had the honour of being the priest of such and such a king's pyramid." He tells us, moreover, with a spice of dry humour, the more remarkable as coming from a former clergyman of the Established Church, that "some of the priests were pluralists, and were priests of several pyramids, which they regarded as a high honour." Among the most valuable portions of the work we would single out for especial notice the appendix devoted to the subject of hieroglyphics, and the chapter (29) which is headed "Historic Notes." In this he draws out the close connection which existed in former ages between the population of ancient Egypt and that of Cyprus, and of parts of Eastern Europe, and shows how Egyptian history tends, like that of other countries, to repeat itself. It is in no sarcastic sense that we add that the illustrations are among the most valuable portions of this magnificent book. Many of these illustrate the Scriptures, and paintings of Egyptian temples and tombs, and many more the hieroglyphics, which Mr. Stuart has made a special study, and what throw light on the mystic subjects of Egyptian mythology. Mr. Stuart has also given us some admirable portraits of kings, queens, princes, and chiefs; and, to use his own words, has "endeavoured to take down from the walls, and to bring to life again, as it were, for the inspection of his readers, the historic personages of the remote past." What more need be said than this in order to recommend the book to the readers of THE ANTIQUARY, except that in our editorial opinion Mr. Stuart has claimed no more credit than he has fully deserved?

Le Costume au Moyen Age, d'après les Sceaux. Par G. DEMAY. (Paris: Dumoulin, 1879.)

M. Dumoulin, who has just started a new publishing house in Paris, presents us with the first fruits of his venture in the shape of an elegant volume on an interesting point of archæology. Some years ago, the director of the Paris "Ecole des Chartes" had written a history of dress copiously illustrated, and full of all the valuable and trustworthy information which we might expect from so consummate a scholar as M. Quicherat; but the ground covered by the "Histoire du Costume en France" was much larger than the one adopted by M. Demay, and the sources consulted were architectural monuments, engravings, miniatures, and tapestry. On the other hand, the author of the volume we would now briefly notice limits his remarks to seals, and does not attempt to venture lower down than the Middle Ages. By thus moving within a narrow circle, he can treat his subject in a more exhaustive manner, and do it all the justice it deserves. For it is obvious that, of all the representations of dress, both civil and military, lay and ecclesiastical, that which we find on seals must be the most accurate and the most reliable, because they are the work of contemporary artists who had no motive for drawing upon their imagination when the reality was before them. M. Vitet had long since pointed out the importance of the study of sigillography towards a knowledge of the mediæval *res vestiaria*, and M. Demay has, we think, carried out that idea with the greatest success.

In a volume destined, as the present one is, for general readers, it would have been useless to go into long technical details on the shape, substance, use, &c., of seals; students anxious to become thoroughly acquainted with the science in all its bearings should read Muratori, Mabillon, M. Natalis de Wailly, and M. Douët d'Arcq. At the same time, a few elementary notions are absolutely indispensable, and these M. Demay has given in his introduction, which occupies upwards of seventy pages. Retracing his

steps to the earliest times, our author shows the use of seals even amongst the nations of antiquity; he then reviews in rapid succession, 1st, the substances employed for the making of seals; 2nd, their preservation, or the way in which they were affixed to the parchment or paper; 3rd, their shape and dimensions; 4th, the characters of their authenticity; and 5th, several subsidiary details. All these items required the assistance of the wood-engraver's art to render them intelligible, and accordingly M. Dumoulin has spared neither trouble nor expense to supplement by pictorial illustrations the indications given in the letter-press. Besides a large number of smaller vignettes scattered throughout the text, we have noticed two full-page engravings representing, the one, the seal and counterseal of the Abbey of Saint-Denis (twelfth century); and the other a document to which is appended the seal of the Knight Gui de Ribercourt (1266).

The history of costume includes, of course, a great variety of topics. We have to consider all the classes of society, from the king to the humblest squire who endeavoured to win his spurs on the field of battle; from the Pope to the most insignificant parish priest. More than that, beings connected with the invisible world were frequently represented; St. Michael and St. Gabriel, for instance, to say nothing of the Virgin Mary, and of the various orders of dominions, thrones, and powers. It is curious to note the changes which the artistic or national sympathies of every age and country introduced in the dress of the personages engraved on the seals. St. Michael here appears in the dress of a Greek philosopher; there he wears a cope and a rich girdle; elsewhere he is clothed in a suit of armour, and on his shield is engraved the coat of arms of the individual or the community to which the seal belonged. We thus see that the work of M. Demay is not only a history of mediæval costume, but also an elementary treatise of sacred iconography. The principal epochs into which the European Middle Ages are divided receive in turn their due share of notice; and in this survey, compiled uniformly from the best examples, we have, first, the court; then the nobles; thirdly, the mayors and city magistrates; fourthly, the Church; and, lastly, the realms of the unknown universe, where the artist's cunning manages to transfer the apparel which he saw in the streets of Paris, London, or Frankfort.

One of the most important elements in the ordinary attire of knights and squires was the representation of the heraldic devices belonging to the various families of noble origin; these emblems formed a conspicuous ornament on the helmet, the shield, the horse's trappings, and even the dresses of the ladies. Hence the necessity of placing before the reader a few simple details on the science of heraldry — a science the origins of which, as M. Demay observes, are to be studied exclusively from the inspection of the collections of seals handed down to us since the eleventh, or rather the twelfth, century. But, even at a time when the rules of heraldry were not definitely settled and reduced into order, certain emblems found their way on seals affixed to public documents, from whence they were later on transferred to shields, crests, and other parts of the armour or dress. Thus, on a seal anterior to the year 1150, and identified as that of Enguerrnan, Count of Saint Pol, we find the representation of several sheaves of corn, which, reduced subsequently to the number of five, became the heraldic device of the Candavène family. The successive developments of the French *fleur-de-lys* can be traced, in like manner, from the reign of Philip Augustus, when it first assumed a heraldic form, to the time of Henry I., when it appears in a strictly rudimentary state.

Enough has been said, we trust, to show the merits of M. Demay's excellent volume; it is elegantly printed, terminated by an index, and illustrated with six hundred woodcuts and two chromographs.

The Ancient Use of Liturgical Colours, by C. C. Rolfe (Parker & Co., Oxford and London), is an elaborate and learned treatise tracing the use of colour in the liturgical vestments in the Church from the old Levitical days down to the post-Reformation times. Mr. Rolfe shows that in the Levitical use the five colours used were gold, blue, purple, red, and white, and that these were rigidly kept unaltered by the British and Anglo-Saxon Church, green and black being added by the "Early Mediæval Church," and "brown, tawney, murrey, pink, and cheyney" by the "Late Mediæval Church," and that these colours were in use down to the reign of Edward VI. inclusive. In the time of Bishop Cosin, Mr. Rolfe shows that these varied colours were reduced back to the original five named above, and that the Roman Catholic Church in modern times (or, as he phrases it, "the modern Roman sequence") has retained only two out of these five—namely, red and white—but has added to them green, black and violet, for which no precedent can be shown. Such is the drift of his work; he has evidently been at great pains in consulting his authorities; but whether he has wholly proved his case or not is a Ritualistic question into which we need not enter. The book is tastefully got up, and printed in old-fashioned type on old-fashioned paper.

Our Schools and Colleges, by F. de C. Bisson (Wagner & Co., Berners Street), has gained an established reputation as a work of reference with respect to the present condition of our educational institutions. We desire, however, to draw the attention of our readers more especially to the full and interesting memoranda respecting their foundation and early history, especially that of the various provincial endowed grammar-schools which are dotted up and down the land. Mr. Bisson's account of our schools of art and of our learned societies, which of course are schools of instruction for children of a larger growth, strikes us as particularly well done.

The Captivi of Plautus, edited by E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A., late Scholar of University College, Oxford (Sonnenschein & Allen), combines the merits of a carefully revised text, useful explanatory notes, and some excellent remarks on the principles of the earlier Latin versification. The appendix contains the copious notes and emendations of R. Bentley, not merely on "The Captivi," but on all the plays of Plautus, from the MSS. in the British Museum. A *facsimile* of a MS. of Plautus faces the title-page as a frontispiece, which is a novelty in college classics.

Ethnology, by J. T. Painter (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox), is the title of a small and unpretending work on the early history and genealogy of the human race. Mr. Painter states his immediate purpose in writing as that of "proving that the nations of the world are descended from the sons and grandsons of Noah, and that the names of nearly all can be traced to this source." How far he has succeeded in this purpose, and in the more remote object of uniting the various nations in one universal brotherhood of friendship," must be left to our readers to decide. Though somewhat fanciful in parts, the book strikes us as well worthy of careful perusal.

Essays and Criticisms, by T. G. Wainewright (Reeves and Turner), are the remains of a man-of-letters in the last generation, who, having given good promise of success as a follower of the Muses, was led to commit forgery, if not murder also, and who died a felon under sentence of transportation for life at the antipodes some thirty years since. An acquaintance of Charles Lamb, Carlyle, and others, he wrote extensively for the *Foreign Quarterly*, the *London Magazine*, and *Blackwood*, under the signature of "James Weathercock," and his writings in prose and in verse were characterised by much of the force and spirit of "Peter Pindar." He was made the hero of a novel by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and Charles Dickens gives us the outline of his life in "Hunted Down." The full account of his career it has been left for Mr. W. C. Hazlitt to give us, and he has done so in the biographical sketch prefixed to this volume with much research and much judgment. Henceforth it will be easy for anyone to add Wainewright to the dictionary of "eccentric characters."

The Brochs and Rude Stone Monuments of the North of Scotland, by James Fergusson, D.C.L., F.R.S., (Mullan and Son). Mr. Fergusson's name is well known as an authority on all subjects connected with ancient architecture, and the remains of primitive structures. The work before us is a short essay on the Brochs, or Round Towers, which are found in such quantities in the Orkney Isles, and other parts of the Highlands of Scotland, but rarely in the Lowlands, and which he ascribes to the Norwegian Vikings, when they invaded the country. The only fault that we can find with the book is its brevity; but this fault is accounted for to some extent, when we learn from the preface that it was originally written as an article for the *Contemporary Review*, from which it was shut out by reason of its length. It is a pity that when it was written the first number of THE ANTIQUARY had not been announced, for it is just such a treatise as we should have been proud to publish in our pages.

Folk Lore of Western Scotland, by James Napier (A. Gardner, Paisley; N. Trübner and Co., London). Under this title Mr. James Napier, F.R.S.E., &c., has given to the public an interesting collection of the various superstitious beliefs which have prevailed among the populations of the Western Scottish counties since the commencement of the present century, mostly relating to such topics as birth, childhood, marriage, death, charms, witchcraft, animals, plants, and the festivals of Yule-tide, Beltane, and Halloween, in which he sees veritable survivals of the ancient sun and fire worship of heathen days. The book is quite a repository of information on the subject of which it treats.

Under the title of *Archæologia Adelensis* (W. H. Allen and Co.), the Rev. H. T. Simpson, late rector of Adel, near Leeds, has given us a valuable account not only of the little Norman church in which it was his lot to minister, but of the history and antiquities of his parish and the surrounding district, which appears to be equally rich in Roman, British, and Anglo-Saxon remains. Mr. Simpson probably will be borne out by every antiquary in rejecting the derivation of Adel from Adela of Blois, the daughter of the Conqueror, ascribing it in preference to Aidan—not the Culdee missionary, saint, and bishop—but a goddess of the Phœnicians, who, centuries before the Conquest, traded with the north as well as the west of England. Mr. Simpson describes in minute detail the fabric of Adel church, the Roman altars, and other relics of antiquity found *in situ*, and still preserved in its vestry, and shows that early as the church may be, it was constructed out of the fragments of a still earlier edifice. The work, we may add, is adorned from beginning to end with woodcuts, illustrative of these curiosities, both sacred and profane. Those which represent the sculpture of the Norman arches, and capitals of the pillars, are extremely bold and graphic. The chief fault of the book, as a whole, is that it is rather discursive, and it sadly wants an Index.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 8th. — Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair. Mr. M. H. Bloxam, of Rugby, read a Paper on the Site of the ancient Roman Station of Tripontium; Mr. W. M. Wylie also read a Paper on Masses of Smelted Iron found in Switzerland and other countries.

April 15.—Mr. Augustus W. Franks, F.R.S., and Director of the Society of Antiquaries, read a Paper on the Greenwell Collection, lately given by Canon Greenwell to the British Museum; Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., also read a Paper on the occurrence of a Creed in Greek in a Manuscript of the time of Athelstane.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 17.—Mr. H. S. Cuming, F.S.A., in the Chair.—A valuable and elaborate Paper was read by Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., the Treasurer, on a Charter of Certain Lands in Mercia, bearing date about A.D. 770, in the reign of Offa, from which he illustrated several points in the later rule of the Romans, and the earlier rule of the Saxons in this country.—Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A., read for the writer, Mr. Douglas Lithgow, a Paper on the Orthography of the Name of William Shakespeare, about which he admitted that some doubts existed, though, on the whole, he thought the balance of evidence, taken from the great poet's

acknowledged autograph signatures, from the allusions to him in the works of his contemporaries, and the records of public registers, inclined to the longer and more usual spelling. An interesting discussion on the subject followed, in the course of which Mr. De Grey Birch expressed his dissent from the usually accepted derivation of the name, as the "spear-brandisher."—Mr. E. Loftus Brock reported the discovery of an ancient bridge and sundry specimens of armour at Wolvesey Palace, near Winchester, and of a "Moot Hill" in a British barrow near Bury St. Edmunds. He also stated that the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, in answer to a representation of the Association, had abandoned some ill-considered restorations in the Fratery in that city.—Mr. J. Brent exhibited some Anglo-Saxon curiosities, probably articles of a lady's toilet, lately found at Canterbury, and also an Abyssinian illuminated MS. of prayers. Amongst other articles exhibited were some Roman treasures, a lamp, pottery, and a coin of the reign of Domitian, dug up in King's Arms Yard, Southwark, by Mr. Way.—Another member exhibited some ancient ornaments of jade, and a Flemish crucifix, and painting of the Holy Family, of the end of the sixteenth century.

April 7.—Mr. H. Syer-Cuming, V.P., in the Chair.—The Chairman read a Paper on Work Bags, and the various kinds of needle and other work connected with them, from very early periods, and exhibited many rare specimens from Tudor days to the present time. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew, in commenting on the Paper, greatly deplored the decadence of an art in which ladies had excelled in all times, but now, from other studies and the use of the sewing-machine, seemed no longer to care for.—Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., read a letter from Mr. Robert Blair on the Recent Discovery of a Roman Altar on the side of the Castrum, at South Shields, unfortunately without any inscription, and also a portion of a bronze staff or handle of some small vessel, bearing the words VTERE FELIX, the letters being incised, and having the appearance of being filled with enamel, portions of which yet remain. There are other examples of this inscription known, on several objects of antiquity. Mr. Brock mentioned the discovery of some mediæval tiles forming a portion of the floor of the Chapter-room at Bangor Cathedral, which was originally a Chapel of St. John, and also the unearthing lately of the remains of a Roman villa at Sandown, Isle of Wight, with a tessellated pavement in fair condition.—Mrs. Moore Hyde exhibited several copies of the *Gloucester Journal* of the year 1775, printed on small folio sheets in the same manner as *The Times* of the last century. She also produced two autograph letters of the poet, William Cowper, dated 1787 and 1792, one ending, "from your affectionate though troubled hermit, W. Cowper."—Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., exhibited four objects in bronze, three found in a tomb of an Etruscan warrior, and the other a fibula of later work from Rome. Two of the figures from the tomb were draped females in a half-recumbent posture, very chastely designed, and the other a very early and rude figure of Mars, about six inches high, of a rare type and quaint treatment. These were from the collection of Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A., of Brighton, whose learned work on the Earthworks and Roman Roads of Dorsetshire is well known and appreciated by antiquaries and students generally.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew read some interesting notes on a Spanish bottle of richly-coloured glass and a Nankin tea-bucket, found in Petticoat Lane, dating about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and exhibited two pewter drinking-pots of the same century, dug up in the City, one having inscribed on it, "Timothy Buck, the Fountaine in Portugal Street, against ye Playhouse"—the well-known theatre near Lincoln's Inn Fields, and where Ben Jonson is thought to have played, as well as Davenant and later celebrities. Mr. George Lambert made some remarks on pewterers' marks, but found none on the vessels in question. Various other exhibitions of pottery, of Roman and mediæval manufacture, a silver vessel of the fifteenth century, and the handle of a sword representing the Murder of the Innocents, of the same date, found in London, were commented on by the Chairman, Mr. Myers, Mr. Hicklin, Mr. Brent, and others; and the evening was brought to a close by the reading of a Paper by Mr. Morgan, F.S.A., in the absence of the writer, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, F.S.A., "On Roman Inscribed Stones in the possession of Colonel Hill, at Rockwood, Llandaff," which gave rise to a short but animated discussion.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 1.—At the usual monthly meeting, Mr. Greaves in the Chair, a Paper was read by the Rev. E. Pendarves Gibson on "The Parish Registers of Stock and Ramsden Bell-House, Essex;" and also another Paper by Mr. J. B. Davidson, on "The Twelfth and Fifteenth Itinera of Antoninus." Amongst the objects of interest exhibited were a remarkable implement of bronze, of Roman workmanship, but of unknown use, and sundry other Roman antiquities lately dug up in the neighbourhood of London Wall by Mr. Massey. Notice was also given that a special exhibition of English and foreign helmets and mail will take place in June, under the auspices of the Institute, at their rooms in New Burlington Street. The Council of the Institute have invited members and their friends to assist the purposes of the exhibition by the loan of helmets or pieces of mail. The objects exhibited will be chronologically classified and carefully labelled.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—March 18.—The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth in the Chair.—An elaborate Paper on Christian Iconography was read by Mr. George H. Birch, Honorary Secretary of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, in the course of which he explained the principles of that branch of ecclesiological study, illustrating his Paper with copious references, tracing the subject from its earliest appearance in the catacombs to its zenith in the fifteenth century, particularly describing the iconography of Chartres Cathedral and the misuse of iconography in modern times. In the course of the summer the Society has arranged for visits to St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Mary Overy, Ely Chapel, Westminster Abbey, Stone Church, Kent, and Canterbury Cathedral.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—April 6.—The Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Professor G. Weber, on "The So-called Tomb of St. Luke at Ephesus." Professor Weber commenced by quoting what has been written on the subject by Fr. Adler, which quite agrees with the sup-

position that there exist the remains of two separate buildings of different epochs, but expressing the opinion that from the treatment of the carvings on the door-jamb, "both of which is in true ancient style," "the Christian origin and the traditional designation are out of the question." Mr. Weber stated that with regard to the traditional designation of a tomb of St. Luke there could be no tradition, since Mr. Wood was the first who gave the building that name, when he discovered it in 1865. A full and careful description, with measurements, was then given.—Mr. Hyde Clarke gave some "Preliminary Notes on the Characters, Phonetics, and Language of the Akkadians, and the pre-Akkadians;" after which the following communication from M. Paul Pierret was read:—"Libation Vase of Osor-ur, preserved in the Museum of the Louvre." The vase, of the Saïtic epoch, is of bronze, and of an oblong form, covered with an inscription finely traced with a pointed instrument. The text has been published by M. Pierret in the second volume of his "Recueil d'Inscriptions du Louvre," in the eighth number of the "Études Égyptologiques."

London and Middlesex Archæological Society.—April 12.—Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A., read a Paper on "Smithfield," in which he narrated the history of that well-known locality from the earliest period down to the present time, describing it as the scene of joustings and tournaments in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.; as the spot chosen in mediæval times for duels and for the ordeal or trial by battle; and as the place where, in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike met a martyr's fate. Mr. Lambert gave an amusing description of the doings at Bartholomew, or "Bartlemy" Fair, and finally described the spot as it existed till recently as the great cattle market of London.—This Paper will appear in due course in the columns of The Antiquary.

Crystal Palace School of Arts, Science, and Literature.—A Lecture was delivered on April 14th, by Professor Mariette, on "the Discovery of the Serapeum of Memphis," by the brother of the lecturer, now his Excellency Mariette Pasha. We abridge it from the *Times*. After some introductory observations, the lecturer proceeded to say that M. Mariette eagerly volunteered to collect for France what Coptic and Syriac manuscripts had escaped the investigation of English travellers, and after some inquiry the French Government did not hesitate to accept his services. In August, 1850, he left France for Egypt. In Alexandria he was surprised to find lying in the gardens of European residents a great number of sphinxes in limestone, covered with ancient Greek inscriptions. He was informed that they had all come from Sakkarah, the site of the ancient Memphis, and had been found in the desert, and he concluded that they could not but be connected with one of the marvellous avenues that led to the Egyptian sanctuaries. On reaching Cairo, Auguste Mariette placed himself in communication with Linant Bey, who volunteered to guide him in his expedition. Having visited the Pyramids and explored the vast necropolis in the midst of which they stand, he proceeded to Sakkarah, and he made a topographical survey of its necropolis. He purposed remaining a few days—he actually remained four years. He remembered a passage in Strabo, in which the old geographer, who was born 60 years B.C., spoke of the Serapeum of Memphis being placed at the entrance of the Lybian desert, and being constantly threatened with invasion from the sand. Soon afterwards his foot struck against what proved to be a libation table, sculptured in honour of Osiris-Apis, which is now to be seen in the Louvre, and he concluded that the tombs of Apis, which must contain so many scientific treasures, could not be far off, and he determined to seek for the Serapeum at all risks. The search for manuscripts was given up, and his credit and future career were at stake. The Egyptian Apis, as old as the worship of the divine bull, had two homes, in one of which he lived under the name of Apis, the other, where he reposed after his death, under the name of Osorapis or Serapis. He was prepared to find the latter plundered of its treasure, as it was by the early Christians, but the plunderers had, perhaps, spared the archæological and historical treasury, which was far more valuable than any amount of silver and gold. He commenced his labours in the desert with a score of fellahs, some with pickaxes, some with baskets to carry off the sand. A second sphinx soon rewarded their labour, and others followed to the number of 21. They formed a few of those which constituted an avenue of sphinxes in the middle of a vast necropolis. The avenue wound its crooked way between vast funeral monuments. The labour entailed might be gathered from the fact that while the sphinxes first discovered lay 12 feet below the surface, the others were found at a depth of between 60 and 70 feet. At last the 135th sphinx was brought to light at a spot where the avenue turned to the right at an angle of 85 degrees. The work was pushed on vigorously in spite of difficulties, which the lecturer detailed. One day 11 of the labourers were buried under an avalanche of sand, and were with difficulty extricated. The headmen of the neighbouring villages ordered that all supplies of food should be withheld, and the fellahs were forbidden to work for him, but in spite of these and various other difficulties, including orders from the highest authorities in Cairo to desist, which he disregarded, he still persevered. After the 141st sphinx had been secured, a spacious dromos, paved with fine flagstones, was discovered. It was in shape a semicircle, decorated with 11 Greek statues of poets, philosophers, and law-givers, and it stopped the explorer's way. He determined on a new departure, and soon came on a chapel, bearing the royal cartouche of Neelanbo I. of the 30th dynasty, the last but two of the indigenous Pharaohs. The image of Apis stood there, a welcome indication to the explorer that he was on the right track. But the chapel stopped his way, and he had to take a new direction. He did so to the west, and two other chapels were discovered; one in the Egyptian, the other in the Greek style. The latter was empty; in the former stood a statue of Apis in stone, with the solar disc before his horns. The statue, before which Alexander the Great, Cleopatra, and Cæsar must have passed, and which must have witnessed the last solemn rites of the funerals of Apis, was now an object of admiration at the Louvre. Along both sides of a paved causeway ran a wall 6ft. high, built of huge blocks,

upon which, as upon a pedestal, stood colossal statues of fantastic animals. A peacock, 6ft. high, carrying a little genius, a gigantic cock, a lioness, a panther with a serpent's tail, a cerberus—all led by children—a phœnix with a woman's head, lions with strange faces; all samples of the mystic symbolism of Egypt as conceived by the Greek mind. The work was carried on in most trying circumstances. All sorts of impediments were thrown in the way of the indefatigable archæologist, but they were got over. High officials arrived from Cairo with prohibitions which he contrived to disregard. When his labours were crowned with success, the Egyptian authorities claimed their fruit; but he contrived to convey the monuments to Alexandria and shipped to France. European international jealousies and Turkish cupidity conspired together against the young antiquarian, but with unflagging enthusiasm he continued his course, and after a lengthened period the French Government interfered on his behalf, and sent him a large and welcome remittance. The details of the further excavations were narrated by the lecturer, who added that during the night of the 12th of November, 1851, the last loads of sand were removed, and a long gallery was opened to view. The explorer attempted to enter, but his light was extinguished by foul air. At last he was enabled to enter, and stood in the tomb of Apis. He beheld walls covered with tablets with thousands of texts and with divine images; a treasure of historical documents which have no parallel in the world. It was not until February, 1852, that a less intolerant *régime* enabled the excavators to work at all efficiently. To the 513 monuments which had been already forwarded, over 2,000 others were safely sent to Alexandria. The sarcophagi discovered were of polished granite, each cut out of a single stone, and were 10ft. in height, and 13ft. in length, and weighed upwards of 60 tons. It was difficult to realize by what mechanical contrivance such enormous masses of stone were transported to their resting-places from the far-distant quarries. When the entrance to the great tomb was effected, the finger marks of the Egyptian who had closed up the last stone of the wall were still visible in the cement, and on the sand of the floor was still to be seen the impression of the naked feet of the workmen, who 3230 years before had deposited the deified Apis in his tomb. This and other tombs yielded many valuable and beautiful specimens of jewellery which now enriched the collection of the Louvre.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—April 13.—Mr. Edward Solly, F.R.S., in the Chair. The Rev. J. Long read a Paper on the "Importance of Publishing a Complete Collection of Proverbs in English, Welsh, Erse, Gaelic, and Cornish, classified according to subjects, with Explanatory Notes." The question in its various aspects was illustrated by quotations from Proverbs, European and Asiatic; a reference was also made to the Gypsees, whose line of route along the Danubian Valley can be traced by the Sclavonic and Greek Proverbs, which they have incorporated into their language. Mr. Long submitted to the meeting proposals for the best mode of collecting and classifying the Proverbs of England and their parallels in other lands. Mr. J. S. Udal then read a paper on "Dorsetshire Mummery Plays." After having pointed out the general value of the subject, Mr. Udal proceeded to give an account of a play now acted in Dorsetshire. Among those who took part in the discussions of the Papers were Dr. Hyde Clarke, who stated that the Smithsonian Institute were collecting Mummery Plays; Mr. Coote, who gave some interesting Proverbs from Petre's great collection; Mr. Nutt, who pointed out some parallels between Folk Tales and the Mummery Plays; the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Mr. Pfoundes, Dr. Chevers, and Mr. G. L. Gomme.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—April 2.—Professor S. Jevons in the Chair. Mr. H. B. Wheatley read his "Thoughts on Title Takings, Trite, Trivial, and Tentative." He pointed out the unreasonableness of filling a catalogue with minute transcripts of the titles of books, and the greater utility of selecting words on the title most significant of the character of the books. He gave amusing instances of anomalous and misleading titles, and narrated some of his own misadventures in dealing with incomprehensible titles. A cataloguer, he thought, is bound to exercise his judgment in describing books, even though the best rules in the art may be lying before him.

PROVINCIAL.

CLIFTON SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—March 20.—Reports in reference to 2 *Henry VI.* were presented from the following departments:—Historical References, by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Metre and Authorship, by Miss Constance O'Brien; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw.—Dr. Shaw also gave "A Note on the 'Farmyard and Menagerie Man' in 2 *Henry VI.*'"—Mr. P. A. Daniel's *Time Analysis* of the Play (read with the Time Analysis of the other Histories before the New Shakspeare Society on 13th June last) was brought before the Society.

PERTH LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 28.—Sheriff Barclay in the Chair.—A Petition in favour of the "Ancient Monuments Bill" was agreed to; and a proposition was made for the extension of the Perth Museum as soon as sufficient money should be collected.

HULL LITERARY CLUB.—April 5.—Dr. Evan Fraser, President, in the Chair.—Report read and adopted, balance-sheet submitted and passed, and officers elected.—Mr. William Hunt, editor of the *Eastern Morning News*, gave an Address on "Hull Newspapers," furnishing much valuable information relating to the various local journals from the earliest period to the present time, with notices of their editors and chief contributions. Considerable discussion followed the reading of the Paper. Numerous old newspapers were exhibited by Mr. Hunt.—Mr. Rose gave a carefully-rendered selection from Shakspeare.

EASTBOURNE ESSAY ASSOCIATION.—March 22.—Mr. E. Elliott gave an Essay on "Pottery," with illustrations and specimens of material. The Essayist sketched the history of "Pottery" in all its branches, from its infancy down to the present time, and exhibited among other samples of the art a piece of ware painted by a lady resident in Eastbourne.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—March 11.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—The Report of the Special Committee was approved, and its

recommendations adopted.—A Paper was read by Mr. Lewis for the Rev. W. C. Green on the word γνωσιμαχεῖν, contending that γνωσιμαχεῖν was for γνῶναι τὴν μάχην, not μάχεσθαι τῇ γνώσει. The word occurs three times in Herodotus (iii. 25, vii. 130, viii. 129), in all of which places it refers to combatants and an impending contest (μάχη) in which the weaker or supposed weaker adversary γνωσιμαχεῖ "gives in" as owning his weakness, and in all of which places the sense "to contest one's previous opinions, change one's mind" is unsuitable.—Mr. Verrall read a Paper on the following passages of Æschylus: *Eum.* 441. ἐν τρόποις Ἰξίονος where he suggested ἐν τροπαῖς. *Agam.* 918. γυναικὸς ἐν τρόποις, where he would read τρυφαῖς. *Agam.* 120. βλαβέντα λοισθίων δρόμων, where he suggested δυσθόων. *Choëph.* 500. λοισθίου βοῆς, where he would read either λοισθίας or δυσθρόου.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

An Old Westminster Election.—I do regret the loss of some of that old English love of fun which has given our Westminster elections a place in our literature in the shape of several very curious and now scarce volumes. During many years, collecting such out-of-the-way books, I have only been lucky enough to pick up the first and most curious of them. It is a goodly quarto of upwards of 500 pages, and refers to the contest between Fox, Hood, and Wray in 1784. It is entitled "History of the Westminster Election, &c., by Lovers of Truth and Justice," and was published by Debrett. The work is dedicated to the Duchess of Devonshire, and one of the nine caricatures in it by Bunbury (worthy of Gillray), faces the dedication, and represents "Liberty and Fame introducing Female Patriotism to Britannia." This same election forms the subject of two other books: 1, "The Wit of the Day, or Humour of Westminster," 8vo, 1784, of which a copy was sold in the curious library of the late Dr. Bliss; and, 2, "The Book of the Way of Westminster from the Fall of the Fox at the close of 1783 to the third month in 1784;" and this, as I learn from Lowndes, was also in quarto and with numerous plates. An octavo volume, with a folding caricature by Gillray, entitled "Westminster and Middlesex Elections in November, 1806, containing all the Facetiæ, Songs, Squibs, &c., prevalent at that period," concludes the bibliography of the subject. Judging from the book before me, I do not hesitate to say that if the others at all approach it in interest they afford curious materials for an interesting sketch of the social progress of Westminster since the election of 1784, which, instead of being settled in one quiet day, occupied forty days—namely, from April 1 to May 17—in rioting and excitement. That change at least is for the better.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Tomb of Oliver Cromwell.—There is, however, a mightier memory than that of Laurence Sterne associated with Newburgh, the Yorkshire residence of Sir George Wombwell. In the long gallery is a glass case containing the saddle, holsters, pistols, bit, and bridle of "the greatest prince who ever ruled in England." The saddle and holster-cases are by no means of Puritan simplicity, being of crimson velvet heavily embroidered in gold. The pistols are of portentous length, and very thin in the barrel; the bit is a cruel one, with the tremendous cheek-pieces common two centuries ago—doubtless the Lord Protector liked his horse, like his Roundheads, well in hand. Not quite opposite to these relics hangs the portrait of a lady clad in dark green and demureness. This serious-looking dame is Mary Cromwell, wife of the second Lord Fauconberg. It was she who, with keen womanly instinct, sharpened yet more by filial affection, foresaw that, the Restoration once achieved, the men who had fled before Oliver at Naseby and Worcester would not allow his bones to rest in Westminster. At dead of night his corpse was removed from the vault in the Abbey, and that of some member of the undistinguished crowd substituted for it. In solemn secrecy the remains of him of whom it was said, "if not a king, he was a man whom it was good for kings to have among them," were conveyed to Newburgh, where they yet repose, the insane fury of the Royalists, who hung the supposed body of Cromwell as well as that of Ireton on the gallows of Tyburn, having thus been cheated of its noblest prey. The tomb of Cromwell occupies the end of a narrow chamber at the head of a flight of steep stairs, and is an enormous mass of stonework built and cemented into the walls, apparently with the object of making it impenetrable. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this story, preserved in the Bellasyse family for two centuries and a quarter. It is not a legend, but a genuine piece of family history, and implicitly believed on the spot. It is needless to say that the over-curious have again and again begged the lords of Newburgh to have the tomb opened; but his request has met with invariable refusal, even when proffered by the most illustrious personages. "No, no," observes Sir George Wombwell, heartily as ever, but quite firmly; "we do not make a show of our great relative's tomb, and it shall not be opened. In this part of Yorkshire we no more dig up our remote great uncles than we sell our grandmothers. The Protector's bones shall rest in peace at least for my time."—*The World.*

King Charles II. in Gloucestershire.—The Rev. W. Bazeley, of Matson, writes to the editor of the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*:—"I have seen it stated, I cannot remember by what author, that Charles II. slept a night at Cubberley Parsonage, on his way to Bristol, after the battle of Worcester; I wonder whether any traditions of his journey linger amongst the inhabitants of the Cotswolds? Prince Charles was defeated by Cromwell on Wednesday, the 3rd of September, 1651. After a night's flight he found himself at Boscobel, near Stourbridge. After a vain attempt to cross the Severn into Wales, he returned to Boscobel, where he remained till Sunday, the 7th. On that day he went to Moseley, and took refuge in the house of a Mr. Whitgreaves. We find him on Tuesday, the 9th, at Mr. Lane's, at Bentley. Mr. Lane had a son who served as Colonel in the Royalist army, and a daughter Jane. It was to these two that the Prince owed his escape from Cromwell. "Mrs. Jane" had been given a pass to Bristol, where her cousin, Mrs. Norton, was residing with her hus-

husband; and it was suggested that Prince Charles should accompany her so far in the disguise of a servant lad. To this he gladly consented, and started on horseback, with Mrs. Lane behind him on the crupper. Col. Lane and Lord Wilmot rode at a distance from the pair, with spaniels and hawks, as though on a sporting expedition. The party avoided the high-roads and large towns, putting up at the houses of those who were known to be favourable to the Royal cause. The first halt appears to have been made at Long Marston, three miles from Stratford-on-Avon, at the house of Mr. Tombs. Here it was that the Prince was soundly rated by the kitchen-maid for not knowing how to wind up a jack. 'I'm only a poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane in Staffordshire,' he pleaded in excuse; 'we seldom have meat, and when we have we don't make use of a jack.'" The house he stayed in is still to be seen, and the self-same jack is preserved by the family as a precious relic. From Long Marston they seem to have made their way to Cubberley. The Lady Downe had on several occasions entertained King Charles I. at the old manor-house of the Bridges and Berkeley families; but it was thought safer, I suppose, for the Prince to sleep at the parsonage. Lewis Jones, rector of Cubberley, had died a few weeks before at the age of 105. His burial is recorded in the parish register, on the 29th July, 1651; and I presume that in those troublous times there had been no new appointment; so the parsonage was empty. From Cubberley the party steered southwards to Tetbury, and spent the night at Boxwell Court, the residence of Col. Huntley, who had fought in many a battle for the King under Prince Rupert. A wood, called the King's Walk, is said to have been the place of the Prince's concealment. In the absence of any proof to the contrary, I should give as the date of the Prince's visit to Cubberley, Thursday or Friday, September 11th or 12th, 1651."

THE WORTH OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.—It is well known that when the business of the Honourable East India Company was transferred to the British Parliament, the first act of the new masters of the old house in Leadenhall Street was to make a clean sweep of the records of the company. They swept out 300 tons of these records to Messrs. Spicers, the paper makers, to be made into pulp. In this way, among other trifles, disappeared the whole history of the Indian Navy. From one of the cartloads of these records on their way to the pulping-tanks an old paper was blown off by the wind, and picked up by a passer-by. It is now before us. It is addressed, "To my very loving friends, the Governors and Company of the East India Merchants," and endorsed "November 28th, 1619. My Lord of Buckingham about resigning his interest in my Lord of Warwick's goods. Red: Dec. 1, 1619." The writer is the Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated by Felton. It runs:—"After my heaviest commendations. Whereas his Majesty, by his former letters, about the beginning of the last summer, signified unto you that he was pleased to bestow upon me that part which belonged to him out of the forfeiture incurred by the Earl of Warwick: Yet since he hath likewise been pleased to write also in my Co (*sic*) (Cousin?) of Warwick's behalf, I have thought fit to signify unto you that I do willingly remit to him likewise all my interest and . . . . that I had therein by his Majesty's said warrant. And so I rest, your very loving friend, (signed) G. BUCKINGHAM.—Newmarket, 28th November, 1619." And the paper is sealed with the Duke's seal. As we have said, 300 tons of these documents were pulped; and this extract from the mass shows how, when work of this sort has to be done, no men are so competent to do it thoroughly to let nothing of interest and value escape them, as your literary men; and the India Office has always been strong in literary men.—*Athenæum.*

OLD ENGLISH PUNISHMENTS.—The punishments of the Elizabethan age in England were not more tender than the amusements were refined. Busino saw a lad of fifteen led to execution for stealing a bag of currants. At the end of every month, besides special executions, as many as twenty-five people at a time rode through London streets in Tyburn carts, singing ribald songs, and carrying sprigs of rosemary in their hands. Everywhere in the streets the machines of justice were visible; pillories for the neck and hands, stocks for the feet, and chains to stretch across, in case of need, and stop a mob. In the suburbs were oak cages for nocturnal offenders. At the church doors might now and then be seen women enveloped in sheets, doing penance for their deeds. A bridle, something like a bit for a restive horse, was in use for the curbing of scolds; but this was a later invention than the cucking-stool or ducking-stool. There is an old print of one of these machines standing on the Thames bank: on a wheeled platform is an upright post, with a swinging beam across the top, on one end of which the chair is suspended over the river, while the other is worked up and down by a rope; in it is seated a light sister of the Bankside, being dipped into the unsavoury flood. But this was not so hated by the women as a similar discipline—being dragged in the river by a rope after a boat. Hanging was the common punishment for felony; but traitors and many other offenders were drawn, hanged, bowelled, and quartered. Nobles who were traitors usually escaped with having their heads chopped off only. Torture was not practised; for, says Harrison, our people despise death, yet abhor to be tormented; being of frank and open minds. And "this is one cause why our condemned persons do go so cheerfully to their deaths, for our nation is free, stout, hearty, and prodigal of life and blood, and cannot in any wise diges to be used as villians and slaves." Felony covered a wide range of petty crime—breach of prison, hunting by night with painted or masked faces, stealing above 40*s.*, stealing hawks' eggs, conjuring, prophesying upon arms and badges, stealing deer by night, cutting purses, counterfeiting coin, &c. Death was the penalty for all these offences. For poisoning her husband a woman was burned alive; a man poisoning another was boiled in water or oil; heretics were burned alive; some murderers were hanged in chains; perjurers were branded on the forehead with the letter P; rogues were burned through the ears; suicides were buried in a field with a stake driven through their bodies; witches were burned or hanged; in Halifax thieves were beheaded by a machine almost exactly like the modern guillotine; pirates were hanged on the sea-shore at low-water mark, and left till three tides overwashed them; those who let the

sea-walls decay were staked out in the breach of the banks, and left there as parcel of the foundation of the new wall. Of rogues, that is tramps and petty thieves, the gallows devoured 300 or 400 annually, in one place or another; and Henry VIII. in his time hung up as many as 72,000 rogues. Any parish which let a thief escape was fined. Still the supply held out. The legislation against vagabonds, tramps, and sturdy beggars, and their punishment by whipping, branding, &c., are too well known to need comment. But considerable provision was made for the unfortunate and deserving poor; poorhouses were built for them, and collections taken up. Only sixty years before Harrison wrote there were few beggars, but in his day he numbers them out at 10,000; most of them were rogues, who counterfeited sores and wounds, and were mere thieves and caterpillars on the common wealth. He names thirty-two different sorts of vagabonds known by other names.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

"THE WHITE WITCH."—At the extreme north of Devonshire is the small village of Charles, and at this village resides a small farmer, who believed that he had been bewitched. Accordingly he visited "The White Witch," who ostensibly carries on the business of herbalist at Exeter, and vends a charm which will cure all diseases of humanity. This was, however, too serious a matter to be dealt with by mere potions, so the "Witch Doctor" persuaded his victim that it would be necessary to accompany him in order to find out the whereabouts of and exorcise the evil spirit. On arriving at the house proceedings were commenced by the witch. A mixture of incense was placed on a fire and lighted, and a sort of incantation gone through, those present being strictly enjoined to silence on pain that the whole proceeding would be violated. The spell, however, failed to work, and the witch intimated that he would have to return to the farmer's house, and stay a week in order to effect a perfect cure, being fed the while on beef, which would alone strengthen him and patiently to enable him to perform his task satisfactorily. The farmer's wife was somewhat less credulous than her lord, and declined to be imposed upon in this way, and the result was an inquiry into and exposure of the whole trick. Similar instances of credulity are said to be common in remote parts of Devonshire, and in many cases the impostors succeeded in fleecing their victims of considerable sums.

BUCKLES AND BUCKLEMAKERS.—About the end of the seventeenth century the wearing of buckles for the shoes was introduced generally throughout England amongst the young men of fashion, and their manufacture became for many years afterwards a pretty lucrative business in the Midland district. Their use met at first with no small amount of opposition from the more "modest" of the people, as will be seen from the following invective, copied from a newspaper printed in 1693:—"Certain foolish young men have lately brought about a new change in fashion. They have begun to fasten their shoes and knee-bands with buckles instead of ribbons, wherewith their forefathers were content, and, moreover, found them more easy and convenient; and surely every man will own they were more decent and modest than those new-fangled, unseemly clasps or buckles, as they call them, which will gall and vex the bones of these vain coxcombs beyond sufferance, and make them repent of their pride and folly. We hope all grave and honourable people will withhold their countenance from such immodest ornaments. It belongeth to the reverend clergy to tell these thoughtless youths in a solemn manner, that such things are forbidden in Scripture." Buckles for the shoes were at first small, but gradually became larger, and towards the end of the following century they made way for shoe *strings*.

Why large buckles, why the small?
Why no buckles now at all?
Of the matter right I take—
A la mode—for fashion's sake.

In 1791 several bucklemakers from Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Birmingham, waited upon the then Prince of Wales, at Carlton House, and were introduced into an audience by Mr. Sheridan. Their purpose was to present a petition setting forth the distressed situation of thousands in the different branches of the buckle manufacture, from the fashion which had become so prevalent of wearing shoe strings instead of buckles. His Royal Highness received the deputation very gracefully, and, after expressing his sympathy for the distressed buckle manufacturers, promised to do what he could, by his own example, to revive their trade. The Prince accordingly not only resumed the wearing of buckles himself, but commanded that the fashion of tying the shoes should not be adopted by any person in his household. In this instance, however, fashion refused to be controlled even by the example of Royalty; for, notwithstanding all the well-meant endeavours of his Royal Highness, buckles were never able to recover the very prominent place they once held among the ornaments of the *complete gentleman*.—Mr. T. B. Trowsdale, in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

Antiquarian News.

The Corporation of London have selected Mr. John Robert Dicksee as curator for works of art in the city.

The Congress of the British Archæological Association this year will be held at Devizes.

The General Index to the fifth series of *Notes and Queries* is preparing for publication; that for the fourth series is not yet out of print.

A biographical dictionary, to be entitled "The Century of Authors, 1780-1880," is being compiled by Mr. William Cushing, of Harvard.

The authorities of the British Museum have agreed to send a selection of their Flemish tapestries to the great National Exhibition at Brussels. The King of Spain will send other specimens from Madrid.

A Dutch translation of the *Merchant of Venice*, by Professor Burgersdijk, has lately been put on the Netherlands stage, and a Dutch representation of *Hamlet* is announced to follow shortly.

The ancient church of West Tilbury, on the Essex bank of the Thames, has lately been reopened, after a thorough restoration. Archbishop Laud was rector here from 1609 to 1616.

The famous orange tree at Cassel, which was riddled with bullets by the Cossacks on September 30, 1813, has died; even last year it bore new leaves and full blossoms.

Mr. S. W. Kershaw, M.A., librarian of Lambeth Palace, has been elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the honorary secretaries of the Middlesex and Archæological Society.

The Royal Academy will shortly publish an index to the catalogues of Old Masters and other works of art exhibited in Burlington Gardens from the first until now.

The subscription statue of Byron by Mr. Belt is to be placed within the railed enclosure known as Hamilton Gardens, opposite the statue of Achilles.

We are requested to state that the new regulations at the Bodleian Library, mentioned by us on p. 186, are intended only to assist the librarian against "rude outsiders," and will not affect regular students.

The British Museum has received some stone fragments with Hamathite inscriptions from Djerabis, and a slab with bas-reliefs, a draped man and three lines of Palmyrene characters, from Palmyra.

The Art Union of London have resolved to erect in their new office in the Strand, a memorial tablet commemorative of their architect, the late Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., whose last work it was.

It is rumoured that Lord Hardwicke's family pictures and works of art at Wimpole will shortly come to the hammer, notwithstanding apparent legal obstacles.

The Church of Markby, near Alford, is one of the last remaining churches, if not the very last, in Lincolnshire, the roof of which is covered with thatch. Its restoration is contemplated, but is delayed for want of funds.

The partial use of electric lighting in the South Kensington Museum is, observes *The Artist*, likely to be accelerated by the fact that, even already, a bad effect is thought to have been produced by gas upon Sir F. Leighton's fresco.

A work on "Primitive Folk-moots; or, Open-air Assemblies in Britain," by Mr. George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., honorary secretary of the Folk-Lore Society, is in preparation, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

Mr. Whitley Stokes has printed at Calcutta some Old Breton Glosses, from MSS. earlier than A.D. 1100, which illustrate the possibility of distinguishing, even at that period, between the work of old Welsh, Cornish, and Breton.

The keepership of the mineralogical department of the British Museum has become vacant by the resignation of Professor Story-Maskelyne, F.R.S., who has been elected M.P. for Cricklade in the new Parliament.

Some MSS. discovered by a Benedictine monk, Paolino Manciani, in the Abbey of Subiaco, have been declared by Roman palæographists to be unpublished compositions of St. Thomas Aquinas, the handwriting agreeing with that of his other MSS.

A manuscript Psalter, which archæological experts assign to the latter half of the eighth century, has been discovered at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It presents many of the characteristics of the later Merovingian and early Carlovingian periods.

Mr. George Gilbert Scott's "Essay on the History of English Church Architecture prior to the Separation of England from the Roman Obedience," with numerous illustrations, is in the press, and will be published shortly at the office of the *Building World*.

A distinguished student of Jewish literature and history passed away at Hanover about the middle of March, in the person of Professor M. Wiener, who had acquired a considerable reputation by a series of valuable writings in this department.

Professor Konstantin Hansen, one of the veterans of the Danish school of historical painters, has died at Copenhagen, aged 76. He resided in Rome from 1835 to 1844, where he was one of the group of artists who gathered round Thorwaldsen.

The Neapolitan archæologist, Prof. Giulio Minervini, is now, says the *Academy*, employed on a descriptive catalogue of the terra-cottas in the Museo Campano at Naples. This museum, which was established only a few years ago, contains a precious collection of more than five thousand terra-cottas.

The third annual congress of the International Literary Association is announced to be held at Lisbon on July 1 and four following days, under the presidency of the King of Portugal. Particulars of the business to be transacted and of the fêtes to be held will shortly be published.

On the 8th of April, the anniversary of the death of Sir Anthony Panizzi, formerly principal librarian and secretary of the British Museum, a commemorative tablet was inaugurated, by desire of the town council of Brescello, on the house where Sir Anthony was born.

We are pleased to notice that the *Bedfordshire Times and Independent* has commenced the insertion of a column of "Local Notes and Queries." This particular branch of literature, now taken up by so many country newspapers, must be of great service to antiquarian studies.

An innovation much appreciated by the public has been made in some of the newly-added cases of stuffed birds in the Zoological Gallery of the British Museum. The birds are mounted in their natural surroundings, instead of being packed away closely in glass cases as has been the custom hitherto.

Messrs. Stevens and Haynes, of Bell Yard, Temple Bar, have lately published a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Taswell-Langmead's "English Constitutional History." The work, which deals with the subject from the Teutonic invasion to the present time, has been in many parts re-written.

Lord Lindsay has issued among his privately-printed publications a classified scheme and index to the library attached to his observatory at Dun Echt, near Aberdeen. The classification embraces the departments of mathematics, astronomy, and physics, each divided into ten classes.

M. Tourny, water-colour painter and engraver, has

died at the age of sixty-three. He became *tapissier* at the Gobelins in 1836; but on obtaining the Grand Prix for engraving in 1846, he took up his residence in Rome. He executed a series of copies from the great Masters in Italy for M. Thiers.

Some hitherto unpublished letters and documents connected with Oliver Cromwell's movements in Ireland, together with an original contemporary narrative of his proceedings there, will appear in the second volume of the "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641—1652," edited by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.

The "restorations" of Bangor Cathedral, except the tower, are now complete. "The ancient church," the *Athenæum* observes, "has been transformed into a new one, and its history abolished. It may be more beautiful, which we doubt, because nothing is so beautiful as truth, but its history and pathos are gone."

We learn from *The Artist* that we may shortly expect to see Holbein's famous picture, the "Duchess of Milan," exhibited at Charing Cross; it having been kindly lent to the Trustees of the National Gallery for that purpose. A revised catalogue, in abridged form, of the "foreign schools," may now be obtained at the National Gallery.

There is a free library, not mentioned by Baedeker, in the Piazza Maria Formiosa at Venice. This library, which is open to Italians and foreigners alike, was established by the Duke of Querini at a cost of 2,500,000f., while a sum of 60,000f. annually has been set apart by the same nobleman for the purchase of new publications.

Messrs. Hodgson have lately disposed of an extensive library of topographical and miscellaneous works, collected by the late Mr. Thomas Faulkner, author of the "Histories of Chelsea, Hammersmith, Fulham," &c., and also some other collections, amongst which was a unique album formed by the late Charles Lamb.

Mr. J. R. Carter would be obliged if possessors of works of art by any English artist, and by the principal foreign artists, would give him particulars of their subject, date, when and where exhibited, authenticity, condition, size, prices at sales, &c. All communications will be thankfully acknowledged if addressed to him at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Two masterpieces purchased at Florence by M. Tosio are about to be added to the art treasures of the Louvre. The most important is the fresco by Fra Angelico representing the Crucifixion, from the convent of San Domenico, below Fiesole. The other work contains portraits of a member of the Ridolfi family and his son.

Messrs. C. F. Jewett and Co., will publish shortly, in four volumes quarto, "The Memorial History of Boston, including the present County of Suffolk, 1630 to 1880." The work will be critically edited by Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, with the co-operation of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Samuel A. Green, and Dr. Charles Deane.

Dr. Frensdorff, one of the greatest Hebrew scholars of this century, died at Hanover towards the end of March at a very advanced age. He was especially distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with Massoretic literature. His great work, the "Massora Magna," led to his selection by the University of Göttingen for a professorship.

Professor Jebb's lectures delivered on Modern Greece, in Glasgow, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Added to them will be a reprint of a paper on the progress of Greece, contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine*, and a short appendix on the part played by Lord Byron in relation to Greek independence.

The special collection of prints and drawings in Lambeth Palace Library, illustrating Kentish history and topography, is increasing by the gifts of friends, but several examples are still required to complete any one series; and an appeal is again made to those having duplicate plates, or publications containing views of buildings in the county.

Excavations at Olympia, lately resumed under the superintendence of the German officials, have resulted in the discovery of further relics, including a nude marble torso of heroic size, belonging to the Roman period; a very ancient head of Hera, of life-size and in terra-cotta; a beautiful archaic bronze statuette; and statues of a nude youth, and of a hoplite.

In pulling down the old town barracks at Brunswick lately, a part of the original façade of Henry the Lion's palace was found built in one of the walls. A window, divided into three parts by two exquisitely executed and well-preserved pillars, with Roman capitals, has already been laid bare, and little doubt is entertained that the entire eastern façade of the historic building will be susceptible of restoration.

Mr. J. H. Parker has presented to the Lambeth Palace Library many of his works on Roman and English Archæology, as well as others of a suitable nature. The architectural drawings by the late Mr. Edward Blore, F.S.A., of Lambeth Palace, as restored and enlarged by him about 1830, have also been presented to the library by his son, the Rev. E. W. Blore, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The library of the late Mr. James Maidment is being sold by auction by Messrs. Chapman, of Edinburgh. The sale commenced on April 27, and the collection is described as the largest and most interesting which has been sold in Scotland, and contains many rarities, including topography, club publications, privately printed books and dramatic literature.

The Rev. Dr. Lee states, in *Notes and Queries*, that the ancient "tabernacle," in which the consecrated host was kept before the Reformation, is still standing in the chancel of the old Collegiate Church, at Cullen, in Banffshire, and also another at Deskford, in the same county. The doors in each case are gone, though the hinges remain, and the original inscriptions, from the Latin Vulgate, are still legible upon them.

A movement has been set on foot by the classical

professors at King's and University Colleges, in conjunction with the committee of the King's College Lectures to Ladies, to provide for instruction in Greek art, and to utilize the collections of the British Museum with that object. Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., has undertaken to deliver the first course, consisting of eight lectures, which will be accompanied by visits to the British Museum.

A stone cist was found recently on the Pirn Estate, Innerleithen, N.B. On each side were three stones, one at each end, and three laid over the top. They were thin, and placed on edge, excepting those covering the cist. Fragments of bones and small portions of a skull were found in it, but the picks and tools of the labourer had nearly obliterated a fine specimen of the ancient coffin. It was over four feet in length and two feet deep.

Mr. Hayes, of Manchester has disposed of his stock of old and scarce books to Messrs. Sotheran and Co., who will conduct the business in Manchester in connection with their London establishments. Among the books are a specimen of Caxton's press; Cranmer's Bible of 1540; the rare German Bible printed at Augsburg, 1473-5; the English Bible, printed throughout on vellum, 9 vols. 4to; and a Salisbury Primer, 4to, 1543.

Twenty-seven skulls, and a corresponding quantity of vertebræ, and other bones, have been discovered during the past month by workmen in levelling some earthworks at Fort Augustus, Invernessshire. They were all face upwards and turned towards the east, as in an ordinary burying ground. They were at regular distances from each other, but with no traces of coffins. If the earthworks are coeval with the fort, the bones must be at least 150 years old.

Some workmen employed in harrowing a field at Shuttlefield, about half-a-mile from Lockerbie, in Dumfriesshire, came lately upon an ancient urn. It had been sunk only a few inches beneath the surface of the ground, and was laid bare by the harrows. It is a foot in depth, and nine inches in diameter at the widest. It was full of calcined bones, among which were found a bronze arrow head in an excellent state of preservation. It is in the possession of Mr. Rae, of Rosehill, Lockerbie.

A sale of duplicate prints and etchings belonging to the British Museum was held at the Museum on Wednesday, April 21st. The catalogue contained 93 lots, each of single impressions. Among them were seven of the Sibyls by Baccio Baldini, and the "Theseus and Ariadne," with "A Vessel Sailing," by the same artist. There were also 13 Rembrandt etchings and eight engravings by Martin Schöngauer, besides many other examples of unusual excellence and rarity. High prices were realised.

A new work by Prof. M. Kovalevsky, of Moscow, will shortly appear, entitled "The Social Aspect of England at the End of the Middle Ages." The work—which will deal with the land system, the distribution of immovable and movable property, and the organisation of society and of ranks—will conclude with an outline of the views current in mediæval England with regard to the social relations of the different classes to each other, and the part which each was called upon to play in the State.

The *Builder* states, with regret, that the municipality of Dol, near St. Malo, intend to pull down the church of Notre Dame in that town, a building dating from the eleventh century, and since 1818 used, like the somewhat later church at Caen, as a corn market. It is built in the shape of a Latin cross, 15 mètres wide, 46 mètres long. "Altogether this church was precisely one of those rare specimens of architecture which the traveller expects to meet in Brittany."

Professor Curtius, with his companions Herren Adler and Kaupert, have safely arrived in Olympia. They were warmly welcomed, and were received with the news of the discovery of another important piece of antique sculpture—viz., the boy Dionysos. It is added that an important "find" has just been made in Athens itself. Upon the Acropolis a tablet has been dug up on which the goddess Nikè is represented in relief. It is inferred that this, without doubt, belonged to the neighbouring temple of Nikè.

Earl Stanhope, as owner and lord of the manor of Brastead, near Sevenoaks, having given formal notice to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that it would be for the convenience and advantage of the public if the annual fair held from time immemorial in that parish on Holy Thursday were discontinued, Mr. Cross has exercised his official powers under the Fairs Act of 1871, and has inserted a notice in the *London Gazette* to the effect that Brastead fair is and shall from this time be abolished.

An exhibition of etchings, by Mr. J. Lumsden Propert and Mr. David Law, is now open at the Messrs. Dowdeswell's Fine Art Gallery, 36, Chancery Lane. Among the works of the former artist may be mentioned Verona Cathedral, Cassiobury Park, Cilgerran Castle, Twickenham Church, Old Chelsea, Chiswick, a Relic of the Past, and "The Shipwreck" (after Turner); and among those of the latter are Holy Island, Whitby, a "Showery Day on the Thames," and Port-y-Garth, North Wales.

Professor Curtius, accompanied by a Government land surveyor, recently left Berlin for Greece to complete the archæological exploration of Olympia. For this purpose the Emperor has granted the sum of 80,000 marks (about 4,000*l.*), so that the work can now be proceeded with. A telegram dated from Olympia, 21st March, reports the recent excavation of a Roman torso, that of a flute-playing youth, as well as the countenance of a centaur, together with numerous fragments of the statue of a god, over life-size.

Mr. G. Parker writes to the *Athenæum:* "It may be of interest to know of the intended destruction of the old timbered houses, where Jeremy Taylor is said to have been born, in the Petty Cury of Cambridge. Their quaintly-carved gables are a characteristic feature of the town, and deep regret is felt by members of the University at this vandalism, which the local authorities consider an 'improvement.' Can nothing be done to save this beautiful relic of the past? A large number of my friends will be glad to assist by subscriptions, &c., in any measure to preserve them."

The fourth loan and sale exhibition in connection with the Arts Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is

now open. The objects of the Association are to promote a taste for art generally, the development and encouragement of local art, and the foundation of a School of Artists for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Among the works brought together at the exhibition are several portraits and other paintings, and engravings bearing upon the topography of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and also some objects of old English art lent by the Society of Antiquaries and others.

The MSS. lately purchased for the British Musuem include the correspondence of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State under Charles I. Among them are some documents relating to the Eikon Basilikè; the arrest of the Five Members; the negotiation of Montreuil, the French Ambassador in Scotland, with Charles for his surrender to the Scotch Army; and letters of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Of the same period is a nearly contemporary copy of a Journal of Proceedings in the House of Commons kept from 1642 to 1647 by Lawrence Whitacre, member for Okehampton.

Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., and secretary of the Hull Literary Club, who has long been collecting materials for the work, intends to publish shortly a volume on the subject of "Curious Epitaphs," concerning which he has written from time to time in *Chambers' Journal*, the *Reliquary*, the *Masonic Magazine*, and other periodicals. Mr. Andrews derives his knowledge of epitaphs, not from books, but from the gravestones on which they are inscribed, and he illustrates these epitaphs by copious particulars concerning the circumstances and the persons to whom they refer.

The Louvre has lately acquired two fine vases, brought from Cervetri by M. F. Lenormant. They are early Etruscan, with designs in white on the reddish-brown ground. One represents a chariot attacked by a lion, and a naval combat between two vessels of singular construction. The other depicts two of the same animals facing each other, and compositions from Greek mythology, representing the birth of Minerva and the hunt of the Calydonian boar. This second vase also bears an inscription in primitive Etruscan. M. Lenormant has also made over to the Louvre several other antiques which he collected during his voyage to Greece.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, who was born and has ever lived in Cambridge, Mass., still occupies the house in which he was born. It is a fine old mansion of the Revolutionary period, square and three-storied, looking out from an environment of elms and other stately trees to the southward over the meadows of the Charles. Behind it rise the wooded slopes of Mount Auburn. Mr. Longfellow's home is half a mile away. Here, in simple but charming retirement, have been written the poems, the essays and the critical papers which have distinguished Mr. Lowell's name; and here for many years were edited the *North American Review* and the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The first book on angling published in the English language was the "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle," which was printed at the end of an edition of Dame Juliana Berners' Book of St. Albans, issued by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496. This was re-issued in 1827 by Mr. William Pickering with the types of John Baskerville, the famous printer, and is now also a rarity. This first angling book, which curiously anticipates the tone and treatment adopted by Walton, and is an interesting relic of Early English Literature, is, says the *Manchester Guardian*, about to be published by Messrs. Heywood, of this city, with a critical introduction and notes by Mr. W. E. A. Axon.

Important finds of Roman antiquities have been made for some weeks past in the neighbourhood of Trêves. Among the objects obtained are a large number of iron utensils, and implements, and swords, with a bronze bas-relief representing a warrior being crowned by a figure of Victory. More important still is the discovery of relics of a Roman glass-blowing factory on the Hochmark, near Cordel, on the part of the provincial museum, and a large number of fragments of glass objects have been brought to light, among others some multi-coloured pieces of glass showing that many coloured glass vessels were not exclusively brought from Italy, but were also of home manufacture.

Messrs. Sotheby and Co. are selling this month a valuable library of standard works, the greater part of which was collected, and many of the books tastefully illustrated, by an intimate friend of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. Among the lots may be mentioned the "Hasty Productions of the Earl of Orford," described as excessively rare, only twenty-five copies having been printed, most of which were destroyed by order of the Hon. Mrs. Damer; Walpole's "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," interleaved with numerous manuscript additions in the author's autograph; and a valuable work on "Costumes," comprising a series of 2722 prints and 400 drawings.

The *Athenaion* contains a long and interesting decree written on a marble slab lately found at Eleusis. The letters and spelling are pre-Eukleidian, and of a date from B.C. 459—420. The decree fixes the tithes to be paid by Athens and her allies to the two great deities of Eleusis; the construction of three granaries from money made by the sale of tithes; the time to be allowed for the delivery of the grain after the announcement (which is to be made in the towns by heralds, and at Eleusis by the priest and torchbearer); the fine for non-compliance; sacrifices to be made; anathemata to be set up from sale of grain; and other matters. A short commentary along with the text of the inscription has been published at Athens.

Dr. E. Müller has completed the archæological survey of Ceylon, commenced by the late Dr. P. Goldschmidt under the auspices of Sir W. H. Gregory, then governor of the island. Mr. J. Burgess is reprinting his preliminary reports in the *Indian Antiquary*. It will take Dr. Müller some time to prepare and carry through the press, on behalf of the Ceylon Government, his "Corpus Inscriptionum Ceylonicarum." The interest, however, which attaches to these will, in spite of the high antiquity of many of them, be found, says the *Athenæum*, to be rather philological than historical, the archaic Elu,

or ancient Singhalese, represented in them being far anterior to any of the popular Prâkrits of India.

Many interesting and valuable Roman coins have lately been found during the excavations now being made at the baths at Bath. Amongst them are specimens of the reigns of Nero, Vitellius, Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus, and Constantine, and, we believe, Gallienus. The most interesting "find," says the *Trowbridge Chronicle*, was a small piece of metal about the size of an ordinary envelope, which had evidently been a portion of the address card or certificate of a Roman doctor, stating that he had cured several Romans of rheumatism, and that his fee was a copper coin (denarius we think), or six bottles of wine. A massive gold ring has also been found of mediæval date, probably the fifteenth century. On it is a coat of arms, which is encircled by a band, with the name of the owner—William de Porlie.

The following letter of Burns, said to have been hitherto unpublished, appears in the *Irvine Herald*. The letter is addressed to Mr. Thomas Orr, Park, dated Mossgavil, and the subject is evidently the "Peggy" mentioned in the poet's commonplace book:—"Dear Thomas,—I am much obliged to you for your last letter, though I assure you the contents of it gave me no manner of concern. I am at present so cursedly taken in with an affair of gallantry that I am very glad Peggy is off my hand, I am at present embarassed enough without her. I don't chuse to enter into particulars in writing, but never was a poor rakish rascal in a more pitiful taking. I should be glad to see you to tell you the affair. Meanwhile, I am, your friend, ROBERT BURNESS. Mossgavil, 11th Nov. 1784."

Much needless indignation has been expressed in Germany in reference to an unfounded rumour that the British Government was negotiating with the Government of Greece for the purchase of all the relics discovered at Olympia. It is pointed out that these priceless monuments of Greek antiquity have been brought to light entirely by German *savans*, and that the German Empire, which has expended about a million marks, or £50,000, upon the work, has voluntarily resigned everything found into the hands of the Hellenic Government. Germany, therefore, would have the right to claim the first refusal of purchasing the relics if they are to leave Greece at all. If the rumour should prove true, the *Cologne Gazette* says, there would be some consolation in the fact that the collection would in London be much more accessible to the cultivated nations of Europe than if it were retained in Athens or in a special museum at Olympia itself.

Mr. Kenelm Digby, the Catholic antiquary and essayist, died recently, at the age of eighty. The youngest son of the late Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family of which Lord Digby is the representative, he was born in 1800, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He shortly afterwards became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and made the scholastic system of theology, and the antiquities of the Middle Ages his particular study. Among other books which he published may be mentioned "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in four books;" "Mores Catholici, or the Ages of Faith;" "Compitum, or the Meeting of Ways in the Catholic Church," and "Evenings on the Thames." His works are all replete with ancient lore and elegant classical quotations, reminding us of the days of the scholars of "the olden time."

Some time ago it was reported that the magnificent collection of diamonds forming part of the French Crown Jewels were to be disposed of; the collection is valued at 40,000,000 fr., and among other treasures contains the celebrated Regent, alone worth 8,000,000fr. Loth to disperse a collection of such artistic value, and at the same time anxious to conciliate the Republicans, the Government have decided upon the following course:—The Crown diamonds will be divided into three classes?—1. The heraldic ones, having some artistic or historical interest. These will be deposited in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre, and among them the famous Regent. 2. The diamonds having a special mineralogical value will be sent to the Museum of Natural History. 3. Those which may be considered mere jewellery, and of which the value is estimated at 3,000,000fr., will be sold for the benefit of the Museum funds.

A correspondent of *The Academy* writes from Prague that a painting of Paolo Veronese has recently been found in the Episcopal Gallery of Leitmeritz, Bohemia, having hung there for many years quite neglected among the other treasures of art. The picture was executed in the year 1575, and represents the reception of Henry III., King of France and Poland, by the Doge of Venice. A triumphal arch bears the inscription:—"Henrico III., Franciae atque Poloniae regi Christianissimo ac invictissimo, Christianæ religionis acerrimo propugnatori, adminiculo, Venetorem resp. ad veteris benevolentiae observantiae declarationem." In the left corner the escutcheon of the Foscari is represented with the words, "Pro serenissima Foscarorum æde." The painting is supposed to have been left to the gallery by the Count Wratislaw, a great lover of art, who was Bishop of Leitmeritz in 1676-1709.

Another link that connected us with Byron has lately been broken by the death of Lady Charlotte Bacon, the "Ianthe" to whom "Childe Harold" was dedicated:—

"Young Peri of the West!—'tis well for me
My years already doubly number thine;
My loveless eye unmoved may gaze on thee,
And safely view thy ripening beauties shine;
Happy, I ne'er shall see them in decline;
Happier, that while all younger hearts shall bleed,
Mine shall escape the doom thine eyes assign."

Lady Charlotte was the second daughter of the fifth Earl of Oxford, and married General Anthony Bacon in 1823. To the present generation she was known as an amiable and gracious lady, who retained, however, few traces of the beauty for which she was once celebrated.

From Martinique comes the news of an interesting antiquarian discovery, in the shape of the anchor of the ship in which Columbus sailed on his third voyage to the new world. It is well known that in

1498 his little fleet came to anchor at the south-west extremity of the island of Trinidad, called Arenas Point, and that during the night the ships encountered great danger from a tidal wave, caused by the sudden swelling of one of the rivers that empties itself into the Gulf of Paria. The only damage suffered, however, was the loss of the Admiral's anchor. This has recently been found by Señor Agostino, while excavating in his garden at Point Arenas. The anchor weighs 1,100lb., and was at first supposed to be of Phœnician origin, but careful inspection revealed the date 1497 on the stock. The geological conditions of the ground in which the discovery was made bear out the conclusion that the anchor is a relic of Columbus.

With respect to Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenæ, the Russian *savant*, M. Stephani, has expressed opinions which have attracted considerable attention in Germany. The learned academician by no means disputes the great antiquity of many ot the individual objects unearthed by Dr. Schliemann, but he holds that the remains include objects belonging to very different eras of history. He contends that the date of the tombs must be determined by the latest products of art or industry which have been discovered in them. The seal ring is especially important in this respect, as, according to his view, it is executed entirely in the style of the New Persian art. He is of opinion that the tombs originated with the barbarians who invaded Greece in the third century B.C., and made the city of Agamemnon one of the chief centres of their dominion. Here he believes they buried their chiefs, and decorated the tombs partly with such ancient relics of an earlier date as had fallen into their hands, and partly with ornamental objects produced in their own times.

Mr. William Fowler writes thus to *The Times*, respecting the present condition of the Temple of Abydos, near Girgeh, on the Nile:—"Only opened up for a few years, it is a very ancient monument, even now very beautiful. As many of your readers will know, it is famous for a tablet containing the names of 76 early kings of Egypt; and Sethi I. and his son Rameses appear as the makers of this most curious piece of history. But no care is taken by the Government of Egypt of this unique monument. Little boys sling stones at the face of Rameses, and have nearly destroyed it. They have done the same in several places in the Temple where any very fine bit of colour or striking figure has attracted their mischievous eyes. Surely, if a Government can afford to build so many showy palaces at Cairo, it might spare something to preserve a monument of almost unrivalled interest. It would not cost much to fence in the Temple and to have it properly guarded. In a few years or even months it will be too late, and the Temple of Abydos will have lost all its curious beauty through the carelessness of a most extravagant Government."

The forty-seventh Congress of the French Archæological Society will be held this year, at Arras, in the Pas-de-Calais, commencing on Tuesday, June 29th, under the directorship of M. Léon Palastre, and continuing for an entire week. The questions to be proposed and discussed at the Congress are no less than thirty-two, and include the chief monuments of the district, pre-historic, Romano-Gaulish, and Mediæval; among others, the megalithic monuments of the Departments of Pas-de-Calais and Nord; the movements of Julius Cæsar; the origin of the Atrebati and Morini; the ecclesiastical and monastic antiquities; and progressive deductions obtained from the latest discoveries and excavations in the district. Excursions will be made to Douai, Saint-Omer, and Tournai. Tickets, admitting to the meetings, excursions, invitations, &c., and including a copy of the volume of the week's proceedings, 10fr.; to be obtained of M. Adolphe Cardevacque, the treasurer, rue Saint-Jean-en-Rouville 21, Arras. For further information our readers should apply to Mr. C. Roach Smith, of Temple Place, Strood, Kent.

The congratulatory address from the Irish nation recently presented to Cardinal Newman on his elevation to the Cardinalate, has been illuminated on vellum, and fills 13 folio pages, forming a large volume, which has been bound in dark green morrocco, with plain gold "tooling" of an antique Irish pattern. The covers are lined with white Irish poplin. The address itself is executed in the style of mediæval manuscripts from the 7th to the 12th century. The ornaments employed are exclusively of Celtic design. Not a single emblem is to be found which has not its precedent in some of the choicest manuscripts of the period referred to. A solitary exception has been made in favour of a sketch of the celebrated Cross of Clonmacnoise—a monastery on the Shannon, famous in Irish history. There are borders of interlacing riband-work and scrolls, quaint serpents and birds, fantastic groupings of most conventional animals and scroll-work, all studies after the fashion of the Book of Kells, the Gospel of Mac-Regol, that of St. Chad, the Book of Durham, &c. The ornamentation has been executed in rich colouring, picked out with gold and silver. The volume is a very appropriate tribute from Irishmen to one who has rendered valuable services to their country. It was executed by Mr. Lynch, of Dublin.

A valuable collection of autographs has been brought to the hammer at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. A letter written by Cinq Mars to M. de Chavigny sold for 420fr.; another, indicted with his own hand, by Francis I. to Charles V., for 182fr.; and a letter of Marie de la Tremouille's for 130fr. One of the most curious was a letter addressed by Joseph Labon to Robespierre. Labon, then a *curé* in Burgundy, wrote to ask his friend to renew his motion against the celibacy of the clergy, "that hateful and unnatural obligation which has been the ruin of law and morality." This fetched 92fr. A remarkable epistle, written by Madame de Maintenon, and criticising Racine's "Esther," realized 670fr.; whilst a letter of Mary Queen of Scots, referring to the battle of St. Quentin (1557), sold for 700fr. Two letters from Maria Therese and Madame de Montespan fetched respectively 155fr. and 195fr. A letter, half in prose and half in verse, from the pen of Mirabeau, was knocked down for 43fr., and another from Robespierre to Lalane for 100fr. The last item was the manuscript of the "Famille Benoiton," by Victorien Sardou, which was purchased for 55fr. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to over 8,000fr., the prices realized for the principal autographs being such as to show

that the value set upon memorials of this description is in no way diminishing.

The news will be received by every reader with regret that in Egypt the hand of the destroyer is at work. A traveller who has recently visited the Pyramids at Gheezeh, and whose investigations extended to Sakkarah, Dashoor, and Maydoon, reports that not only was the work of destruction proceeding at a remote place like Dashoor, but at the very scene of M. Mariette's operations. There have been removed from immediately under the entrance to the Great Pyramid some four or five large stones, and this traveller, a correspondent of the *Egyptian Gazette*, was informed that this wanton act had been committed by order of the Khedive, the stone being required for the building of the new mosque, which overshadows the mosque of Sultan Hassan. "It is well known that, beautiful as is the mosque of Sultan Hassan, we have it at the sacrifice of the Great Pyramid, which was pulled down to build it. That the Great Pyramid should, after the lapse of more than five centuries, be once more put under contribution, and for the purpose of building a mosque which already, when only half finished, hides and dwarfs its older neighbour in a way almost destructive of the pleasure of looking at it, is, indeed, a noteworthy example of the vicissitudes of fate and the irony of history. When the Government itself sets an example of this kind we are not surprised that it is promptly followed by meaner folk. At Dashoor, a place seldom visited by tourists, and where, consequently, the marauder thought himself safe, three camels were, during our stay, being loaded with the square white limestones of the casing of the larger pyramid. Few of these stones remain. The upper part of the pyramid has long been stripped. The adjoining pyramid, which is so conspicuous from Helouan, and remarkable from being built in two different slopes, had till lately its casing nearly complete. This casing is of the greatest importance, and I regret to say there can be no doubt that here also the destroyer has recently been busy. Stones loosened from the top of the building have been rolled down the side, tearing and smashing the smooth surface. Three or four large stones have also been removed from below the entrance, which is now inaccessible without a ladder. It is in little-known places like Dashoor that such destruction is most easy to perpetrate and most difficult to prevent. But there cannot be much difficulty in watching the Great Pyramid of Gheezeh."

A new historical window has just been placed in the Rougemont Hotel, at Exeter. It has been designed and executed by Mr. F. Drake, to illustrate the scene from Shakspeare's *Richard III.*, in which the ill-favoured monarch exclaims to my lord of Buckingham—

"Richmond! when last I was at Exeter,
The Mayor, in courtesy, shew'd me the castle,
And called it—*Rougemont;* at which name I started,
Because a bard of Ireland told me once
I should not live long after I saw *Richmond.*"

The Mayor was John Attwell, a man of commanding figure and presence, whose fellow-citizens had five times elected him to the civic chair. Apparently unconscious of the effect produced by the utterance of the ominous word *Rougemont*, his Worship, in his robes of office, is directing the attention of his Royal guest to the situation of the castle. The figure of Richard would appear somewhat secondary to that of the civic dignitary, were it not redeemed from insignificance by the anxious and startled expression of the countenance, the regal apparel, and the deferential manner of the bystanders. Lord Scrope bears a sheathed sword behind his Royal master, who is surrounded by his courtiers. With the Mayor is the Recorder, Thomas Hext, who carries in his hand the manuscript copy of the "gratulatory oration" to the King, which so well pleased the Mayor and his brethren that they presented him with "a skarlett gowne" in lieu of the black robe in which he is here portrayed. The subject of the window is narrated as follows by John Hoker, the city chamberlain and historian, whose quaint words in the original manuscript are preserved amongst the archives of Exeter:—"Duringe the short tyme of his (the King's) abode here, he toke the view of the whole Citie, and dyd very well like and commende the scite thereof, and when he was come to the Castle and had beheld the seate thereof, and the countrie there about, he was yn a mervolose greate lykinge thereof, bothe for the strengthe of the place, which was to commande bothe Citie and countrie about it, as also the goodly and pleasaunt aspectes of the same; but when it was told hym that it was called Rugemont, he was sodenly fallen yn to a greate dumpe, and as it were a man amased, at lengthe he sayde, I see my dayes be not longe, for it was a prophecye told unto hym, that when he came ones to Richmond, he shold not longe live after, which yn effecte fell so oute yn the ende, not so myche yn respecte that he had senne this castle, but yn respecte of Henry Erle of Richemond, whom, as his brother before hym, he feared wold be the ruyn and fall of hym and of his house, and so it fell out in the ende, for a lytle above a yere followinge, Henry Erle of Richemond beinge newly aryved out of Ffrance yn to Walles, who was then attended with all the gentlemen of Devon, before indicted, he landed yn Milford haven, and there his forces dayly increased more and more, as he dyd marche throughe the countrie, untyll he met with Kinge Richard, with whom he incountred and waged the battell, at a place called Bosseworthe, yn which Kinge was slayne."

Correspondence.

THE TERMINATION "HOPE."

Your correspondent, Mr. Fenwick, of Newcastle, asks (on p. 140) if any one will throw light upon a cluster of "hopes" which exist in his neighbourhood.

There is nothing that I can find in Anglo-Saxon to help one; but there is an Icelandic word "hóp," *recessus vel derivatio fluminis*, which, taken in connection with the mention of the watershed, I at first thought might offer some explanation. But this is so unsatisfactory, that I will simply ask your inquirer to

pronounce the word "Stanhope." Thank you; "hope," you see, is no longer "hope," but "up;" and then rushes in the light that all the "ups" in Denmark, of Vins-*trup*, Ler-*up*, Thor-*up*, are "*thorps*." The thorpes on the wolds of E. Yorkshire are locally called "thrups," and the conclusion arrived at is that the terminal "hope" (Icelandic "hópr," turba) is a lost child of the great family of "thorpe."

This word was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure.

E. M. COLE.

Wetwang Vicarage, York.

SWINBURNE—SWINE'S BROOK.

Let me add to the many observations which, in reply to Mr. Furnivall, have been given to the first syllable of the word *Swinburne*. In the first place it may be derived from an older source than the so-called Anglo-Saxon—that is, from the Keltic or British. There are, in what we have still remaining of that language, two words, *soin* and *suain*, both pronounced as we pronounce *swin*. These are found in both the Highland Gaelic, and in the Irish or Erse languages. The first of these means *comely* or *beautiful;* as a noun, it also signifies a *noise;* and, with either signification, might be applied to a *burn* or *stream*, as descriptive of it. The second word also has various significations. It is the British name for Sweden; and, as such, may have been as much a generic name for a Swede, as it was the name of a Swedish individual. Thus employed it would agree with the opinion of Mr. Cary Elwes, in composition with such words as *bridge*, *ion*, *hoe*, *thorp*. As a verb, it also signifies to *twist* or *wind*, and would therefore suit the interpretation given to it by Mr. Clarke, as a winding "burn," "river," "dale," or "hill." In addition to this, it also signifies *sleep*. Words derived from it signify lethargic, sleepy; so the ancient "Swinhope" may have been not only the beautiful or the winding valley, but, perchance, the "Sleepy Hollow" of a former time.

TUATHAL.

Manchester.

(Pp. 47, 139.)

A Dutch philologer would not hesitate for one moment between Swine's Brook and Waterbrook in Swinburne. There is in Holland a village called Zwijn-drecht. *Drecht* meant, first, *drawn*, and, ultimately, *a ferry boat*. What qualifies, and must qualify, the *drecht* is either the specific name of a river (Maas-tricht) or any ancient generic term for water. Van Swinderen in Dutch corresponds to the English surname Waters. Whether, after all, *swine* and *running water* do not revert to one and the same prototype, is a philological question into which, for the present, I could not enter.

ALEX. V. W. BIKKERS.

E. C. G. suggests that Mr. Cary-Elwes might add Swanscombe, Kent, to his list of names probably derived from Sweyne.

ANCIENT COPPER PIN, ETC.

Some few weeks ago a copper pin was found in Mexborough Churchyard, Yorkshire, at a depth of about 2½ feet below the surface. It is a little over ⅛th of an inch in diameter, and surmounted by a cross *pommée*, 2⅛in. long by 1 1/16 wide. At a distance of 2¼ inches from the point the pin is flattened and pierced with a small hole; the total length is 11 inches. Can anyone suggest its probable use, or mention a similar one?

A small iron heater-shaped shield, 1½ by 1⅛ inches, was also found. It may be described as—*Or*, on a cross, *gules*, five lions, rampant, of the first. Are these the arms of any Yorkshire family? The red enamel is very perfect, and part of the gilding still remains. There is a loop on the top of the shield, evidently for suspension.

E. ISLE HUBBARD.

Church Street, Rotherham.

THE MURDER OF EDWARD II.

I should be glad to know if there is any reason to doubt the statement put forward by Mr. Theodore Bent, in *Macmillan's Magazine* for March, that Edward II. was not murdered in Berkeley Castle, but escaped to Italy? Has the question come under the notice of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral, where his supposed tomb is? Could some information be given me through the medium of your "Correspondence?"

O. L.

138, Sloane Street, S.W.

FIG SUNDAY.

Can you give me any information as to the name *Fig Sunday*, which, in Northamptonshire, appears to be generally given to Palm Sunday? Is it used in any other part of the country? I had never heard of it till the other day, when a fruiterer informed me, in answer to a remark as to his large stock of figs, that no family of the lower classes at least would think of being without figs on that day; and certainly my experience of a Sunday school made it quite clear that the younger members fully approved the custom. I can only think of the cursing of the barren fig-tree as the origin of the name; but I should like to hear what others have to say about it.

T. A.

Wellingborough.

CATALOGUE OF RUBENS' WORKS.

In THE ANTIQUARY of March last (p. 136), it is stated that the Municipal Council of Antwerp are desirous of possessing as perfect a Catalogue of the Works of Rubens as possible.

Rubens is stated to have produced 2,719 works of art, amongst which 228 were sketches, and 484 drawings, and that of these, all record of 294 is lost. I can however give some account of one, which has been in the possession of my father and myself over 50 years.

It is a portrait of Rubens himself, attired as a bride-groom, passing down the steps of a doorway, and leaning lovingly on the arm of his second wife Helena Formen, who also is dressed as a bride, in white satin; with one hand she holds up her robe, and with the other, raises her fan, as if desirous of shutting out from view the figure of her husband's former wife, who is represented in a dark green dress, and inclines forward, dropping faded roses. The picture is full of those striking contrasts of colour in which Rubens excelled. The red cloak which is thrown over his shoulders is admirably reflected in the rich satin of his bride's dress. He holds his wife by the arm while he gazes fondly on her, his left hand is gloved and rests poised on the pummel of his sword. The heads and figures are well and carefully finished, and the other portions in subdued harmony with the whole. I should be glad to know in what respect it differs from the picture of which it is supposed to have formed a study, to le Jardin d' Amour.

JAMES FOSTER WADMORE.

Dry Hill, Tonbridge.

ARCHBISHOP BECKET.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers can mention churches in which are effigies in stained glass of Archbishop Becket. There are two such effigies in Herefordshire, one in the Cathedral, and one in a church not far off, Creden Hill. Looking back to the stringent order for the demolition of all such memorials in the time of Henry VIII., they ought not to be common, but perhaps are more so than I am disposed to imagine. I should be grateful for information.

H. W. PHILLOTT.

Stanton-on-Wye, Hereford.

THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS.

In the Preface to Godwin, *De Præsulibus*, mention is made of a copy of the works of Giraldus, with MS. Notes by Bishop Barlow, of Lincoln. Can any one tell me where this work is to be found?

H. W. PHILLOTT.

Stanton-on-Wye, Hereford.

WEATHER LORE OF THE MONTH.

In your Note on "Weather Lore of the Month" (on p. 182), there is an error with regard to the Scotch story about the "little pigs."

Hogs are not pigs, but young sheep, from the Martinmas after they are lambed till they have been once shorn.

The rhyme in full is as follows:—

"March said to Aprill:
I see three Hoggs on yonder hill,
And if you'll lend me days three,
I'll find a way to gar them dee!
The first day it was wind and rain;
The second day was snaw and sleet;
The third day it was sic a freeze,
It froze the birds nebs to the trees.
When the three days were past and gane
The silly puir hoggs cam' hirpling hame."

Of course the word "silly" means weak, or not in strong health.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

6, Brunswick Place, Regent's Park.

ANCIENT GRAVES IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Probably the following particulars may be interesting to the readers of your publication. The district surrounding this very ancient Castle is full of antiquarian remains, and during my restoration of the property and Castle I have, on several occasions, come upon curious relics. Outside one of my parks I am now widening the public road and filling up a deep valley, and in so doing I have had to cut down and carry away many thousand loads of soil. At one spot, where the road was very narrow and the adjacent field had to be cut away to a very large extent, we came upon no less than eight different graves with human remains. They were all in oblong short holes cut in the limestone rock, nearly north and south, and appearances of ashes and burnt stones were found in several of them. In only one instance was the skull perfect, and it was very small and narrow, and sharp and pointed on the top. The teeth were perfect in one jaw and much worn down, as if from eating some hard pulse or grain. A bronze ring very nicely made and with a singular pattern or inscription on it, was found near the fingers of one hand. Whether these were the remains of some of our Silurian ancestors or of some of the Roman legions that once garrisoned this Castle I will not presume to say. Not far from the spot a bronze chisel-shaped instrument was found, perfect and quite sharp at the edge, weight two and a half pounds.

J. W. STRADLING-CARNE, D.C.L.

St. Donat's Castle, Bridgend.

To the Editor of THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Will you kindly give publicity to the fact that Major-General A. Stewart Allan, Major-General J. Baillie, Norman Chevers, M.D., Messrs. Hyde Clarke, F.S.S., John G. Crace, G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., F. J. Furnivall, M.A., C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, Edward Solly, F.R.S., Cornelius Walford, F.S.S., Edward Walford, M.A., H. Trueman Wood, B.A. and I, have formed ourselves into a Provisional Committee for the purpose of receiving the names of those who are willing to aid in the foundation of a Topographical Society of London.

The want of some general organisation by means of which the constantly changing phases of the "world of London" shall be registered, as they pass away, has long been felt; in fact, in a country like England, where materials are abundant in almost all departments of knowledge, the great want is a centre to

which the different atoms may gravitate. Such a centre for London Topography it is the aim of the Committee to found. General Baillie suggested the formation of such a Society in *Notes and Queries* in 1873, and re-opened the question in November, 1879; followed up the subject with a communication to the number of the same periodical for December 13th. Every day landmarks are swept away, often with little present notice, and generally with total forgetfulness on the morrow, so that if the Society is started now it will not be formed a day too soon.

The Provisional Committee feel that the matter is one of great importance, and they appeal with confidence to all those who take interest in the history of the place where they live, as well those who care only for modern London, as those who love to trace out the lines of the old City. It is confidently expected that the objects of the Society will receive the hearty support of all Londoners, and the consequence will be the foundation of a large Society, able to grapple successfully with the mass of work before it.

The Provisional Committee propose to call a public meeting as soon as they have received a large enough number of names to prove that the scheme has sufficient popular support, and at that meeting it can be decided how best to organize the Society permanently: whether, in fact, it shall have a perfectly distinct existence, or whether it can work in union with a Society having allied objects.

The points to be taken up by such a Society are numerous, but the following are perhaps some of the most prominent:—

1. The collection of Books, Drawings, Prints, Maps, &c., relating to London Topography; 2. the collection of Documents, Deeds, &c., (original and copied), and of extracts relating to the history of and associations connected with places in and around London, arranged in an accessible form; 3. the collection of information relating to etymology of London place-names, and preparation of a record of changes in London nomenclature; 4. the preparation of Maps and Plans showing the position of Public Buildings, Streets, &c., at various periods; 5. the representation of Churches and other Buildings before they are demolished; 6. the preparation and publication of a Bibliography of London Topography; 7. the preparation and publication of an Index of London Drawings, Prints, Antiquities, Tokens, &c., in various collections; 8. the publication of copies of old London Engravings; 9. the publication of Documents relating to London.

I shall be glad to receive communications from gentlemen interested in the subject, and willing to give the proposed Society their support.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

5, Minford Gardens,
West Kensington Park, W.

NOTES ON CURIOUS BOOK-PLATES.

One of the book plates mentioned (p. 75) has a curious history, for, although it bears the name of "James Yates," it was not his own original, but apparently borrowed from one which I lent him some twenty or twenty-five years ago. This represented a stream falling from a spout into a pool, but bore the name of "Joseph Priestley," the son of the famous discoverer of oxygen, &c., and underneath this book-plate I found the book-plate of the doctor himself, his arms and motto, "Ars Longa Vita Brevis." The late Mr. James Yates, then living at Lauderdale House, Highgate, borrowed my copy of the Doctor's book-plate, and had it engraved for his "Memorials of Priestley;" and as I also lent him the son's book-plate, he seems to have had that engraved for his own use.

SAM. TIMMINS, F.S.A.

Birmingham.

—o—

I have read with great interest the papers that have appeared in the pages of THE ANTIQUARY on this subject (see pp. 75 and 117), and in response to the invitation of a "A Collector," to forward a few notes on any Plates possessed by any of your readers; I have but a very few; but perhaps a few remarks on the remarkable features of one or two might interest some readers.

I have two specimens of the Spearman family of different dates. What the date of the older one is I cannot tell; but perhaps a slight description might assist some reader to solve the difficulty for me. The more ancient one has only four quarters: In an oval shield, surmounted by a very feeble-looking lion, and surrounded by ornaments. The motto is, "Quod Ero Spero," and the name here is "Gilberli Spearman de Civit . . . . Ar." What this last is I do not know. In the modern one, however, the name (H. J. Spearman) only is beneath, and the motto is "Dum Spiro Spero." The shield is an ordinary one, divided into six quarters, and surmounted by a fierce lion. The only other one I have worthy of note is one of a kind mentioned in these pages before. It represents a small wood with a winding stream; and leaning against the trunk of a spreading oak-tree is a shield, on which is a horse's head pierced by a dart. Beneath is the curious name of "Buddle Atkinson."

H. H.

The Tatlers' Club, Forest Hill.

—o—

I have read with much interest the notes on armorial book-plates in the monthly numbers of THE ANTIQUARY for February and March, and have pleasure in adding the following dated book-plates in my collection, the earliest of which is on that of "William Fitzgerald, Lord Bishop of Clonfert, 1698," who was the son of Dr. John Fitzgerald, Dean of Cork, in which city he was born. By his will, dated 5th Feb. 1717, he bequeathed to the College of Dublin fifty pounds to be laid out on a piece of plate on which he ordered his coat of arms to be engraved. He died in 1722. I have also the following:—"Right Hon. Algernon Capell, Earl of Essex, Viscount Malden, and Baron Capell of Hadham, 1701." "Saml. Strode, 1723;" "Philip Thicknesse, Esq., Landguard

Fort, 1755;" "John Hort, Esq., Dublin, 1757;" "Joannes Carpenter, Archiep., Dub. and Hib. Pr. 1770." This primate died 29th October, 1786, aged 59, and lies in St. Michan's Cemetery, Dublin. I also have the book-plate of "John Peachy, Esq., 1782," and a coat of arms without a family name, but with "Tanrego, in the County of Sligo," the motto "Minerva duce," the date 1786, and the arms ar. three ivy leaves, slipped, ppr., with the artist's name beneath, "J. Taylor, sculpt." I quite agree with your correspondent in condemning the bad taste of those who disfigure good books with bad rhymes, but the following is an exception to the rule and worth preserving:—

"Advice for the Million."

"Neither a borrower or a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."
"True for you Mr. Shakespeare."
"Moral
Of all books and chattles that ever I lent,
I never got back five-and-twenty per cent.
Fac my Bredern."

Gentle reader, take me home, I belong to
John Marks, 20, Cook Street, Cork.
Psalm xxxvii., v, xxi.

ROBERT DAY, Junr., F.S.A.
3, Sidney Place, Cork.

The notices of book-plates by "A Collector," and Mr. Hamilton (see pp. 75 and 117), are very interesting. I like the plates to be upon books, as the date of a book is very often useful, if not in fixing the date of the plate, at least in determining about its date. I have the following plates of the *last century*. 1st. Those having arms, crests, and supporters—

"The Right Hon. John, Earl of Rothes, 1708" (Grip Fast). "The Right Hon. the Lord Carmichael" (Tout jour prest). "The Right Hon. Lord Banff" (Fideliter). "The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Montague" (Suivez raison). "The Earl of Breadalbane" (Follow me). "The Arms of Dundas of Arniston" (Essayez). "William Urquhart, of Meldrum, Esq." (Per mare et terras. Mean speak and doe well.)

2nd. Those having arms and crests—

"Henry Home, of Kames, Judge in the Courts of Session and Justiciary" (Semper verus). "The Right Hon. Sir Charles Hedges, Knight, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, 1702." "James Durham, of Largo, Esq." (Victoria non praeda). "John Michelson, of Midleton, Esq." (Crescam ut prosim). "Thomas Arnold, M.D." (Vixit qui bene vixit). "James Grant, 177," year not filled in (Revirescimus). "William Thompson, of Humbleton, in Yorkshire, Esq., 1751." "John Murray, of Philiphaugh, Esq., Heritable Shirrife of ye County of Selkirk, 1710" (Hinc usque superna venabor). "John Skene" (Assiduitate). "Hugh Blair, Esq., of Dunroad" (Virtute tutus). "William Norton Pleydell, Esq." "Francis Scott" (Reparabit cornua Phœbe). "William Henry Bernard." "Verney Lovett, Trin. Coll., Camb.," engraved by "W. Henshaw." Is this the same person who is said to have etched a portrait of Gray the poet? It is a pretty plate—a female figure winged, reclining on a cloud, holding a shield, argent, on which three wolves, pass.; in pale, with a crescent for difference—crest, a wolf, pass. (Spe).

3rd. Those having crests—"William Allardyce" (Bene qui pacifice). "John Watson" (Insperata floruit). "John Watt" (Nil desperandum).

I have the book-plate of only one lady—"Ann Stacey Colkins," engraved by "C. Mosley," who flourished about 1760.

I have only one pictorial plate, "William Pennicott," in facsimile on a shield hung on a branch of a broken tree. This is a much larger plate than Thomas Bells'.

The last I shall mention is that of the author of "The Wealth of Nations:" within four narrow lines, printed in capitals, is the name "Adam Smith."

JAMES GORDON.
8, Great Castle Road,
Merchiston, Edinburgh.

CREELS AND TREENS.

In your notice (p. 40) of a Paper by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, read before the British Archæological Association, on "The Antiquities of the Isle of Man," and the curious little churches known as "creels,"—surely this latter word must be a misprint for "treens."

In the public records of the island they are invariably called "treen chapels," and have been classified as the "cabbal," the "keeill," and the "treen" churches, according to the age of the structure, from the fifth to the close of the eighth century, when the "treen" chapels partook more of the characteristics of the churches of modern times, and appear to be the originals from which those of the last century in the Isle of Man have been modelled. I am sorry I have no opportunity of seeing Mr. Mayhew's paper.

Some time ago His Excellency, Henry Brougham Loch, Esq., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, issued a Commission to certain gentlemen to report on the "number and position of runic stones, treen chapels, tumuli, barrows, stone circles, crosses, sculptured stones, and all other interesting monuments, &c., scattered over the island, and on the steps most advisable to be taken to preserve the same."

The Commissioners have given in their parliamentary report of what they have already examined, and are engaged in making further search, so that when their labours are brought to a close, it is hoped that these venerable remains will be saved from further destruction by an act of our insular legislature.

WILLIAM HARRISON.
Rock Mount, Isle of Man.

THE ASTROLABE AS DESCRIBED BY CHAUCER.

A correspondent at Toronto writes:—"No diagram accompanies Chaucer's 'Conclusions of the Astrolabie

in Speght's black-letter folio of 1602. In the absence of such help I do not find it easy to form a clear idea of the arrangement of some of the parts of the instrument as described in this treatise. Did the 'plates' fold back into the 'wombe-side' when the instrument was not in use? If they did not, why should one side be called the "wombe-side" rather than the other? Were the 'rule' and 'labell' on the same side, or on opposite sides of the instrument? Were they attached to the 'pin' or 'exiltre' [axle-tree]? The 'reete' moved up and down—how?

"Will some better-informed *lector benevolus* of THE ANTIQUARY kindly say how he understands Chaucer's words, and, if possible, direct me to an illustrative plate, if such exist, in any edition of Chaucer's works?"

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

(P. 141.)

I find the following entry in one of the registers of this parish :—

"1722

Matthew Humberstone of Humberstone Esq^{e} and Rebecca Pearse Daughter of Tho. Pearse Esq^{e} of London were married Oct^{r} 22."

This, perchance, may be a missing link in the chain of evidence sought for in vain by one who has endeavoured to substantiate a claim to property, or to trace out his pedigree! How it came to pass that the parties were married here, does not appear. Humberstone is seven or eight miles distant.

I would suggest that in the case of such an entry, connected with one of the leading families of old days, a copy should be sent to the incumbent of the parish wherein the gentleman or lady, whose marriage is thus registered, was wont to reside.

I have sent a copy of the above entry to the Vicar of Humberstone, to be placed with the registers of that parish, for the guidance of any future inquirer.

You may perhaps think the suggestion which I have ventured to make worthy of a place in your valuable Magazine; and, if acted upon, good may possibly result from its appearance in THE ANTIQUARY.

THOMAS P. N. BAXTER.

Hawerby Rectory, Great Grimsby.

WAS THE CHEETAH KNOWN TO SHAKSPEARE?

(P. 142.)

The words *a tame cheater* are plain, easily understood, and most applicable both to the context and "Pistol." Your correspondent, with a misplaced ingenuity far too common—though one would have thought Andrew A'Becket, *et hoc genus omne*, standing and sufficient scarecrows—looks on a Shakspeare text as on a chess problem, proposed for the elaborating of variations. Others in like manner make him the exponent of the circulation of the blood, and of all other discoveries since his day. Here the known "cheater" is metamorphosed into a "cheetah."

This animal, though tameable, is essentially ferocious, bloodthirsty, and of great power, three qualities wholly wanting in "Pistol." Fancy a cheetah-like warrior, clad in a lion's skin, alias a captain's badge, roused by the taunts of Doll, and then being rushed downstairs in abject fear by an old unwieldy, and more than half drunken, "Falstaff"—fancy such an one unsheathing and sheathing his sword in half-minute time in his quarrel with "Nym," and lastly after a memorable scene winding up with, "Patches I'll get unto these cudgell'd scars," &c. &c.

B. NICHOLSON.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF CHARLES.

In THE ANTIQUARY for March you give a letter from King Charles I. to his son James, Duke of York, prefacing it with the remark that it "is hitherto unpublished and unknown to historians." On turning to page 995 of "A Compleat History of the Life and Raigne of King Charles, from his Cradle to his Grave. Collected and written by William Sanderson, Esq. London 1658," I find this letter printed almost *verbatim*, although not quite *literatim*, as given by you. The letter in Sanderson begins with the words, "Charles Rex," and has the date at the end; and instead of the words "may be an objection," as in THE ANTIQUARY, it has "may be objected."

At page 992 Sanderson says: "The King had made a suit to the Parliament to vouchsafe him the comfort of seeing his children (at *Syon*) as he passed towards *Windsor*, but was not admitted. He being now at *Causam* (the Lord *Craven's* house), made his case known to the General, who resents it so much that he writes to the Speaker of the Commons' House, and the same to the Lords. And answered the Parliament's exceptions because the Duke of *Richmond* and two of the King's Chaplains had access to him."

Then follows Fairfax's letter to the Commons, and Sanderson proceeds: "In the letter to the House of Peers, which is the same with this to the Commons, there was enclosed a letter from his Majesty to his son the Duke of York." Then follows the letter in question, and Sanderson gives this farther piece of information: "*And accordingly the King and they met at* Maidstone, *where they dined together, went with the King to* Casam, *and there stayed two days and returned.*"

ALEXANDER KEMLO.

Aberdeen, 1880.

Another Correspondent informs the Editor that the same letter is found in "Ruthworth," part iv. vol. i. p. 612, in the old "Parliamentary History (1755)," vol. xvi. p. 105, and in "Cobbett." Still, more recently, it appears in Mrs. Green's "Princesses," vol. vi. p. 353. He adds that the interview referred to is noticed in Miss Aikin's "Court of Charles I." (ii. 527).

CIVIC MACES.

In Mr. Lambert's interesting article on *Civic and other Maces* (see p. 66), he alludes to the mace of

Irish manufacture which was presented by Sir George Bowyer to the town of Margate. This was the old civic mace of Kinsale, which, with the Corporation plate, was sold there by public auction on April 18th, 1861, and was advertised in the *Dublin Advertiser* and *Cork Herald*. The mace was 3 feet 9 inches long, and had engraved on it the Royal arms, G. II. R., and the arms of the town. It weighed 79¾ ounces, and was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Neligan, of Cork, at five shillings and one penny per ounce. In the following July it was catalogued in a sale of Dr. Neligan's at Leigh and Sotheby's, and resold by them at four shillings and ninepence per ounce. It was eventually bought by Sir George Bowyer. See "The Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale from 1652 to 1800," by Dr. Caulfield.

ROBERT DAY, Jun.

3, Sidney Place, Cork.

CATHEDRALS.

When was the last foundation-stone of a New Cathedral of the Established Church laid in England? St. Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt after the fire of London, so its foundation does not come under the same category with others. Manchester Cathedral was not built for a Cathedral, nor were the others, I think, of the new dioceses formed since the Reformation. Were any of our mediæval Cathedrals *commenced* in the fifteenth or fourteenth centuries? If not, then Salisbury must be one of the latest of our Cathedrals as to date of actual foundation.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

PALM SUNDAY CUSTOM.

In some parishes in the West Riding of Yorkshire there is a custom for the children to go on Palm Sunday to a particular well in the neighbourhood and there fill bottles with water, which they afterwards drink, sweetened with sugarcandy, or flavoured with Spanish juice. The well to which the children thus resort, is, in three instances with which I am acquainted, known by the name of "Sennaca Well." This identity of name seems to point to some common origin and reason for the custom, of which, together with the meaning or derivation of the name "Sennaca," I shall be glad if any of your readers can furnish an explanation. Can "Sennaca" be a corruption of "Sancta Aqua," and is this custom a survival from pagan times? or is "Sennaca" the garbled name of some saint, to whom the wells in question were once dedicated? I am not sure of the spelling of the word, but it is pronounced like the name of the Roman philosopher.

F. C. THIRLWALL.

169, Gloucester Road, N.W.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

May not the "immense foundations slightly to the east of the north transept" of Worcester Cathedral, referred to on page 133, be those of the old church of St. Michael, in Bedwardine, which stood in the cathedral yard, close to the walls of the cathedral, and which, unfortunately, was demolished about forty years ago? The idea seems to have been that the old church was ruinous, and consequently dangerous; but, when the work of demolition was begun, great exertions were necessary in order to destroy the building, the materials, the mortar especially, being excellent. The walls, so far as my memory serves me, were of immense thickness.

The church had no architectural beauty, exteriorly, at least, its interest lying in its presumed high antiquity.

E. C. GREENYER.

Answer to Correspondent.

L. SHARPE.—The cast marked "2" is a Roman *denarius* of the *Coelia* family; date, a little before the dictatorship of Julius Cæsar. It has *obv.* the head of Rome, in winged helmet; *rev.* Victory driving in a *biga* (two-horse chariot); below the horses is the word CALD, the name of the person striking the coin—Coelius Caldus. A common coin. The cast marked "1" is a denarius of the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 117 to 138. *Obv.* laureate bust of Hadrian to right; legend —IMP.CAES.TRAIAN.HADRIAN.OPT.AVG.GER.DAC. *Rev.* Fortune seated, the words FORT.RED. below; and the legend around—PARTHIC.DIVI.TRAIAN.AVG. F.P.M.TR.P.COS.P.P. A rather scarce coin.

Books Received.

Essays and Criticisms. By T. G. Wainewright. Edited by W. C. Hazlitt. (Reeves & Turner.)—Marriage Registers from St. Mary's, Whittlesey. (J. Coleman, Tottenham.)—Restoration of St. Sepulchre's, London. By A. Billing. (Messrs. Collingridge.)—Artistic Conservatories. By E. W. Godwin and M. B. Adams. (Batsford, High Holborn.)—Truthfulness and Ritualism. By Orby Shipley, M.A. (Burns & Oates.)—Palmer's Index to the Times, last vol. for 1873, and the third for 1879. (Samuel Palmer, South Hackney.)—Personal and Professional Recollections. By Sir Gilbert Scott. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Catalogue of the English Dialect Library. (Manchester: C. Sever.)—Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society. Vol. II., pl. I.—Manufacturing Arts in Ancient Times. By James Napier, F.R.S.E. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at Heath, near Halifax. By Thomas Cox, M.A. (Halifax: F. King.)—Titles of Honour. By E. Solly, F.R.S. (Longmans & Co.)—Notes on Early Social Grades in England. By J. Boult. (Liverpool: T. Brakell.)

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Franck's Northern Memories, 1694 (47).

17th Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

17th Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given. N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull, Seventeenth Century Tokens. Apply—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, No. 8. Best price given (54).

Burke's Extinct Peerages. Any Edition. J., 9, Bucklersbury, E.C.

An Engraving of the Royal Palace at Eltham, said, in Lyson's Environs of London, to have been published by Stent in 1649 (48).

The Harbours of England. Illustrated by Turner, text by Ruskin. Imp. 4to. Gambart. Report price and condition to W. E. Morden, 34, Catlin Street, Rotherhithe.

Vols. I. and II., Second Edition of John Barron's Naval History of Great Britain, 1776. H. W. Bush, 24, Lonsdale Square, N.

Newbigging's Rosendale, Sleigh's Leek, Beesley's Banbury, Aiken's Manchester and other local histories, for cash. H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Smith's British Diatomaceæl, 2 vols. Report price and condition to H. J. Roper, 5, Lausanne Road, Peckham, S.E.

Thomas Little's Poems (56).

Crabbe's Inebriety, 8vo, 1775 (Ipswich).—Candidate, 4to.—The Library, 4to, 1781.—The Village, 4to, 1783.—The Newspaper, 4to, 1785 (57).

Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, Part I., 1812, Dr. Syntax's 1st Tour, 1812—2nd Tour, 1820—3rd Tour, 1821. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., 12mo, 1766 (58).

Wordsworth's An Evening Walk, 4to, 1793. Lyric Ballads, 12mo, 1798.—Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.—River Duddon, 8vo, 1820.—Ecclesiastical Sketches, 12mo, 1822 (59).

Ruskin's Selections (61).

Waller's Poems, printed by T.W. for Humphrey Mosely, 1645.—Hood's Comic Annual, 1833-35-37-39.—Hood's Own, 1838-39, 8vo.—Whimsicalities, 1843-44 (60).

Second-hand Booksellers Catalogues.—Manager.

Humboldt's Cosmos, vol. iv.—Part 2, Longman's Edition, Pickerings Diamond Greek Testament.—W. E. Morden, 34, Catlin Street, Rotherithe, S.E.

Thomson's Season's, Illustrated by Bewick, 1805 (61).

FOR SALE.

Franks. Several thousands; Peers and Commoners; many duplicates. To be sold together.—E. W., 17, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.

Boydell's Thames, Smith's Westminster, Coates's Reading, Allen's Surrey and Sussex, Brand's Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hutchinson's Northumberland, and several others. H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free. R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.

Forms of Prayer. About 70; 50 detached, rest in two bound volumes with other pamphlets. Most in very good condition, 16 of last century. Could be sent for inspection. 3*l.* 3*s.* Much under cost (51).

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The Lives of John Leland, Thomas Hearne, and Anthony à Wood, portraits and engravings. 2 vols. Oxford, 1772. 8*s.* 6*d.*—Churton's Life of Dean Nowell. Portraits, plates, &c. Oxford, 1809. 6*s.*—Anecdotes of Bowyer. 4to. 12*s.* 6*d.*—Hales's Analysis of Chronology, &c. 4 vols. 1830. 12*s.* 6*d.* (49).

The Genealogist up to January last. At half price (53).

First editions of Poems by Alfred Tennyson, 1842, 1859, 1870, 1872. List sent. Want offers for the lot. C. J. Caswell, Horncastle.

Offers requested for Works of Hogarth. Restored by Heath, explanations by Nicholls. Half-bound red morocco, perfect condition. Address—W., 120, Highgate Road, N.

Carter's Drawings of Cathedrals, Exeter, Gloucester, Durham, S. Albans, Bath, Westminster. 1795 to 1819. 96 plates atlas folio; fair condition; half russia, binding broken. A complete set of these splendid plates is very rare. They are highly prized by antiquaries. 5*l.* 5*s.* (55).

Shadows of the Clouds, by Zeta, 1847.—Primitiæ, Essays and Poems on Various Subjects, by Connop Thirlwall, eleven years of age, Preface by his Father. Portrait. 1809.—Hierologus. J. M. Neale. 2 vols. 1846.—Guicciardini's Maxims. 1845.—J. R. Ronald, 1A, Silver Street, Notting Hill.

Arms. Pair Dyak Shields, from Borneo. Length four feet. Fine condition for Museum. Also Kris or dagger of Rajah Machus Prow, Lalamgue pirate. Price 2*l.* 2*s.*—Address, H. Allingham, Ballyshannon, Ireland.

The Antiquary.

JUNE, 1880.

Miracle Plays in Cornwall.

By the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma.

THE Passion-play at Ober-Ammergau has brought forward before the memory of the European public a class of representations which held an important part in the religious and intellectual life of the Middle Ages, but which in our younger days we were taught to regard as quite extinct. If so much interest is taken in foreign "Passion-plays," surely those of our own island ought to be of importance to English antiquaries, and indeed, to all educated Englishmen.

In no part of England did the Passion-play, or the Miracle-play, exercise so important an influence on the social and religious life of the people as in Cornwall. That influence extended beyond the Middle Ages, and the MS. of Jordan's "Creaçon" bears the date of 1611, and Carew speaks of these dramas as still existing in his days, *i.e.*, under Elizabeth. Their literary importance and influence may be best measured by the fact that some four-fifths of the literature of the extinct Cornish language consists in Miracle-plays, a statement which, perhaps, can hardly be made of any other European language. The songs of love and war, so common to the other Celtic nations, if they ever existed, are now extinct, with one exception, and that a most unworthy example. The national epic, "Mount Calvary," is a purely religious composition, of no great literary merits, but touching, from the sublimity of the subject and the simple pathos of its treatment. Beside this, all that we have of the meagre literature of the old Celtic population of Cornubia is a simple Folk-lore tale (of possible modern composition), a few proverbs, a vocabulary, and a few small unpublished MSS. The mass of the literature is dramatic; a curious fact, and, I think, unparalleled in the history of European literature.

Most of the minor literatures of Europe are composed of songs. I would instance the Servian, the Ruthenian, and, I think I may add, the Gaelic. Of the old Prussian, I believe only a Catechism remains—a dry relic of a dead tongue. Newspapers and local magazines, however, are in the present day wonderfully swelling the quantity, if not the quality, of the relics which will be handed down to posterity of the waning languages of Europe. Cornish never had a newspaper nor a magazine. The movement for newspapers and magazines, in declining languages, did not shine forth till nearly a century after Cornish was practically obsolete. A few enthusiasts seem to have tried to correspond in it, in the last century; but a periodical literature it never knew. Its ballads, if they ever existed, have never been put to paper. The "Three Men's Songs" linger in tradition, in the modern "Cornish Dialogue," but that also is of a semi-dramatic form. Indeed, almost the only compositions which the Cornish people seem to have thought worth writing down, or of which we have relics existing, were dramatic. Perhaps a careful search over Welsh (or supposed Welsh) MSS. in our great libraries may yet unbury some more relics of old Cornish, just as the very interesting drama of the "Beunans Meriasek" was discovered, in 1869, among the Hengwrt MSS., by Mr. Wynne. I can by no means believe that all the relics of written Cornish are exhausted, nor that the analysis of the language has been finally completed by Mr. Williams' valuable "Lexicon Cornu-Brittanicum."

The fact that the relics of Cornish literature now extant mainly consist of dramatic poetry is the more striking from the fact that nowhere in England, or in Europe, perhaps, I may add, until the last two or three years, was the modern drama less patronised or encouraged than in Cornwall. This seeming revulsion of popular feeling is more apparent than real. The modern Cornish people, until very lately (for there is a change going on in this point at present), objected to the modern secular drama from religious, or rather Methodist, scruples; the ancient drama was almost purely religious, and under the direct

patronage of the Church in Mediæval times. The very same feeling which repels the modern Cornishman from the "playhouse" attracted his ancestors to the Plân-au-guare, or amphitheatre, where the Miracle-plays were performed.

The absence of war-songs is to be accounted for by the simple fact that the mediæval Cornishman, except in the century when Cornwall earned its Royal sobriquet of "the back door to rebellion"—*i.e.*, from the period of Edward IV., and the revolt of John de Vere, down to the religious insurrection of 1549—were never a warlike people. Even in those rebellions which gave so much trouble to the English Government they showed only how much annoyance, in the mediæval or Tudor epoch, an armed crowd, excited by a simultaneous desire to rise against authority, could give to their rulers. I need hardly remind the readers of THE ANTIQUARY that those were not the days of standing armies, or of arms of precision, when a host of armed "tinners" would be as nothing before a battalion of regular infantry and a battery of artillery. A rising of a few thousand peasants was a serious matter, especially if they were well led and fairly armed. European history in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is full of cases to the point. There may have been war-songs of the Cornish miners, but, if they existed, they have now disappeared, and were probably never put to paper. But I do not see any strong evidence that such songs ever existed. The war-songs of the mountaineers of the Highlands of Scotland, or of the hills of Servia or Montenegro, spring from a warlike race, to whom war and the chase were the main employments of a large section of the male population. The business of Cornishmen, even in the most turbulent days of the county, was either mining, agriculture, or fishing. War was not their common avocation, though, when roused by real or fancied wrongs, with Celtic impulsiveness they followed their leaders to the battle field. Even in a remoter epoch, when the Cornu-Britons fought with the West Saxons, I see no reason to assume that they had war-songs. Possibly we have no vestige of these war-songs of the Cornish people for the simple reason that they never existed, and not merely that they were never committed to paper, or that the MSS. containing them have been destroyed.

Why, then, should they have had dramatic poetry? This springs naturally from the habits of the people. Miners are a gregarious race of men. A rich lode must, in any age (archæological remains show that this was the case at a very early period), have attracted numbers of men and their families into close contact with one another. The discovery of a new mine probably drew a whole clan to the spot. In their actual work miners are thrown into close contact with their fellowmen. The surface which the metal covers is often small, the work is hard, the labourers must be numerous, and must have been more so in the rude mediæval mines, when our modern labour-saving appliances were unknown. The hours of work are not long in modern times, and probably never were, for the miners' labour is severe, and relays of men, or "cores" as they are called, are required. Thus, though he lives in the country, or even on the desolate moor, the miner is half a townsman. He must always—when not a slave or a criminal condemned to the mines—have been allowed more leisure than the agricultural labourer. The question of amusement after hard, but not mentally-exhausting toil, must have presented itself to him and his directors, the mediæval "parsons." In modern times "tea-meetings" and revivals, and various games occupy the miners' leisure—not unfrequently a village band, or getting up recitations and penny readings. The village band was possibly, in a rude fashion, a mediæval institution, and we see it referred to frequently in the stage directions of the Cornish dramas.

But what can people do who are not musical, or are not wanted in the band, are not literary (certainly the mediæval Cornish miner was even less so than his modern descendant), and yet have plenty of leisure which they cannot occupy? Our West-end drawing-rooms politely reply—in an elegant and civilised manner, in exactly the same way as the mediæval Cornish "parson" and Cornish miner did some 400 or 500 years ago—"by getting up theatricals." Human nature, in its most civilised and its barbaric forms, has still something akin.

The first thing to be considered was the

subject. The spirit of the Middle Ages and the spirit of the Cornish people (ever religious in the emotional side of religion), pointed to a religious topic. Untrammelled by prejudice they naturally turned to the sublimest of all topics—the Divine Story of Holy Writ, varied sometimes by mediæval legends and traditions, or to the traditional records of their own country, as we see in the "Beunan's Meriasek." The plays were almost to a certainty written by clerics. Internal evidence seems to point to Glasney College, the monastic house at Penryn, as the dramatic college of the period, whence some of them issued. The actors were not difficult to find. The Cornu-Briton has, by nature, many of the essentials of a good dramatic performer. Much vivacity and sensitiveness—a power of depicting passion, real or assumed; quick perception; retentive memory. Possibly many a Cornish village could even now-a-days produce the elements of a very fair *corps dramatique*, who could, with a little instruction, act tolerably, and with good taste. Real dramatic talent is not uncommon among the peasantry. In modern times it finds its expression in recitations, penny readings, local preachings; in the Middle Ages it found its natural expression in the drama.

The construction of a theatre was no difficult matter. The miner is a ready man with pick and shovel, and ground near the village was not dear. To throw up a circular bank, like a Roman amphitheatre, was no great undertaking for the leisure hours of a large body of hardy "tinners," even though it should be so firmly built as to last for centuries, like those at S. Just or Perran Plân-auguares. Possibly the tradition of the Roman amphitheatre gave the idea of the form—perhaps it was a mere accident. I am inclined to the former view, as a perfect circle is not the most convenient form for a dramatic representation, though it might be for a gladiatorial combat or the games of the arena.

The scenery and dresses were probably of the most primitive description. To each drama was appended a diagram for the arrangement of the actors, the exact meaning of which is not easy to divine at the present day. Horses were brought on the stage, which must, therefore, have been something like the circus entertainment of modern times.

As to the plays themselves, which are now extant, and which have been edited and translated for the public by Messrs. Norris and Stokes, it is difficult rightly to estimate their literary merits. I confess that, for myself, neither with regard to the Scriptural dramas which have been long known, nor the "Beunans Meriasek," should I be inclined to concede that they are devoid of literary merit. The ordinary reader sees them under peculiarly unfavourable circumstances. Written in a dead, and, we may almost say, forgotten language; translated cautiously for philological purposes in as literal a form as practicable, they are put in a most unfair light, from a literary point of view. Supposing an Englishman, unacquainted with German, had read the great German writers only in a bald literal translation, how could he fairly estimate their many beauties? Or, to put the matter in a more familiar light, what is the estimate worth of a person unacquainted with Greek, who reads Sophocles or Euripides in a close school translation? As is said, in literal translations you often miss the most striking beauties of the originals. Even a very slight knowledge of Cornish gives me a more favourable view of their style and power than the translation would convey. Perhaps we shall never get them properly estimated until some educated Welsh student of poetry, who, by a little study having mastered the differences of the Cornish from his own language, shall give a critique of these ancient writings in a dead Celtic tongue, from a literary, and not a purely philological or antiquarian, standpoint. The work is well worth the labour of an intelligent Celtic scholar capable of undertaking it. A poetical retranslation, in verse, of the more striking passages, is highly desirable. It is a pity that the literature of an ancient and extinct European language should be needlessly depreciated for want of a scholar capable of approaching it with a poetic spirit.

Taking the few relics we have of the old Cornish dramas, the most striking is the recently-discovered "Beunans Meriasek," on which I may refer my readers in a Paper recently published by the British Archæo-

logical Association. It is a striking drama, and, being on a local subject, is of more than mere philological interest. There are many passages in it of, I should say, true eloquence, and the plot is not without artistic skill. It seems to me, however, that it is an amalgamation of two distinct dramas—the "Life of S. Meriasek," of Camborne, and the "Legend of Constantine." The two plots have nothing really to do with each other; are heterogeneous in chronology, in design, and even in structure. The "Legend of Constantine" has in it a good deal of rough comedy, quite dissimilar from the grave, though not necessarily tragic, character of the "Life of S. Meriasek." The two are found in the same MS., indeed, and may have been even performed together, but they strike me as originally distinct.

The only other play not of a strictly Scriptural character (which, therefore, is open to fair criticism in an essay like this) is the "Death of Pilate," which, also, we find bound up in the drama, or rather dramas, of the "Resurrection" and "Ascension," with which it manifestly has nothing to do. Its heading shows it is not really a part of the Resurrection play, for it has this Latin heading, "Hic ludit Tiberius Cæsar et incipit morte Pilati et dicit Tiberius Cæsar." The Latin is rather defective. Tiberius is represented as sick, and sends to our Lord to be healed. S. Veronica tells the story of the Crucifixion, and heals the emperor miraculously. Indignant, as mediæval tradition relates that he was, at the story, he sends for Pilate, who is brought as a prisoner before him. Here an unexpected scene occurs. Tiberius greets Pilate in a most affectionate manner:—

A Pylat welcome os fest
Rak me a'th car deo yn test
Pan yth welaf.

"O Pilate, thou art most welcome" (the English word adopted), "for I love thee, God witnessing, when I see thee." When Pilate leaves, the emperor exclaims, with indignation, "Tiberius has been bewitched by Pilate's wearing the cloth of our Lord." He sends for him again and compels him, with difficulty, to strip off this garment (an occasion possibly of some dramatic sensation). Instantly Tiberius turns furiously against him once more. Pilate is condemned to imprisonment and torture, but eludes his tormentors by committing suicide—not by throwing himself from a cliff, as in the Swiss legend of "Pilatus," but by stabbing himself in prison. A difficulty arises about the disposal of the body. It is twice buried, but the earth casts it up. It is then thrown into the Tiber, in a box of iron ("*Yn trok a horn, yn Tyber yn dour par doun*"). But the water becomes poisoned. A traveller comes on the stage, who washes his hands, and then falls back dead. A plague bursts out. The corpse has to be dredged for, and taken up. It is then placed on a boat, and suffered to drift upon the sea. The boat strikes a rock, and, amidst a storm, the demons carry it off in triumph. A chorus of evil spirits forms the *denouement* of a scene which must have united the horrible with the grotesque. There is a quaint power and dramatic interest in many parts of the drama.

Such is the only Cornish play, beside the "Beunans Meriasek," not on a Scriptural subject. Perhaps, on a future occasion, I may have an opportunity of saying a few words on the old Cornish Passion-play.

W. S. Lach-Szyrma.

Old St. Paul's.

(*The substance of a Lecture delivered by Edmund B. Ferrey, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., before the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.*)

PART I.

THE subject of Old St. Paul's may perhaps be considered rather trite, as the able work by the late Mr. William Longman, "The Three Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul in London" enters into it most fully, and other writers have essayed the theme. But I feel that the subject is appropriate for a lecture delivered before this Society, holding its meetings scarcely a stone's throw from the site of the past and present great Cathedrals.

The principal authorities on the history of Old St. Paul's are Stow and Dugdale. As to illustrations, Mr. Crace's most interesting collection of Old London views (lately purchased by the British Museum) gives several

engravings much earlier than those by Hollar. There is, for example, one of the time of Edward VI., and another executed about the middle of the sixteenth century by Van de Wyngarde. They all vary to an extraordinary degree, and must be inaccurate to some extent, as in many of the views the nave and choir are shown with a far less number of bays than we know they possessed, and so the proportions of the building cannot be true. The Pepysian collection, at Magdalen College, Cambridge, has a variety of views of Old St. Paul's in the first half of the seventeenth century. Then at All Souls' College, Oxford, are some geometrical drawings, by Inigo Jones, of parts of the mediæval cathedral, and also, as is well-known, the geometrical drawings of the same by Wren. These differ more or less. There are also many and puzzling discrepancies in Hollar's plates; but notwithstanding this, we ought to look on Hollar as the avant-courier of Carter and Britton; for without him we should have fared ill as regards the representation of the architecture of the seventeenth century.

The views by Hollar may be seen in Dugdale's book. In the *Saturday Review*, a few years since, a writer well remarked—"The artists of Hollar's days were unable or unwilling to master or reproduce the details of Mediæval Architecture; and consequently his plates, judged by the modern standard, are audacious examples of pictorial inaccuracy. Still they are particular enough to give his clue to the architect who should set to work to re-create Old St. Paul's by modern lights." The same writer proceeded to speak of my "unravelling" Old St. Paul's, a happy term for the complicated process. Again, Mr. Charles Eastlake, in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1873, remarks, "Even those parts which had been allowed to remain in their original condition were drawn with an ignorant hand. If we take, for instance, the interior view of the choir, and examine the cuspings of the triforium arcades, or the tracery of the east window, we shall see at a glance that Hollar could have understood neither the one nor the other."

The history of a building is inseparably connected with its architecture. Professor Willis has admirably shown how the two are to be read and studied together. I will therefore briefly glance across the history of Old St. Paul's, drawing a parallel here and there between it and other buildings of like character.

During the time of Bishop Mellitus, A.D. 603, the first Cathedral was built by Ethelbert, King of Kent, on the site of a Temple of Diana. This was destroyed in William the Conqueror's reign, though there may have been more than one Saxon structure, as such were easily damaged. In 1083 Bishop Maurice began, in Dugdale's words, "the foundations of a most magnificent pile—namely, all the body of the Church with the north and south cross aisles. So stately and beautiful was it that it was worthily numbered among the most famous buildings, the vault or undercroft being of such extent, and the upper structure so large, that it was sufficient to contain a vast number of people."

The nave of Old St. Paul's was somewhat like the grand Norman naves now existing at Ely, Peterborough, and Norwich, where the triforium is almost as wide as the nave arches under it, as we commonly find in early buildings in England. But on the Continent, after the Romanesque period, the triforium never became a leading feature. I have little doubt the plan then consisted of nave and aisles, transepts, a short constructional choir with apse—the choir proper being principally under the tower—and a presbytery and sanctuary east of the same. There was also most probably a flat ceiling, as at Peterborough Cathedral originally, and still at Waltham Abbey.

The succeeding Bishop, Richard de Belmeis (about A.D. 1100), is said to have spent on the fabric much out of his private means, but Dugdale does not particularise what portion of the work he executed. The vaulting to the nave was probably of wood, and carried out at a later date (*i.e.* about 1256), when the flying buttresses were added, and the clerestory windows renewed, as shown in a painting of the time of James I., in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.

In 1135, the first year of King Stephen's reign, the Cathedral was greatly damaged by fire.

In 1221 Dugdale says, "I now return to the fabric, but principally the east part, the

body of the church with the cross aisles being perfected long before, as is evident from the undercroft whereon it stood." In this year the Early English steeple seems to have been finished. The Norman transepts, however, were not entirely pulled down, but cased, though not so completely as at Winchester Cathedral, where the Perpendicular arches encompass the Norman of the nave. The spire, according to Wren's calculation, was fifty feet higher than that at Salisbury. Stow and Dugdale make it out even higher still. The table of the principal dimensions of the Cathedral, said by Dugdale to have been inscribed on a tablet hung up the church in 1312, do not seem accurate, as I shall show further on.

A great rise of twelve steps led up to the choir, and six steps further eastward led up into the processional path. These were necessitated, no doubt, by the existence of the Norman crypt, which probably was never destroyed, though the building above it was rebuilt in the thirteenth century.

In 1240 the choir was completed, Roger Niger being Bishop. His name, as also that of Bishop Maurice, ought to be identified with the Cathedral of which they were so great benefactors. But one does not find that either of these good prelates are spoken of as actual *architects*, like William of Wykeham.

The stalls were probably commenced soon after 1236. In 1256 the church was enlarged by the whole length of St. Faith's Church, which consisted of eight bays. The latter formerly stood above ground. Its *undercroft* became the new St. Faith's Church. Dugdale gives no date for the latter; but, judging from the views of the architecture, I should imagine it to have been thirteenth century work, of a rather earlier period than the choir.

St. Faith's was a parish church, distinct from the Cathedral, with separate entrances. The Jesus Chapel was a Guild* chapel screened off at the east end, occupying four bays, but of the same design as the rest of the undercroft. The plan was not unusual, a line of piers running down the centre; and the perspective peeps through must have been very charming. About the year 1283 there were in it numerous pictures, images, exquisite shrines, and a chancel screen with the Holy Rood and its appropriate figures (surmounted probably by a small organ), besides ornate chantry chapels and elaborate tombs. The shrine of St. Erkenwald, a Saxon Bishop, behind the high altar was very beautiful; it is represented by Hollar. This prelate was looked upon almost as a second patron saint, and his anniversary was celebrated by solemn processions and services. Miracles were reported to have been worked at his shrine. In the year 1312, according to Dugdale's glowing description, the cathedral must have been magnificent with "glorious jewels, massy plate, rare and costly MSS., sumptuous shrines, rich vestments, magnificent suits of hangings and other ornaments,"—some of which, by-the-way, ultimately found their way to some Spanish Cathedrals. But in respect of royal tombs, except those of the Saxon kings, Old St. Paul's could not have borne comparison with Westminster Abbey.

In 1332 the foundations of the Chapter-house were probably commenced, as the architectural evidence shows that the actual structure must be dated some forty years later. The Chapter-house was only forty feet in span, and therefore smaller than those at Westminster Abbey and Lincoln, which are nearly sixty feet in diameter. Beneath the Chapter-house was an undercroft with four isolated piers, vaulted probably in a way very similar to the undercroft of the Chapter-house, in Wells Cathedral. The cloisters were double-storied, with a cross walk from east to west, leading from the Chapter-house to the south transept. The two-storied cloister was a rarity, though the remains of that at St. Stephen's, Westminster, are still to be seen according to Mr. G. H. Birch. According to the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, there were formerly two-storied cloisters at Belvoir Priory, Leicestershire, an early building; and abroad I could instance the two-storied cloisters attached to Burgos Cathedral, Spain, which I have seen and admired, the upper one richly decorated, the lower plain and now neglected. From the architectural treatment of the upper cloister at Old St. Paul's I should imagine it was glazed, as was not uncommon with the later cloister walks. The position of the Chapter-house in the centre of the cloisters was, I believe, unique, but it

* This Guild was dissolved in 1551, and the Chapel laid open to the Church.

did not stand on such a site as could be deemed pleasing. The excavations recently made under Mr. Penrose's direction have laid bare many of the interesting remains on this spot.

In 1444 the lead-covered spire was struck by lightning, and also injured by fire. In the reign of Edward VI., to quote Dean Milman's eloquent words, appeared the Edict of the Council:

> which commanded the destruction of images in churches, forbade processions, and ordained the discontinuance of all customs held to be superstitious. The images were pulled down—next, by one remorseless and sweeping act all obits and chantries were swept away. . . . . All the private masses died away in silence, the names of the founders disappeared from the walls. The chapels and shrines remained mute and unfrequented, and the souls of the provident and munificent founders were left to the unpropitiated justice, as it was thought by many, or unbought mercy of the Great Judge. Whether any soul fared the worse our colder age may doubt, but it was doubtless a galling wound to the kindred and friends of these men.

It was then that the spoliation of the immense treasures of St. Paul's took place. It is rather remarkable that the great and long-prevailing period of the Perpendicular style was scarcely represented in this Cathedral except in tombs. In 1561 the spire was totally destroyed, as also were the roofs. The latter were restored, and their pitch probably heightened about this time. Nothing was done to the spire, though some futile attempts were made to raise funds for its reconstruction.

In 1633 was built Inigo Jones's celebrated portico, intended to be the first instalment of an entirely new church.

In Charles II.'s reign, Wren was consulted about the repairs of the dilapidated fabric. His ideas upon the subject are exhibited in his drawings preserved in the Library of All Saints' College, Oxford. Dugdale does not say whether the Italianizing of the nave and transepts was effected by Inigo Jones or by Wren; but fortunately the Gothic character of the choir was not touched by either the one or the other. About 1642 St. Paul's Cross was pulled down. In the reign of Charles II. every one knows how the cathedral was desecrated. From 1663 to 1666 extensive repairs by Wren were made in its fabric. After the great fire sundry attempts at its restoration were made, but these were abandoned eventually. In 1675 the new cathedral was really begun, much time having been spent in the intervening years in considering various alternative designs.

Old St. Paul's, like Westminster Abbey, Wells, and St. David's, had the great advantage of a number of interesting subsidiary buildings grouped around it.

The bell-tower at the east end of the churchyard is first mentioned in Henry I.'s reign, but the exact date of its erection is not stated by any of the authorities. It possessed a lead-covered spire, and four immense bells. Such detached campaniles were not unusual in mediæval times—one attached to Chichester Cathedral still exists, and that at Salisbury was pulled down about a century ago. There were many advantages in the position of such towers, and they must have added much to the picturesqueness of the surroundings of the cathedral, while they left the central tower free to form that beautiful and effective feature of a lantern.

"Paul's Cross" is first mentioned in 1259, but it probably existed before that date. The sermons delivered from it, as we all know, were celebrated in history. There are in England very few ancient examples of external pulpits attached to churches, though there is one in the corner of the west entrance court at Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, and a modern example has been recently added to the new parish church at Whitechapel.

The charnel was a chapel on the north side of the churchyard, and over a vault, as was very usual in the Middle Ages. The Chapel of Canon Walter Sherrington, Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster, was commenced in the reign of Henry VI. It was pulled down under Edward VI. at the dissolution of the chantries. It was placed near the north door of the Cathedral.

Pardon-Church-Haugh, on the north side of St. Paul's, was a chapel surrounded by a large and handsome cloister, where, says Dugdale, "many eminent persons were buried, whose monuments, in number and curious workmanship, passed all others that were in the Cathedral itself." This cloister was, no doubt, in principle, much like that of the Campo Santa at Pisa; and it will be recollected that the erection of a similar structure has

been proposed by Dean Stanley in proximity to Westminster Abbey. The Dance of Death was portrayed on the walls, that curious and not unusual mediæval representation, where the Angel of Death attacks persons of all ages and sexes, in every state of life, and under every possible condition.

Over the east wall of this cloister (as at Wells and other Cathedral cloisters still existing) was a fine library, also built by Sherrington.

Not one of these buildings which I have described remained in Hollar's time, except the Chapter-house and Cloisters and Paul's Cross. Consequently no illustrations of them are known to exist.

St. Gregory's Church, which stood on the south side of the Cathedral towards the west end of the nave, was of early foundation, but was afterwards rebuilt. It was in immediate contiguity with St. Paul's, and there are many other instances of parish churches closely attached to cathedrals. This structure was pulled down in 1645, being thought a blemish to the Cathedral.

Old St. Paul's was surrounded by a wall, built in the time of Henry I., with six gate-houses in it. The Bishop's Palace stood at the north-west corner of the churchyard.

(*To be continued.*)

Ceiling of the Library at Blickling Hall, Norfolk.

BLICKLING HALL, near Aylsham, is one of the most interesting examples of the domestic architecture of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period to be met with in Norfolk. It is a large quadrangular edifice, with two open courts in the centre, and a square turret at each angle of the building, surmounted by a vane. The mansion contains numerous family portraits; there are also statues of Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth, and some fine specimens of ancient tapestry adorn the walls. But the great glory of the place is its library of upwards of 10,000 volumes. This splendid apartment is noted for its remarkable ceiling, a description of which, by the late Rev. James Bulwer, Rector of Hunworth, Norfolk, was read before the members of the Archæological Institution, on the occasion of their visit to the Hall in 1859; the following is its substance:—

The ceiling was executed, not as at present by stamps, but by the patula,—*i.e.*, modelled by a gentleman lying flat on his back. With the exception of the repetition of the coats of arms the compartments are all different. Shortly after the introduction of printing, the illustration of a fact or a sentiment connected with some study, person, or family, became extremely popular. This species of illustration was eagerly caught up by the Italians under the name of "Imprese" assumed by the Colonna Ursini, Frangipani, and all other great families of Italy at that time. It took also the form of emblems, &c., &c. These were proverbs, pithy sayings, or appropriate dicta, illustrated by representations—something like the Rebus of the mediæval period or the Imprese above mentioned, and illustrating not personal distinctions, but short pithy truths. These afterwards were collected and published. Every bibliomaniac knows the famous work of Alciatus, and from that old Jesuit to the Puritan Quarles. From the soft sentimental of the "Emblemata Amoris" to "Illustrations of Honours and Arms," books of emblems abound. Their disuse, alas! is to be attributed not to the want of power of illustration but to the decay of pure classic studies. No language but those of classic antiquity could adequately express in such short terse terms the apt and vivid thought it was meant to convey; and as the mastery of these tongues became the exclusive property of the learned, and not the accomplishment of every man of gentle rank, the emblems and their mottoes have fallen into disuse.

At no time, however, have they been so common as in the days of that Queen who was herself a ripe and elegant scholar, and in no form do we see them in such perfection as in the decorations of the houses of Elizabeth and her learned successor. The Blickling ceiling contains a rich collection of these emblems, and the name of Blickling conveys a multitude of associations to the architect and antiquary: were it only for the fact that its roof shelters the splendid library of Maittaire, it must be of a deep interest to every scholar.

It will be highly interesting to describe each compartment.

1. The 1st is the ordinary emblem of learning, "Doctrina" with the sun in her right hand under a shower of gold.

2. The 2nd is a hand guiding a lion by a thread, with the motto "Dies et Ingenium," suggesting that time and ingenuity will conquer the greatest difficulties.

3. The next is Cupid, his eyes bandaged, bow and quiver on the ground, carrying the Pillars of Hercules, and "Major Hercule," greater than Hercules, exemplifying the power of love over brute force.

4. The next an armed female, leading a warrior. The inscription is abbreviated, but illustrates the saying "Virtus tutissima comes." Virtue or valour is the safest companion.

5. The next is a figure half man half fish sitting on a panther with the inscription "Dolus" or craft. The merman is generally an emblem of double dealing, and the panther of craft or cruelty.

6. The next is one of the five senses, "Tactus," or Feeling.

7. The next is a heart with three arrows flying towards it, one inscribed "Ærumnæ," the 2nd "Cupidinis," the 3rd "Mortis." Over are the words "In vos hic valet." Against you this prevails: showing that all mortal hearts are obnoxious to the shafts of care, love, and death.

8. The next is more difficult of interpretation. A female holding a book in her right hand, and what appears to be a rule in the other, and the inscription is "Cuique et nemini," to all and to none. Probably it is meant to represent public justice, and the inscription is best translated in the words of the motto of one of our newspapers, "Open to all, influenced by none." Not a bad exemplification of what equity ought to be.

9. The next is Prometheus chained to a rock, a vulture gnawing his entrails, Jupiter with his thunderbolt standing by. Inscription "Divina Misericordia." Divine mercy. The myth of Prometheus points to the danger and punishment of those who venture to pry too far into things above them; hence the use of the word mercy, when the whole tale speaks rather of cruel punishment; it is mercy that we do not know many things, particularly those of futurity.

10. The next shows a pilgrim with staff and beads, his broad hat drawn over a mask, the motto is "Personam non Animum." Person and a mask. The emblem probably refers to a Latin proverb, "Personam vult quam faciem," and satirizes the outward show of religion, where the heart has no concern in anything holy.

11. The next is the emblem of taste, "Gustus," illustrated by a female figure holding a cup; her lap is full of fruits, and behind is a lion with his paw on the skull of some animal.

12. The next is a trophy of agricultural implements, "Adhuc mea messis in herbâ est." At present my harvest is in the blade. The Scotch proverb, "I bide my time."

13. The next "Amicitiæ Effigies." The image of friendship. From the head issue "Hiems, Æstas," summer and winter. From the bosom, "Procul, prope," far and near. Round the skirt of the dress, "Mors, Vita," death and life. The features of a fervent friendship.

14. The next is not so intelligible. An imperial crown between two obelisks, round each of which a serpent is entwined; these seem to be darting at the crown. The motto "Regum majestatem non imminuendam," probably meaning that the majesty of sovereigns is not to be injured in the least by the venom of envious slanderers.

15. The next motto is wanting.

16. The next a female smelling a flower; behind a hound hunting by the scent. The motto "Odor," smelling.

17. The next, the myth of Vulcan cleaving the head of Jupiter, and Minerva springing forth. Motto, "Omnis a Deo sapientia." All wisdom is from God.

18. The next, a book borne by a pair of wings. The motto, "Vindicta Divina," Divine vengeance, alluding probably to the flying roll of Ezekiel.

19. The next, the sun with two torches held up to it. Motto, "Eo magis caligat." The darker it becomes by it.

20. The next is a fox seizing a fowl. Motto, "Innocentia injuriis maxime obnoxia." Innocence is the most liable to injuries.

21. Then another of the senses, a female by the side of a man playing the lute; she is holding the music book; behind is a man playing on some instrument, and a stag attentively listening. This is intended to represent an old popular idea, that deer might be attracted by musical sounds, and thus ensnared or slain. The motto, "Auditus," hearing.

22. The next illustrates a popular idea: it is a rhinoceros with the motto "Non invicta Rego." I reign not unconquerable. The notion was that the rhinoceros conquered all beasts, even the elephant; that it destroyed this animal by running under it, and ripping up its body with the formidable horn on its nose, but that the fall of the dying elephant crushed the rhinoceros in its triumph, and they both perished together.

23. The next is a crown on a stem of wormwood, motto "Tyranni morbus suspicio." The disease of a tyrant is suspicion. On each side are the letters H. and E. or C. Does this allude to Henry VIII.?

24. The next bears the motto "Pulchritudo Femina," female beauty. Emblem, a female with a mirror in one hand, and a dart in the other, sitting on a basilisk, a fabulous animal, supposed to have the power of destroying by merely looking at its victim.

25. The next shows two ships at sea, one dismasted by a tempest; in front is a crowned figure sacrificing, with the motto "Deus ultimum refugium." God is the last refuge. It needs no explanation.

26. The last is a female figure holding a mirror, on one side a man shooting at a bird with a cross bow. "Visus" or sight.

Mr. Bulwer closes the lecture from which we have condensed the foregoing description by saying:—"I have now endeavoured to explain these very curious and interesting emblems, and I fully hold that they show the feeling and education of our forefathers, and give a double charm to the rich and elaborate architecture of the period, and especially to the magnificent gallery of Blickling Hall."

Marlowe's Women.

THAT wonderful, genius-stirring time, the days of "Good Queen Bess," when the mind of man shook off the swaddling clothes of childhood in which it had long been wrapt, and joyously carolled forth its full delight, pro-

duced few mightier souls than that of Christopher Marlowe. But the depths of his genius were gloomy. Upon the emotions of his grand, but passionate and untutored mind, no humanising spirit had breathed. The ideal, with him, was fierce and terrible. His was a genius which fed relentlessly upon itself. There was none of the stately superhuman tragic grandeur, or the lovable, frolicsome life of Shakspeare; neither was there the quaint, sceptical, quidnunc style of Ben Jonson about the creations of his fancy. *Tamburlaine*, *Dr. Faustus*, *The Jew of Malta*, *The Massacre at Paris*, and *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, are majestic, but not human. The miserable vices of men are too often magnified until their grim gigantic shadows command our awe rather than our detestation. About the passion of the characters of his plays and poems there is a cold, bloodthirsty frenzy; and about their love a merely animal warmth which tells pathetically of the barren heart of their creator, untouched by domestic joys, unhallowed by domestic sorrows.

In that beautiful lyric "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love," he reveals the void of his great heart, the longing after real, pure human love.

> Come live with me and be my love,
> And we will all the pleasures prove
> That vallies, groves, hills, and fieldès,
> Woods or steepie mountain yeeldès.
>
> * * * * *
>
> And I will make thee beds of roses,
> And a thousand fragrant poesies;
> A cap of flowers and a kirtle,
> Imbroydered all with leaves of mirtle.
>
> A gowne made of the finest wooll,
> Which from our pretty lambes we pull;
> Fayre lined slippers for the cold,
> With buckles of the purest gold.

There is a natural tenderness in that. But if "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" be his—as, judging by internal evidence, I should deem it to be,—the old unbelief creeps in:—

> The flowers doe fade and wanton fieldes,
> To wayward winter reckoning yealdes;
> A honny tongue, a hart of gall,
> Is fancies spring, but sorrows fall.
>
> Thy gownes, thy shooes, thy beds of roses,
> Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy poesies,
> Soone breake, soone wither, soone forgotten,
> In follie ripe, in reason rotten.
>
> But could youth last, and love still breede,
> Had joys no date, nor age no neede,
> Then these delights my mind might move
> To live with thee and be thy love.

A brief consideration of the female characters of Marlowe's plays may help to a better appreciation of the peculiarities of a genius which needed only the steadying, guiding influence of the love of a good woman to have shone in that splendid Elizabethan firmament with a lustre as great as Shakspeare's. It lacked that love, and the "poet's mind" wasted itself among the "shallow wit" of low inns; and from revels with the worst of woman-kind, Marlowe would rush away to draw exaggerated pictures of women intended to be virtuous, who spoke, from without themselves, the passionate utterances of the prompter.

In the "Tragical History of Dr. Faustus" the lack of the reverence of ideal womanhood is particularly apparent. Without the Marguerite, whom Goethe placed in the wondrous structure which he built upon the old tradition, Marlowe's Faust is a mere unveiling of the baser passions of humanity, up to the grand burst of remorse and penitence at its close. The Faust of Goethe struggles against the thraldom of the Evil One when the enslaver Love grasps his heart. The Faustus of Marlowe merely asks, as part of the programme for which he had bound himself, body and soul, to the devil,—

> Let me have a wife,
> The fairest maid in Germany,
> For I am wanton and lascivious;

and is content with the promise of Mephistopheles,—

> I'll cull thee out the fairest courtesans.

The Jew of Malta is as untrue and exaggerated a character as Shylock is real but extreme. Abigail, the daughter of Barabas, is a mere puppet, moving only according to stage directions, while Jessica is as genuine a little woman as ever existed in poet's fancy or in the real world. It is so much more natural that Jessica, who mourns,

> Alack, what heinous sin it is in me
> To be ashamed to be my father's child!
> But though I am a daughter to his blood,
> I am not to his manners,

should apostrophize Lorenzo—

> If thou keep promise I shall end this strife,
> Become a Christian, and thy loving wife.

than that Abigail, pledged to Don Mathias, should palter and coquette with Lodowick at her father's command; enter a nunnery as a novice, with false professions on her tongue, merely to restore her father's gold which was secreted in the house; and then, when that relentless fiend had slain both her lovers, desire, without any period of reflection, to take the veil in what she had been accustomed to consider a mere brothel. Abigail was not worthy to be a Jew's daughter. There was in her none of the grand pride of race and sublimity of faith which make Rebecca, the daughter of Isaac of York, one of the finest of Scott's conceptions; neither was there the woman's heart of Jessica, which found room for filial love while refusing obedience to what the pure soul knew was wrong.

"Such harmony is in immortal souls."

Marlowe's women had no souls. His female acquaintances were onion and garlic-reeking hostesses, and painted, rank, and gaudy courtesans, so that he had no chance of realising the grandeur of the "pure, womanly."

Queen Dido, one of his happiest creations, is inconsistent, and Zenocrate, though betrothed to another, falls, without murmur and gratefully, into the position of concubine to the shepherd-conqueror Tamburlaine (the Timur of history).

Marlowe puts into the mouth of Tamburlaine the following address, in which the fire is kindled by live coals off the altar of poesy:—

Zenocratè, lovelier than the love of Jove,
Brighter than is the silver Rhodopè,
Fairer than whitest snow on Scythian hills,
A hundred Tartars shall attend on thee,
Mounted on steeds swifter than Pegasus;
Thy garments shall be made of Median silk,
Enchased with precious jewels of mine own,
More rich and valurous than Zenocratè's;
With milk-white harts, upon an ivory sled,
Thou shalt be drawn amidst the frozen pools,
And scale the icy mountains' lofty tops,
Which, with thy beauty, will be soon resolved.
My martial prizes, with five hundred men
Won on the fifty-headed Wolga's waves,
Shall we all offer to Zenocratè,
And then myself to fair Zenocratè—

but spoils it all by making Tamburlaine explain to one of his officers—

Women must be flattered.

Poor Marlowe judged all the world by the Doll Tearsheets, with whom he associated at the "Mermaid."

In that character of Zenocrate, notwithstanding some flashes of pathos, there is a selfishness which revolts. No pity has Zenocrate for Zabina, the Empress of the Turks, whose husband Tamburlaine has confined in a cage, but hands her over to her maid to be treated as a slave, and the maid threatens to have her whipt stark naked. And, amid scenes of horrible carnage, Zenocrate can still address her ravisher,—

Honour still wait on happy Tamburlaine.

The woful sight of Bajazet and Zabina, who have killed themselves in delirium, arouses only a secondary sort of pity in her breast; and in her prayer to Mahomet thoughts of self creep in,—

And pardon me that was not moved with ruth,
To see them live so long in misery!
Ah, what may chance to thee, Zenocratè?

About the only touch of real feeling is when she mourns that her own native land is being desolated by Tamburlaine, and that by his orders—

The heavenly virgins and unspotted maids,
(Whose looks might make the angry God of Arms
To break his sword, and mildly treat of love)—

have been cruelly speared to death. Yet she soon welcomes the bloody Tamburlaine.

Olympia, the captain's wife, in the second part of *Tamburlaine*, is a much finer conception. In that character Marlowe for once does justice to the virtue and heroism which belong to the female mind. We have nothing but admiration and pity for the woman, who, when her husband is slain, kills her young sons to prevent them falling into the hands of the Mongol conqueror, and dissembles before her captor only that she may procure her own death.

Of the historical women of Marlowe's plays—Queen Isabella, the guilty consort of Edward II., and the terrible Catharine de Medici—let it suffice to say that they are splendidly conceived and executed. But they are unlovely women, revolting in their cruelty, falsehood, and hate.

No more gorgeous description of feminine beauty than that of Hero in Marlowe's wonderful poem of "Hero and Leander" exists in the English language:—

Hero the fair,
Whom young Apollo courted for her hair.

But all the wealth of poesy, all the splendour of that magnificent imagination, are devoted to the portrayal of the physical and sensual.

That life which ended at twenty-eight in a public-house brawl, might, by the influence of a good woman, have been made eternal for good. That "crown of glory" never soothed his brow, and his tragic power, which might have presented us with some of the noblest ideal women, expended itself too often in mere raving.

T. H. NORTH.

The Burghmote Horns and the Office of Horn-blower.

By LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c.

THE different modes in which, in some of our oldest Corporations, the meetings of the Council, or Commonalty, were called and summoned are curious and interesting, and worth noticing for the light which they throw, not only on municipal history, but on the social habits of the people themselves, and the way in which they were governed by local powers. In some towns the meetings were called by "sound of bell," in most instances carried by the "Bellman," but in others, as at Worcester, tolled from the church belfry; but in many others by the blowing of a horn or the "sound of trumpet," and certain fines and penalties were inflicted for non-assembling when that sound was heard.

The oldest of all these various usages, there can be but little doubt, was that of the horn. In those towns where this mode was observed, a regular officer—"a Horn-blower"—was appointed to the post, and at the sound of the official horn, blown by the stentorian lungs of this important individual, "His Worship" (the Mayor) and all the aldermen, "sworn men" or "more discreet" of the inhabitants who had been chosen to act as the commonalty of the borough, were compelled at once to repair to the burghmote, there to transact the town's business, to discuss matters touching its welfare, and to inflict fines and amercements or other pains and penalties on those of its inhabitants who had rendered themselves amenable to the laws laid down for their guidance and control.

In some towns, as in Spalding, Leicester, Lynn, Stamford, and Norwich, the common bellman, a corporation official, went through the town to call not only the corporation magnates but the guild brethren together. Thus, in one instance in 1376, "it is ordeyned, by comoun assent, yat ye comon belleman schal gou thurghe ye cite on ye gilde day, after none, and recomandyn al ye brethere soules and systeres of ye gilde be name, and alle crystene soales; and seyn yat a masse of Requiem schal ben seyd only on ye morwen, be prime day, in memorie of ye soules and all crystene and somownyn alle ye bretheryn an systeryn, yat yey bea at ye messe at ye auter of seyn William at yat tyme of prime, vp ye peyne of thre pound of wax." And again at Leicester, where a hand-bell was used, it is recorded that "the bell was bought in the Morwenspech in the vigils of St. Mark the Evangelist, for vjd, of Richard Cook, by order of the guild, and was transferred to the hands of Adam, of Winchester, in the year in which the City of Damietta was taken by the Christians," and that it was subsequently transferred to Roger le Wruett.

At Stamford the bellman was to have "for goyng aboute the toun, jd, and brede, chese, and dryncke." In other towns, one particular bell of some specially named church was struck for the purpose. Thus, as one instance in point, at Worcester, in the time of Edward IV., it was ordained "that alle tho and everych of them, that bea or chosen of the noumbre of xxiiij. and xlviij., and tho that shallen be chosen hereafter in to the same, shallen be redy for to come in ther propre persones to the counselle house of the seid cite, as often as they shallen here the grete belle of the parisshe of Seint Androwe to be knolled by many as divers tymes, and aft' that rongen out for the same; and that faylleth vppon that warnynge, w'out a reasonable cause or excuse (to be admitted by the fellishippe above neamed) to forfett and paye, that ys to sey, every persone of the xxiiij., ijs. and every persone of the xlviij., xijd.," etc. And at Stamford, in 1494, assembly guild was made "when the more Belle at Powles Chirch is knelled."

The calling together of the Mayor and Commonalty by sound of horn doubtless dates back to Anglo-Saxon times, and was in some places uninterruptedly continued until our own times. Dover, Canterbury, Ipswich, and other places still possess their curious relics of this usage; and the horns themselves are, beyond all question, among the most interesting and valuable of their corporate treasures. At Canterbury, in the reign of Henry III., "the Bailiffs were accused of having raised the Commonalty to the number of 5000, by sounding of this horn, to commit an outrage on the Abbot's property at the Abbot's Mill," and records of its use for calling meetings of the Corporation are extant as far back as 1376. In that city it was constantly used for the summoning of the Mayor and Common Councilmen to Burghmote, till 1835. The "Blower of the Burghmote Horn" was in 1673 the Common Crier, who at that time was paid 4*s.* a year for that special duty. This very ancient "Burghmote Horn," now found in the Guildhall of London, is of brass, and is 36½ inches in length, 5⅝ of an inch in diameter at the mouth, and one inch in diameter at its smaller end. It has two loops for slinging, but bears no inscription or ornament. The "Burghmote" for the assembling of which this horn was used, was, it may be interesting to add, held under charter of Henry III., "who grants that a Burghmote may be holden in the City once in fifteen days."

At Dover the corporate assemblies were from probably quite as early a date called together at "the order of the Mayor by the blowing of a horn throughout the town;" and here the very minutes of the proceedings were constantly headed not by the usual mode of "at a Common Hall," or otherwise, but by the words "at a Common Horne Blowing." thus, "At a *Comyne Horne Blowying* holden at the Courte Halle of the towne and Porte of Douor, the ixth daye of the moneth of October, Annis Regnor' D'nor' Regis et Regine Philippe et Marie dei gra' v° et vj to at the whiche appered the Marie Jurats and Comynalte of the same towne of Douer . . . . it is condicended, concluded, and agreed . . . . to be at the Comyne Assembly, and by a horne blowene by the holle Comynalt of this towne of Douor"; and again, "At a Comyne Horne Blowying and assemblye holden in the Courte Halle . . . . at the which horne blowynge and comyn assemblye," and so on. There were fines for non-attendance at these "horn blowings;" thus, 3 Edw. VI., "Item. Received of John West for a fyne for nott comyng to the halle at the horne blowing, viijd."

Two very curious and interesting records concerning the Dover horn have been brought to light by Mr. Knocker. One of these, which I cannot do better than reprint, is especially valuable as throwing light on the mode of procedure in 1603 on the election of a mayor. It is as follows:—

"Mr. William Nethersole, Mayor, 1603-1604.—M^d that vppon Thursday beyne the eight daye of September, in the yere of th Rayne of O^r Most Gracious Sov'eigne Lord James, by the Grace of God of England, Scottland, Fraunce, and Ireland, Kyng, Defender of the Faith, &c., of England, ffraunce, and Ireland the first, And of Scottland the seaven and thirtye, after a horne blowing early in the morning of the same day, between the hours of eight and nyne of the clock in the forenone, appeared and came into the Guildhall of the same towne. Mr. Richard Siseley, Maior (and 10) Juratts there. The coen clark then attendant on them as to his office app'layneth. And before ten of the clock in the forenone, by the greater voyce of the said Maior and Juratts then assembled were put in election for Maior this next year, the names of theym following—viz.:

Mr. Richard Siseley, Maior,
Mr. Robert Bennett,
Mr. Willyam Leon'd,
Mr. John Bredgat,
Mr. Willyam Nethersole. } Juratts.

And the paper subscribed with their names was delivered into the hands of the said Mayor safely, and secretly by him to be kept vntil the usual hour in the afternone of the same day for election. And afterwards about one of the clock in the afternone of the same day the said Mr. Siseley, Maior, accompanyed from his house, situat in St. James Streat, with the said Juratts, togeather with Francis Raworth, Coen Clark, and divers other coi'ers and ffreemen of the said towne, decently apparelled in their gownes, went to

the Church of St. James the Apostle, where they heard a sermon made by Mr. Vincent Huffam (from that Mr. Walter Richards, Minister of St. Maryes p'sh in the said towne refused there to preach except he might be paid. Whereas there was never any such demand, notwithstanding tyme out of mind the sermon hath been made there). And after the said sermon ended at St. James parish aforesaid, the said Maior accompanyed as aforesaid went vnto the said parish church of St. Maryes, having the brasen horne, the seal of office of Maioralty, and other mynuments of the said towne, carryed before them by the officers—vizt., ffirstly, Mr. Mayor, his Serjeant, and the sub-bayley, going together bareheaded, carrying their maces vpright in their hands. And after them the Towne Sergeant bareheaded, carrying the brasen horne, seale of office of Maioralty, and the keys of towne boxe. And after p'clamacion made in the said Church of St. Maryes, that all p'sons should depart except ffreemen of the said towne vppon payne of losing their upper garment, and further to be punished by imprisonment for their contempts, and after certen speeches vsed by the said Maior, tendinge that those freemen being called and assembled togeather should in quiett and peaceably manner p'cred to an eleccion of another Maior for the year following, which speeches ended, the said Mr. Siseley, Maior, deliv'ed vnto the said Francis Raworth Coen Clark, of the said towne, the names in wryting of those afore named p'sons so putt in eleccion, w^ch^ beyng by him openly read, before the houre of three of the clock in that afternoon, the afore named Mr. William Nethersole by gen'all voyce of the co'iers and freemen was chosen Maior of the said towne for the next yere. And after his oracion made vnto the said Assembly by the most anncyent Juratt did then and there give him his oath. And the said Mr. Siseley, late Maior, resigned and deliu'ed vnto him his white staff, beyng the ensigne of justice and othe minuments of the said towne, and they returned to the mayor's house, where they were entertayned w^th^ a very great banquett of sweetmeats, &c."

The other reference to the occasion of the death of the then Mayor, Nathaniel Smith, in 1658, and its cause, recounts that the eldest Jurate, having succeeded to the Mayoralty, "according to ancient usage and former precedents," he and the whole corporate body, "understanding that the widow of the said Mr. Smith intended to burie his dead bodie on Wednesdaie following, in the afternoone; they did cause the horne to be blowne that morning verie earlie (as hath been accustomed) to give warning of the electing of a new Maior after the funerall of the said Mr. Smith; and did give order that the Maior's sergeant, the bayliff's sergeant, and the towne sergeant should attend the funerall of the said late Maior, w^th^ their maces and other ornaments, and accordingly they did, and the funerall of the said Mr. Smith was solempnised as followeth: ffirst the late Maior his Sergeant, and the Bayliff his Sergeant went together bare-headed before the corpse, bearing their maces with black ribbons vpright in their hands, next vnto them followed the Towne Sergeant, bearing the brazen Horne on one of his shoulders, and having the Seales of office of Maioraltie in the one hand, and his Mace in the other, w^th^ black ribbons (the corps being covered w^th^ the canopie and a black cloth over it, and on the right side his white staffe of Maioraltie fastned with black ribbons was carried by fower officers of the Towne, attended w^th^ sixe Com'on Counsell men, on each side three); next after the corps followed the late Mrs. Maioresse, lead by Mr. John Price, one of the Jurats of this Towne, next vnto them were his children all in mourning, w^th^ some of his kindred, and after them went the said Mr. Teddeman, bearing another white staffe in his hand as Chiefe Magistrate, and w^th^ him Captaine Wilson, Deputie Lieuten'nte of Dovor Castle, and next to them the Jurats, Mr. Davis and Mr. Barrey, Ministers of the Gospell, having everie one of them a paire of white gloves, and after them followed manie of the Common Counsell, ffreemen, merchants, and others of the Towne: and after the corps was interred in the church of St. Maries, at the vpp' end of the chancell, and a sermon there preached by the said Mr. Davis, proclama'con was made according to former vsage, for electing of a new Maior in the roome of the said Mr. Smith, for the residue of this yeare, and all the Jurats of

the Towne being in elec'on, according to a late decree in that behalfe, Mr. William Cullen, by the greater number of voices of the freemen of the said Towne there p'sent, was elected and chosen Maior of the said Towne for residue of the said yeare, and he was then sworne to the said office by the said Mr. Tiddeman, and the white staffe, seales, and keys delivered vnto him, and therevppon he made a verie good speech, declaring God's sad dispensa'cons towards them in taking soe wise, soe pious, and soe good a magistrate, whose example they were to strive to imitate, with manie other seasontable exhortac'ons."

The horn itself, still happily preserved with religious care by the Dover corporation, measures 31¾ inches in length, and the circumference at the larger end is 15½ inches. The curve of the trump is extremely graceful, and it gradually expands from the funnel-shaped "embouchure" to the mouth. It is of brass, deeply chased with a kind of spiral scroll-work of foliage, and other ornaments on a hatched ground. On an encircling band, four inches from the mouth, and a spiral continuation starting from it, are the talismanic letters—+A×G×L+A+ JOHANNES·DE·ALLEMAINE·ME·FECIT. The talismanic letters A G L A, it is almost needless here to say, are the initials of the four words, *Atha Gebir Leilam Adonaai* ("Thou art mighty for ever, O Lord"); and the rest of the inscription, *Johannes de Alemaine me fecit* ("John of Germany made me.") This is the name of the maker of the horn; its date is assigned to the 13th century. It has no loops for slinging. It is worthy of note that on the obverse of the oldest seal of Dover (stated to have been made in 1305) are in the stern of the ship two horn blowers, each blowing a horn of the form of this grand old example.*

The ancient Burghmote horn of Ipswich is of somewhat different form from those I have spoken of, but at least as early, and has the traditional reputation of belonging to the reign of King John, by whom the first recorded Charter of incorporation was granted to that town. Like the two already described, the Ipswich horn was sounded to call the assemblies of the Corporation. It is of metal, with an expanding *embrochure*, and measures 32½ inches in length.

At Ripon an ancient and interesting horn is preserved, and is still sounded every day. The place was, it is said, "made a royal burgh by King Alfred," the government being vested in a "Vigilarius," or "Wakeman," with twelve elders, and twenty-four assistants. The name of the "Wakeman" was changed to that of "Mayor" in 1604, when Hugh Ripley, merchant and mercer of that town, who at that time was Wakeman, was nominated by the Crown as first Mayor.

"If a visitor should remain in the city," writes Mr. Walbran, "during the evening he may hear the sounding of the Mayor's horn, one of the most ancient customs that lingers in the kingdom. It formerly announced the setting of the watch, whence the chief officer of the town derived his Saxon style of "Wakeman," but it has now of course lapsed into a formality. Three blasts, long, dull, and dire, are given at nine o'clock at the Mayor's door by his official horn-blower, and one afterwards at the market cross, while the seventh bell of the cathedral is ringing. It was ordained in 1598 that it should be blown, according to ancient custom, at the four corners of the cross, at nine o'clock; after which time if any house 'on the gate syd within the towne' was robbed, the Wakeman was bound to compensate the loss, if it was proved that he 'and his servants did not their duetie at ye time.' To maintain this watch he received from every householder in the town that had but one door the annual tax of twopence; but from the owner 'of a gate door, and a backe dore iiij by the year, of dutie.' The original horn, worn by the Wakeman, decorated with silver badges and the insignia of the trading companies of the town, but shamefully pillaged in 1686, has been several times adorned, especially by John Aislabie, Mayor in 1702, and again in 1854. Since the year 1604 it has been worn on

* While speaking of the Dover Corporation Horn it may be well to note that in the keep of the castle at that town is preserved another horn of at least equal, and probably of much greater, antiquity than this one. It is formed of a mixed metal somewhat akin to bell-metal, and about 20 inches in length, and "may possibly date from Saxon or Norman times, and have been used by the trusty sentinel or warder to proclaim the approach of strangers and sound alarm when danger threatened."

certain days by the Serjeant-at-Mace in procession."

Perhaps, without entering in the present brief article into details regarding the Burghmote or Wakeman's horns of New Romney, Folkestone, and some few other towns, it may be sufficient to say that in these places examples are still in existence, and that their use is much the same as those I have here described. I may also venture to hint that the surname of *Hornblower* doubtless owes its origin to the holding of that office, as does that of *Wakeman* to the post of "Vigilarius" spoken of above.

Another Chapter on Book-Plates.

WHEN old Peacham compiled his treatise on Heraldry, and styled it "The Gentleman's Exercise," he hit upon a better title-page than it is the fortune of most "museum-hacks," who ply their vocation now-a-days, to invent. Emphatically, the study of coat armour is one which does not in any way appeal to vulgar tastes; for, it is "caviare to the general," to be appreciated only by those who are born in "the gentle life," or whose education, early habits of training, and, it may be added, whose innate and instinctive tendencies are towards all that appertains to honour and chivalry. Hence, it is doubtful whether the collecting of book-plates will ever develop into a "mania" (like china-hunting and the bibliomania); although there are indications, which experienced observers have not overlooked, that, before long, vagrant specimens of these badges of the pride of ownership will be "up in the market." There is a wary and astute London dealer in quaint odds-and-ends of genealogical fragments, who has already advanced his prices 75 per cent., and it is likely that the bookstall-keepers will not be slow to take the hint.

I have bought many a threepenny and sixpenny lot "out of the tea-chest," for the sake of a book-plate, and am much disposed to think, with the dealer aforesaid, that collecting unconsidered trifles of this kind is a far more rational whim than that of gathering old postage-stamps and sticking them into an album—"Philately" is, I am told, the word which designates this pursuit, ennobled by its votaries, and dubbed by them (but by no other person) a science! I have, however, a deep-rooted dislike to removing the plates from what may be called their estate of naturalisation, within the cover of the book they once served to guard for its former possessor. They stand like sentinels who have perished at the post of duty, and are to be respected for their fidelity, not put into a show-book, whereon idle curiosity may gaze with lack-lustre eye. A feeling of repugnance obtrudes itself when some enthusiastic Grangerite (a nickname invented by Dr. Dibdin to designate destroyers of books for the sake of portraits wherewith to illustrate Granger's History of England; since adapted to illustrations generally) displays the spoils of many a foray, and dangles the scalps of his victims triumphantly before one's eyes. An album of book-plates excites the same sensation. The first collector claims credit for his diligence in discovering, and his ruthlessness in dismembering, all those rare books which have been made to surrender their engravings, their very title-pages, to his insatiable cravings; the last has also severed a faithful companionship, and destroyed a sentiment by his method of collecting. For, there is a species of romance about book-plates in their proper places. This old French edition of Acosta's "History of the East and West Indies," 1598—in the lapping vellum covers which were its first clothing—who, for instance, would tear away the book-plate of "Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the most Noble Order of the Garter," pasted, perchance, upon the reverse of the title by the hands of the author of the "History of his Own Times?" Not its present owner, for certain, who could as soon think of despoiling his copy of Ouvaroff's "Essays on the Mysteries of Eleusis" of the inward and visible token that it had been studied by the historian of Greece, George Grote; or of removing the book-plate of Henry Thomas Buckle from that eminently amusing old "Gentlewoman's Companion," 1682, by Mistress Hannah Woolley, which was once "No. 17,707"

upon the shelves of the author of "The History of Civilisation," and doubtless played its part in the evolution of that wonderful work.

Let me instance a few specimens, taken at random, which I think would stay the collector's hand, even in the act of spoliation. This prettily-bound copy of Hartshorne's "Book Rarities" contains the armorial bearings of Lord Farnham, his motto, *Je suis prêt*, having almost a prophetic character, as one remembers the awful catastrophe at Abergele, in which that ill-fated nobleman met death in a tempest of sudden and all-consuming fire. It is a peculiarity of book-plates that they bring "the dead hand" always before the imagination, seldom, however, with such terrible significance as this. Yet another—in "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," is also a memento of a swift fiery wave of destruction, for it belonged to brave Parkin Jeffcock, the engineer, who, true to the motto upon his heraldic book-plate, "Persevere," entered the shattered workings of the Oaks Colliery (the leader of a brave band of volunteers, who went, as straight as did "the Five Hundred," to certain death, in obedience to the call of duty), and perished in the second explosion. No such melancholy reminiscences are attached to Dibdin's "Bibliomania," 1809, in which two book-plates, one partially concealing the other, recall the characteristics of "Counsellor Ego." The earlier of the two plates presents the coat of "Thomas Erskine, Esq."; the subsequent one bears the supporters, lion and griffin rampant, granted to Mr. Erskine on his elevation to the wool-sack. A "lozenge" withinside of the handsome coating of polished morocco wherewith Bedford has clothed this copy of Dr. Cotton's "Typographical Gazetteer," encloses the arms, elaborately quartered, of Frances Mary Richardson-Currer, and came, therefore, from the library of Eshton Hall, concerning which Dr. Dibdin waxed so eloquent in his curiously-egotistical "Reminiscences," p. 949, &c. I have a very capital copy of Bulkeley's "Apologie for Religion," 4to, 1602, a rather rare book, with the armorial bearings of (1) Henry Francis Lyte, who wrote some charming devotional poetry ("Abide with me! fast falls the eventide," will last as long as the English tongue endures), at the sale of whose library, in July, 1849, it became the property of (2) Thos. Jolley, the well-known antiquarian collector, who has placed his autograph, as well as his book-plate, upon a fly-leaf. 'Twere sad to part such good company to enrich an "album!" Similarly, the old calf cover of this "Life of Archbishop Whitgift," 4to, 1612 (which, be it observed, has escaped the Grangerite and retains its title, with the woodcut portrait of the Archbishop on the reverse), is graced with the plates of (1) "John Myddelton, Esq." (whose crest, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, and motto, "IN VERITATE TRIUMPHO," not unfittingly illustrate the life of a good and pious prelate); and (2), of "The Parker Society," instituted at Cambridge in 1840, and now dissolved. My oldest book-plate, with a date, is that of a Venetian Senator, within the vellum cover of what is known as "The Urban Edition" of Boccaccio's works, printed *In Fiorenza, per Filippo Giunti*, MDIIC (1598). The shield bears, in chief, a salamander crowned, in the flames, and the legend is, "BIBLIOTHECA IOANNIS BAPTISTAE RECANATI, PATR. VENET, 1715." Far earlier than this, though undated, is the plate of "Ernle Washbourne, of Washbourne, Esq., Worcestershire," pasted inside the wooden covers of a copy of The Bishop's Bible, R. Jugge, 1573. There is an autograph, "Ernely Washbourne," in early 17th century caligraphy, upon the title of the "Booke of Common Prayer," prefixed to the volume. My regards next fall upon a tiny gem, old John Stow's "Summarie of the Chronicles of England, Imprinted by Richard Bradocke, 1598," clean and perfect as when it came from the publishers, but translated out of its original vellum wrappers into a neatly-polished calf-jacket sometime towards the close of the 17th century. The book-plate has no name, but the autograph, "T. C. Boevy," on the opposite fly-leaf, tells its own tale. The arms differ from those borne at the present day by Sir T. H. Crawley-Boevy, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey, Co. Gloucester—being, or, on a fesse, az., between three cranes, ppr., three cross-crosslets, arg.: crest—on a wreath, a crane, ppr., holding, in the dexter claw, a fleur-de-lys, and are probably those of James Boevy, whose will is dated 1692. These arms super-

ficially resemble those of Crosse (of which I have an example in "The Works of Sir John Suckling," 1709), namely, quarterly 1st and 4th, az., a cross moline, arg., 2nd and 3rd, ppr. : crest—on a cap of maintenance a crane, ppr., its dexter claw supported on a cross moline, arg. The arms of a noble family may be studied with advantage in my large paper copy of "The Works of Sir William Temple," 1720, in which is a contemporary book-plate of "Edmund Ferrers," namely, or, on a bend, sable, three horseshoes, arg. : crest—between two wings displayed, ppr., a horseshoe, arg. ; the motto, "Nulla Retrorsum." Within the lapping vellum covers of "The French Academie," 4to, 1595, is the book-plate of "James, Marquis of Carnarvon," the shield elaborately quartered and countercharged; the supporters two otters, and the motto, "Maintein le Droit."

Of non-heraldic book-plates there are many which deserve attention. Mention has already been made in THE ANTIQUARY of Thomas Bell's plate, which, *A Collector* (p. 77) remarks, is "said to have been" engraved by Thomas Bewick. There is no doubt about the statement. An impression is given at the head of an Obituary Notice prefixed to the Catalogue of "The Thomas Bell Library," sold by auction in 1860. I have several of the lots; and opening "The Poetical Works of the late celebrated and ingenious Thomas Whittell," Newcastle, 1815, I observe that in the "distance" of the design (of which the oval shield and decayed tree form the foreground) the tower of St. Nicholas Church peeps above the trees. A "Bewick collector" could not desire a better guarantee. The same tower appears in the picturesque design which indicates specimens from the library of Brand, the antiquary—a group of old ruins, and a half-dead tree overshadowing a tomb, on which is inscribed, "J. Brand, A.M., F.S.A., Coll. Linc., Oxon"—of which, as we are told, R. Beilby (Bewick's master) was the engraver. My copy of that rather scarce book, "The Plot in a Dream," 1682, contains a very good impression, the engraver's initials, "R.B.," being in the lower right-hand corner. Thomas Gosden, the celebrated collector of "angling" literature, had a pretty book-plate designed and engraved by Scott, of which I have an example in the first edition of "The Compleat Troller" (1682, 12mo), by Robert Nobbs. A rod, tackled-up for bottom-fishing, and a flint-lock fowling-piece, are crossed over against a rock (upon which the name, "T. Gosden," is carved in script capitals), whilst strewed in the foreground are a brace of fish, a panier, and a well-filled game-bag, not forgetting a whisky-flask of very respectable capacity. This little book, like most of Gosden's, is clothed in a beautiful russia binding covered with minute emblematical tooling. So, also, is Williamson's "British Angler," 1740, which contains the book-plate of "Buddle Atkinson," uniting the picturesque with the heraldic taste. This "is said" to have been engraved upon copper by Bewick, and it is certainly in his style. A noble oak—against whose massive trunk is supported a shield on which is tricked a crest (on a wreath, a dragon's head, erased and pierced through the neck with a broken spear, in bend sinister, point downwards, ppr.)—overhangs a brawling trout-stream, whereon an angler is plying his vocation in the distance. This is the very prettiest conceit in the collection. Severe simplicity stamps the book-plate of Dr. Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations;" here it is, in my *variorum* copy

of "Statius," 1671, partly covering a book-plate of somebody, "of Bangor," whose crest is a three-masted ship labouring in a heavy sea, and the motto, "IMMERSABILIS." On the back of the printed title is the contemporary seventeenth century book-plate of "George Lockhart of Carnwarth." Both these heraldic plates have been defaced prior to the insertion of Dr. Adam Smith's token of ownership; and the answer of Plato to Diogenes concerning pride, obtrudes itself upon the recollection as one moralizes upon the mutation of books and the characteristics of their owners. Amongst my unattached specimens are two of local interest. One is a woodcut compartment, coarsely executed in the Italian style, with masks and trumpeting angels, enclosing, in letterpress, the words "John Twigg, (His Book,) Derby: Printed by S. Drewry, 1753." Samuel Drewry was the first printer of *The Derby Mercury*, in 1732,

a newspaper which has been continuously issued ever since that date. The other belongs to the "emblematical" series, and is evidently the work of an amateur engraver; a dial, crowned, rests upon a pedestal and is supported by Time and a King (probably George II.); above it are these verses—

"Time Swiftly Flies—Embrace it Man.
Alas! thy Life is But A span."

Below, upon a ribbon—

TEMPUS RERUM IMPERATOR
Johannes * Dutton [Tutbury] *Ejus Liber.*

No. O. 1. If any one Should Borrow me
Pray Keep me Clean
For I am not Like the Linen Cloth
That can be Washd Again.

I have several books from the library of Charles Clark, of Totham, Essex, who must, I think, have been what would once have been called "a wag in his way." This is his book-plate:—

A PLEADER TO THE NEEDER WHEN A READER.

As all, my friend, through wily knaves, full often suffer wrongs,
Forget not, pray, when it you've read, to whom this book belongs.
Than one CHARLES CLARK, of Totham Hall, none to't a right hath better,
A *wight*, that same, more *read* than some in the lore of old *black* letter,
And as C. C. in *Essex* dwells—a shire at which all laugh—
His books must sure less fit seem drest, if they're not bound in *calf!*
Care take, my friend, this book you ne'er with grease or dirt besmear it;
While none but awkward *puppies* will continue to "*dog's-ear*" it!
And o'er my books, when book-"*worms*" "*grub*," I'd have them understand
No marks the margin must de-*face* from any busy "*hand*"!
Marks, as re-marks, in books of CLARK'S, whene'er some critic spy leaves,
It always him so *waspish* makes though they're but on the *fly*-leaves!
Yes, if so they're used, he'd not de-*fer* to *deal* a fate most meet—
He'd have the soiler of his *quires* do penance in a *sheet!*
The Ettrick *Hogg*—ne'er deem'd a *bore*—his candid mind revealing,
Declares to beg a *copy* now's a mere pre-*text* for stealing!
So, as some knave to grant the loan of this my book may wish me,
I thus my book-*plate* here display lest some such *fry* should *dish* me!
—But, hold!—though I again declare WITH-holding I'll not *brook*,
And "a *sea* of trouble" still shall take to bring bookworms "to book."

1861. C. C.

With this specimen of the grammar and wit which passes current in Essex, I will also "hold my hand."

ALFRED WALLIS.

Derby.

The Church of Brou, and its Founder, Margaret of Austria.

SOME twenty years ago a Commission, composed, amongst others, of the Bishop of the diocese, the Archbishop of Aix, the Prefect of Ain, the former Prefect, also the Chamberlain of the Emperor Napoleon III., with the delegates and representative of Victor Emmanuel, as well as the Mayor of Bourg and other numerous officials, attended, in form, to verify the state of the remains of Philibert le Beau, Margaret of Austria, and Margaret of Bourbon, the Duke and Duchess of Savoy, whose sumptuous tombs with their wonderful sculpture attract so many to Bourg en Ain, from Lyons or Besançon. Later still, a funeral service of great pomp was celebrated pontifically by Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, on replacing those remains in their renewed coffins, and closing them again within the ducal vault. The interest of THE ANTIQUARY in these proceedings is rather in the formal verification of the state of the coffins and their contents, and the Procès-Verbal verifying it, than in the pomp and splendour of their re-interment. Nôtre Dame de Brou has much that is remarkable. Built in latest style of Gothic, verging into Renaissance, highly enriched with carvings, and arabesques, rich and varied marbles, painted windows, which exhibit a symbolism that has given almost two chapters of illustration to Didron's "Iconographie," a retable of most delicate sculpture in alabaster, and much else, the three tombs of which it is the splendid shrine, excel all besides. Chiselled in Carrara marble are three finely-modelled recumbent statues, each framed in by Gothic decorative scuptures, arabesques, statuettes, flowers,

heraldic designs. Margaret wears her long ducal mantle and crown; at her feet reposes a superb greyhound; Philibert is only partially draped, his long hair curling round the bare shoulder, his beautiful face turned towards the image of his wife; while the effigy of Margaret of Burgundy, his mother, is even more sumptuous than either, in design and execution, and adornment.

The memory of the famous Governor of the Netherlands, who played so important a part in history, and is almost the founder of the House of Austria, may well have been preserved if only as the foundress of the Church of Brou. A manuscript yet remains, kept in the archives of the Department de l'Ain, and, till a recent period, often quoted as an authentic and contemporary account of the cause of her death. It is as follows :—

Le 15 du moi[s] de Novembre, 1530, et le matin avant que de se lever, Marguerite demanda à boire à l'une de ses demoiselles, Madeleine de Rochester* qui, luy obeissant aussitôt, lui apporta à boire dans une tasse de cristail; mais en la reprenant, elle la laissa malhereusement tomber au-devait du lit, où elle se cassa en plusieurs pieces. La demoiselle ne manqua pas de'les ramasser le plus soigneusement qu'elle put; mais elle nē s'avisa pas de chercher dans les pantoufles de la princesse ou de les secouer par leur ouverture pour en faire sortir quelque fragment, s'il etoit entré; ce defaut d' attention fut cause de sa mort; car cette princesse s'etant levée quelques heures après, et ayant mis les pieds dans ses pantoufles et fait quelques pas pour s'approcher du feu, elle se sentit vivement piquée à la plante du pied gauche. Elle appelle une demoiselle, pour voire ce que c'est, qui vit un petit fragment fort aigu de cette tasse cassée, que luy étoit entré dans le pied; elle le tire le plus tôt et le plus subtilement qu'elle peut; mais la blessure resta et jeta tres peu de sang. Cette princesse, toujours courageuse, la négligia et n'y fit rien; mais quelques jours après, se sentant une grand douleur en cet endroit et la jambe enflammée, elle fit appeler ses médecins, le 22[me] de ce mois de Novembre, les quels ayant va la playe et ses incidents, consulterènt ensemble ingèrent que la grangrène y etoit, qu'on ne pouvoit la guérir qu'en luy confiant au moires le pied. La conclusion en fut prise, et l'execution resolue. Le lendemain, 23 du même mois, les medecins le communiquèrent à M. de Montécut, aumônier et confesseur de cette princesse, pour la disposer à cette opération terrible; elle en fut surprise et fort émue. Mais enfin, toujours femme forte et parfaitement chrétienne, elle s'y résolut, et se disposa, par un profond recueillement de deux jours, le 23 et le 24, à se confessor, pendant lesquels ou disoit qu' elle n'étoit pas visible. Le 24 et le 26 furent employés aux recherches exactes de sa conscience, et a sa confession faite à plusieurs reprises. Le 27 au matin elle reçut avec une fermeté héroique et une piété tres-edifiante le très-saint sacrement. Le 28 et la 29 furent occupés à mettre les ordres necessaires à ses affaires temporelles, et le 30 fut le jour funeste de l'operation et de sa mort; car comme les medecins volurent luy épargner la douleur de celle-la, ils luy causèrent celle—cy, en leu donnaunt une dose si forte d'opium, qu'ils l'endocruirent d'un sommeil si profond qu'il n'est pas encore fini, et ne finira qu'à la resurrection de tous les morts.

* In the account of the expenses of Margaret of Austria, M. de Gachard gives the names of all the ladies and serving-women at the time of her death, and no such name appears among them, neither Madeleine de Rochester, nor Rochette or the like.

According, then, to this account, Margaret of Austria had submitted to an amputation of the leg, or of the foot, as the consequence of a wound.

M. Gachard, however, the well-known historiographer, whose judgment is an authority, had combatted the tradition, and had published, from the archives in his custody, as Conservator of the Archives of Belgium, two letters of Antony de Salainy, Count of Hooghstreton, Controller of the Purse to Margaret, announcing to Charles V. the impending "grosse perti de vostre tante" that he and the Low Countries would have to sustain. These are the letters :—

De Malines, le xxviii[me] de Novembre, 1530.

SIRE,—Il y a huit jours que madame vostre tante eut ung accès de fiebrve que lui dura environ quarte heurs, pour ce que les humeurs de sa jatube Montvient en hault par les remèdes qu' on y faîsoît, cuydant que ce fust gouste, et fut advisé par les cirurgiens et médecins de luy faire par oignements ouverture en sa dicte jambe, afin de faire évacuer les dictes humeurs; ce que fut faict. Et s'en estoit trouvée madicte dame fort amendée, et n'a en autre accès de fiebrves que le dessus dict; et pensoient les dicts cirurgiens et médecins que par la dicte évacuation elle seroit bientorte garye; mais elle c'est trouvée cette nuyt fort foyble, et out cieulx médicins quelque doubte d'elle, combien, Sire, qú itz sont en bon espoir qú elle n'aura que le mal. . . . . .

De Malines, le xxx[me] de Novembre, 1530.

SIRE,—I' escripvis devant hier a V, M. l'indisposicion de Madame vostre tante. Depuis, elle est tousjours empirée et quelque diligence qu' on ayt fait de la secourir de tous les meilleurs médecins et cirurgiens qú on ait sceu fyner (trouvée?) le doubte de sa mort excéde l'espoir de sa vie. L'on a pourveu qú elle a esté et est administrée de sa conscience, pour actendre le bon plaisir de Dieu. Si il luy plaist la priendre à sa part ce'sera l'une de plus grosses pertes que V. M. Scaurait avoir pour vos affaires de par deça. . . . . .

In a letter of the 1st December, 1530, which has long been well known, the Archbishop of Palermo, and the Count of Hoogh-

straeton send the intelligence of her death to the Emperor :—

L' indisposition de Madame vostre tante a tellement continué, que, quelque remède que les médecins et cirurgieurs y ayeroit donner, le feug s'est mis en jambe, et incontinent est monté au corps, et que ceste nuyt, entre douze et une heure, après avoir prins son dernier sacrament, elle a rendu l'âme a Dieu.

"Here," says M. Gachard, "in these authentic and official documents there is no mention of a broken cup, of any fragment of crystal which had fallen into the slipper of the princess." No wound of the foot is mentioned, still less any amputation; Margaret suffered in the leg, in the way spoken of by Antoine de Salainy, and, as it would seem, from a complaint of some standing. On the 20th November she had a violent access of fever; the doctors wishing to check its progress, produced a sore in the leg, as an escape for the humour, at first, with apparent success; the fever gave way, and a cure seemed at hand, but the hope was soon dissipated. On the 27th the state of the sick princess became worse; so that, though surrounded with her own physicians, the two most renowned of the faculty of Louvain were summoned in all haste. Their efforts were useless; the gangrene spread and could not be arrested. In the night between the 30th November and 1st December Margaret expired, having preserved her faculties to the last, as is shown by the remarkable letter she dictated to the Emperor a few moments before she breathed her last. Our space hardly permits the transcription of this touching farewell, but it thus begins—

Monseigneur, l'heure est venue qui ne vous puis plus escripre de ma main; car je me trouve en telle indisposition que doubte ma vie estre briefe; le dernier jour de Novembre, 1530.

She appoints the Emperor, whose children she has superintended, her sole heir.

The point then, so nearly cleared up incidentally by these letters that there was neither accident, nor wound, nor amputation, twenty years ago received its absolute confirmation by the examination of the Commission for the reinterment of her remains. This minute examination established it, and records it in the Procès-Verbal—"Les os des jambes et des pieds etaient intacts et encore dans leurs rapports naturels, sauf l'absence des parties ligamenteuses, et des parties molles." It is thus shown, then, irrefutably, that Margaret of Austria had suffered no amputation of leg or of foot. The tradition, circumstantial as it is, and minute in its details, is therefore convicted of error. Nor is it the least curious part of this erroneous tradition, that it found support in the statue of Margaret on her tomb, where she is represented as dead, with what—perhaps, from a defect in the marble—represents a deep wound in one foot; and this has always been shown and cited in confirmation of the tradition. The lesson for the antiquary is not far to seek.

The British Museum Print Sale.

SALES by auction at the British Museum are naturally of rare occurrence, and the Print Sale held there on the 21st of April last, was the first in the remembrance of the present generation. The main object of this sale was to provide funds for the purchase of what is known as "the Crace Collection," that is the largest and finest assemblage of views and maps of Old London anywhere existing. The Museum Print Room, of course, sold only duplicate impressions, nor did it sell all its duplicate impressions of rare prints, but only such, and so many, as were likely to provide the funds for the desired purchase. Noble duplicate impressions of Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, and of Méryon's etchings of Old Paris, —to name the works of two modern masters alone,—exist in the Print Room, and could, if need be, be available. But in the case of a National Collection, it is evidently undesirable to sell at any one time more than is necessary to supplement an annual money grant, which is generally deemed insufficient. The sale on this occasion was confined almost entirely to etchings by the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century, and to the line engravings of the earlier Italian and German masters.

These works, it is perhaps hardly necessary to inform the readers of THE ANTIQUARY, are, with one exception, original works.

The exception arises in the case of Marc Antonio, whose work upon copper was not the record of his own thought—the fulfilment of his own design—but the translation of the thought of another. The market value of Marc Antonio's is understood to be something less than it was a few years ago. If this be truly understood, we prophesy a reaction. Labour that is admittedly cold and unemotional, but yet is perfect of its kind—perfect in the realization of exquisite form—will not long be at a discount, and the perfect though measured art of Marc Antonio will possibly hold its own even against the more inspired art of Rembrandt. But the representative of this master and his school at the Museum Print Sale happened to be insignificant. Earlier Italians, whose method of execution was less ripe, came more prominently to the front in the recent auction. Of such was Baccio Baldini, and he too was not wholly, though he may have been chiefly, original. Duplessis considers that the *Sibyls* of this master were designed by Botticelli, who, at all events, was greatly concerned with not a little of Baldini's work. But Baldini, apart from the beauty and significance of his labour, is interesting as having been the man to practise first in Italy the art of line engraving on plates of copper. His prints are of extreme rarity. About eight years ago two of them seem to have been sold for about 70*l.* a piece. This was in the Durazzo sale. At the Museum auction smaller prices only were realized. But then it is fair to say that the condition of several of Baccio Baldini's pieces was by no means good; and condition and margin—but, above all, condition—must always count for much in the money-value of a print. The particular *Sibyls* which sold for 70*l.* a piece in the Durazzo sale fetched, one of them, 8*l.*, and the other 22*l.*, at the auction from the print room. The Hellespontine Sibyl was of good quality, and it was understood to have been acquired—and cheaply too—for an English public collection. More attractive to many lovers of beauty in art was the *Musical Party* of Domenico Campagnola. It has been described as "an Italian *genre* subject." It is a hardly idealized representation of Italian life. It sold for 44*l.* The great master known as Jacopo di Barbarj, as Jacob Walch and as "the Master of the Caduceus," was but poorly seen.

Much of the strength of this collection of duplicates lay in the work of the schools of the North. Martin Schöngauer, who gave to his German art the rare endowment of beauty, so abundant in the art of Italy, was fairly represented. Lukas van Leyden was represented by masterpieces. As for Rembrandt, there were offered for sale certain of his most celebrated prints. And somewhat secondary northern etchers, such as Berchem and Karel Du Jardin, Paul Potter, and Adrian van de Velde, were represented richly. Nothing about the sale was more curious than the high prices at which the works of these last mentioned men were knocked down. An early state of *The Crucifixion*, by Martin Schöngauer—whose work has of late years been rated not a whit below Albrecht Dürer's—sold for 72*l.* Lukas van Leyden's most rare portrait of the Emperor Maximilian sold for 80*l.* His *Christ Shown to the People* did not reach more than 28*l.* It is perhaps the most wonderful of all of Master Lukas's works, and the manner in which the arrangement of the figures assists the perspective of the design has rightly been pointed out to us as very noteworthy.

The Museum possesses what is probably, on the whole, the finest collection in the world of the etchings of Rembrandt. The Amsterdam collection contains a few rarities not in the Museum, and is in every respect a notable collection; but we have seen both, and we doubt if that of the Museum must not bear the palm. Certainly the Museum assemblage of Rembrandt's prints has not been sensibly weakened by the subtraction of the few duplicate impressions which appeared in the recent sale. But there were some fine things of the master's exposed in the auction room, though nothing so rare as the etching of the *Advocate Van Tol*, and the first state of the *Hundred Guilder*, of which the money-value is between one and two thousand pounds. Prominent at the late sale was the first state—and it is quite a rare thing—of one of Rembrandt's very finest portraits of himself, the *Rembrandt Leaning on a Stone Sill*. Of all his works, this is one of the most delicate, one of the most refined, and one of the most

poetical. It fell to the bid of 116*l.*, made by a well-known dealer. We observed two noticeable landscapes of Rembrandt's: the rare *View of Amsterdam*, which sold for 34*l.*, and the *Goldweigher's Field* which fetched 40*l.* The *Goldweigher's Field* derives its name from the fact that it is supposed to represent the country-house and estate of that Receiver-General to the States of Holland, Uytenbogaert, whose portrait Rembrandt etched. And the portrait is known as *the Goldweigher*. It is a doubtful piece, and critics differ exceedingly about it. We can have no hesitation, however, in saying that the head, of wily, vigilant, and subtle expression, is of Rembrandt's handiwork. A commoner craftsman, a pupil now difficult to identify positively, may well have been responsible for the major part of the design, or at least for its execution upon the copper. The print, in a rare state, reached the sum of 124*l.* in the Museum Print Sale. There was an impression of the fascinating portrait of Clément de Jonghe, the great printseller of Rembrandt's day, but it was only in the third state, which an eminent Frenchman has surely too hastily declared to be the finest. We are thoroughly of the opinion, expressed elsewhere, that of this particular plate the first state, and the first state only, affords adequate representation. In the later states the subtlety of expression has gone, and a truth to conventional pictorial effect takes the place of a truth in individual portraiture.

Berchem, whom we have called a secondary etcher, was so only in relation to Rembrandt, and to the four or five very greatest masters of the craft. His work in etching, as in oil painting, and even as in water-colour drawing, and sepia drawing, is very much devoted to a picturesque record of the effects of slanting sunlight. A pleasant atmosphere —the atmosphere of Italy—was alone found worthy to be portrayed by this Italianized Dutchman. Two of his finest prints were in this sale—the *Cow Drinking*, which reached 44*l.*, and the *Shepherd Playing the Flute*, which fell to the hammer for 22*l.* By Paul Potter, *Le Berger*—a second state, with the address of Clément de Jonghe, the great Amsterdam printseller already mentioned—sold for 24*l.*, and the *Head of a Cow*, a small and very rare print, sold for 25*l.*

It is enough, as far as foreign work of ancient engravers is concerned, to say here that the sale contained examples of Andrea Mantegna, of Israhel van Meckenen, and of Wenceslaus Hollar. Hollar, the great master of topography, being best represented by his view of the Old Royal Exchange. Of English work, with a single exception, there was none. The exception consisted of a print after Sir Joshua Reynolds, one of those noble mezzotints by which the painter himself said he should be "immortalized." This particular print was a rare proof of John Spilsbury's engraving of *Miss Jacobs*. Though Spilsbury hardly counts as among the very greatest of our English mezzotint engravers—hardly ranks in general estimation as the equal of McArdell, Ward, the Watsons, or Valentine Green—yet this work of his is undoubtedly a triumph of the art he practised, and, moreover, the impression sold at the Museum, for 65*l.*, was noticed as of peculiar richness and beauty. The amateur of prints scarcely needs to be told that the richness and beauty of an early impression is always especially to be sought for, whether the engraver's medium of expression be mezzotint, etching, or line engraving. But it is to be sought for, in the case of a mezzotint, with a very exceptional diligence, for the mezzotinted plate remained in good condition but so very short a time; the method as practised by these bygone masters, who alone practised it truly, was of so very delicate a sort.

On the whole the trustees of the Museum have no reason to regret the sale which they sanctioned. If a good many lots had to be bought in—as has been asserted with truth—the main purpose of the sale will yet be effected. The money actually realized, together with what will doubtless still be obtained for such prints as were bought in on the 21st of April, will provide for the acquisition of a collection which could hardly otherwise have been obtained. It would have been disgraceful to have permitted such an illustration of London history and topography as the Crace Collection affords to be scattered to the four winds for want of public money to keep it together. Whether, however, it might not be desirable to add, in more regular fashion than by sales by auction, to the funds at the disposal of the

authorities of the Print Room is another question, and one which deserves the attention of our rulers.

Caxton's "Game and Playe of the Chesse."

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in his clever little book "My Summer in a Garden," gives an amusing description of his efforts to eradicate from the soil what he calls "devil-grass." Work as hard as he could, its deep underground roots crept everywhere, and when destroyed in one place were sure to flourish stronger than ever in another.

As with the "devil-grass" of the American writers, so is it with false dates and unhistorical statements; when once they have taken root in the national belief their vitality is marvellous.

Take the introduction of printing to England; and notwithstanding the famous exhibition at South Kensington in 1877, and although the standard writers have for many years adopted the conclusions of modern bibliographers, yet the great majority of fairly educated people, if asked "What was the first book printed in England?" would say at once "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," 1474. This is not correct, so let us start right as to facts.

The "Chess-book" was *translated* only in 1474 by Caxton, who printed his first edition abroad soon after. The first book printed in England was "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," 1477; and not until 1480 did the second edition of the "Chess-book," with its quaint old cuts, see the light. This last, which is the foundation of the present Article, has indeed been published in facsimile as the earliest product of the Westminster press; but the whole argument for such an ascription is founded upon a misconception.

The doctrine of the survival of the fittest does not hold good in the fight with time which all books have to sustain. Those, for instance, which have illustrations are heavily handicapped. Both young and old are attracted by the wood-cuts, and books containing them are sooner soiled, worn out, and destroyed than others. Thus it is that the second edition of the "Chess-book," which has woodcuts, is far more rare than the first, which has none. These cuts are very interesting as being genuine specimens of the earliest period of wood-engraving in England. They were evidently copied from an illuminated Flemish manuscript, and like all the art of that period show most crude ideas of perspective. The trees have a fixed conventional shape, and forcibly bring to mind the toy wooden trees of our childhood. There is no cross-hatching, and the whole effect, which is often good, is produced by simple lines. Four years later the same artist contributed the illustrations to Caxton's translation of "Æsop's Fables," one of the rarest and most interesting productions of the Westminster press.

It is interesting to notice in this second edition of the "Chess-book" the increased confidence with which Caxton speaks of his press, and how much firmer is his tread. In the earlier edition he leans on the Duke of Clarence, thinking a patron necessary; but to whom does he look five years later? Let him speak for himself in the following extract from his prologue:

"I have purposed to enprynte it, besechyng *all them that this litel werke shall here or rede* to have me excused for the rude and symple makyng thereof."

Here is a direct appeal to his unknown readers and a reliance upon them.

In perusing the text of this entertaining book, it is difficult to determine which aspect interests us most, the curious "moralizations" of the author, the "ornate" English of the translator, or the glimpse we get—and it is but a glimpse—of chess as played in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. National, like individual, infancy delights in stories; and here the "moralizations" are nothing but a string of tales, sorted out, generally, with a charming disregard of the subject of the chapter in which they appear; so that nearly all of them might be placed under another head without the slightest injury to the text. The author, a preaching friar, named Jacobus de Cessolis, lived in the fourteenth century, at a period when all things possible and impossible were made the subjects of arbitrary and

fanciful moralization, and when that preacher was most admired who crammed his sermons full of jokes and stories, which were relished all the more if flavoured with a spice of indecency.

It was a happy thought, and quite in accordance with the fashion of the age, for our monkish author to take the game of chess as the foundation for a series of sermons upon the duties and obligations of the various grades of men as they then existed, and, while

pretending to teach his readers a clever game, to rebuke the vices and reform the morals of the laity.

Although divided into four parts, the treatment is in three only. First, the origin of the game. Secondly, the lessons it teaches. Thirdly, the moves of the pieces.

The origin of the game is thus given:

"There was somtyme a kyng in Babilon, that was named Evilmerodach, a jolye man, without justyce and so cruel that he dyd do * hewe his faders bodye in thre honderd pieces and gaf it to ete to thre honderd byrdes that men call voultres."

This king, whose ferocious disposition is here depicted, was the son and successor of Nebuchadnezzar, and is mentioned in the Second Book of Kings, as well as by Jeremiah. He is said by our author to have been weaned from his fantastical and systematic cruelties by the lessons taught in this chess-book. Nevertheless he met with the fate common among Eastern potentates, and was

* "Did do." In the fifteenth century this phrase always meant "did *not* do," that is, the deed was done under the instructions of another. The remembrance of this will serve to correct the erroneous idea that the Abbot of Westminster patronized Caxton in any way. Caxton mentions the Abbot but once, and then it is "he dyd do shew me" some Saxon manuscripts; that is, the Abbot instructed some one to show the MSS. to Caxton.

murdered by his brother-in-law, Neriglissar, after a short reign of two years.

The philosopher who invented the game, and who evidently has the germs of it in his mind, is shown by the artist as standing by the side of Evilmerodach in "a brown study."

Part II. is a moralization upon the various duties of the persons whose names are given to chessmen.

The King should be merciful and "debonayr," as was that prince who "had a doughter whom a man lovyd so ardantly, that on a tyme as he saw her sodaynly he cam and kyssed her, wherof the moder was so angry that she requyred of her lord that his heed myght be smyten of. The prynce answerd to her and sayd, yf we shold slee them that loue us, what shal we do to our enemyes that hate us." Truly this was the good and worthy answer of a debonair prince. Then there was King "Pirre," to whom it was reported that some of his friends, at a feast, had said of him "as moche vylonye as ony man myght saye." So they were brought before him, when one of them confessed that "yf the wyn and caudelles had not faylled" the language we used was but a "jape" compared with that we thought to have "doon." Then the king began to "lawhe," for he saw it had been spoken in "dronkenshipp."

A King should have but one wife, like "storkes, douves, and turtils, who kepen to theyr femels oonly." He should also see to the proper training of his children, and not imitate "the cok, that no thyng nourysheth his chekyns and has many wyues." And let this suffice as touching the king.

The office of Queen is treated in a long chapter, and is principally on the virtue of chastity. Of course Lucrece is quoted and many other antient "femels;" the best stories being unfortunately too broad to quote.

The two Alphyns, or judges, come next, the one for criminal and the other for civil causes. The story of the wicked judge who was flayed by the king, and his skin made into leather for the chair of justice, upon which his son was placed to keep him in mind of righteous judgment, is narrated at length. Then we have the tale of the Roman senator who gave counsel that it should be death for any man to enter the senatory wearing a sword. On a time he himself, in forgetfulness, entered, "a swerd gyrt about hym," which, when he was told of it, he drew it from its sheath and killed himself on the spot, that the law might not be broken. To this tale Caxton adds an original remark of his own, "Alas, we fynde not many in these dayes that so do, but they do lyke as Anastatyus sayth, that the lawes of some ben lyke unto the nettis of spyncoppis* that take no grete bestes and fowles but let goo and flee thrugh but they take flyes and gnattes and suche smal thynges."

The "nettis of spyncoppis" means, of course, "spiders' webs." We still keep one syllable in the word "cobweb." The same idea is thus rendered by a modern poet:—

> Laws like spider-webs are wrought;
> Great flies escape, the small are caught.

The Order of Chivalry. Discourse is here made of the various virtues appertaining to knighthood, and stories are told of many famous chiefs, including "Dauyd, that gentyl knyght in the First Booke of Kynges," Joab, Abner, the Maccabees, Alexander the Great, Cæsar, and, mirabile dictu, Ovid!

Next in sequence are the Rooks, which represent the vicars or legates of the King. The virtues which they should possess are just the same as those of the Knights. With a slight alteration, indeed, the titles of the two chapters might be transposed without injury to the text, or attracting the notice of the reader.

After these five pieces come the Pawns, or "comyn peple," of which there are eight sorts. The labourers, whose duties are illustrated by many stories, beginning with Cain, who "was the fyrst labourer that ever was," and who slew Abel because Adam had married Abel to Cain's twin-sister, and Cain to Abel's twin-sister, and Abel's "wyf was much fayrer than Cayn's wyf," and so for jealously he "slewe Abel wyth the chekebone of a beste."

The smith comes second, and is placed before the knight, because he makes armour, "bridllys, spores, and many other thynges." The third pawn is called a notary or "advocate publique," and in this chapter occurs a notable interpolation of the French original by the translator, which makes the reader think that Caxton himself must have suffered

* It is curious to note that the Dutch for spider is "spin," and the Flemish for spider is "cop."

severely in the law courts before he could have expressed himself so feelingly. The original French states that Italy was at that time much troubled with lawyers, and Caxton eagerly adds :—

Alas, and! in Englond what hurte doon the aduocates and men of lawe and attorneyes of court to the comyn peple of the royame as wel in the spirituel lawe as in the temporalle! How torne they the lawe and statutes at their plesure how ete they the peple how empouere they the comynte. I suppose that in alle Cristendom are not so many pletars, attorneys, and men of the lawe as ben in Engelond onely, for yf they were nombered alle that longe to the courtes of the Chaunserye, Kynge's Bench, comyn place, cheker, ressayt, and helle, and the bagge berars of the same it should amount to a grete multitude, for they entende to theyr synguler wele and prouffyt and not to the comyn.

The duties of merchants and money changers ; of "spycers and appotiquaries;" of taverners and victuallers ; of "customers" (receivers of customs) and toll gatherers ; and lastly, of messengers and couriers, follow, all freely enlivened with numerous anecdotes.

The third and last portion of the work is devoted to the moves of the various pieces, and, like all the rest, is fancifully illustrated, no instruction whatever concerning the rules of the game being vouchsafed. As the powers of the pieces varied considerably in the 15th century from those now established, an account of them, together with their ancient shape as depicted on Caxton's chessboard, will perhaps be thought interesting.

The King.—At his first move he may, like a modern pawn, jump a square, or he may take a knight's move ; but ever after the first his movements are restricted to the squares only which are next to him.

The Queen, of old, had very different powers on the chessboard from those of the modern female Vizier. The author is puzzled to account for her presence at all, and only endows her with the same moves as the king, giving as a reason that "she goethe to the bataylle for the solace of hym and ostentation of love."

The Alphyns, which were the same as the modern bishops, represented judges, and their moves were nearly the same as now, only instead of crossing the board as far as there were any vacant squares, Caxton's alphyns were restricted to three squares at a time, by which was signified "cautele or subtilyte." They had, however, the privilege of jumping over the heads of the pawns in front of them at their first move.

The Knights. — On the fifteenth-century chessboard the knights had the same powers as now, and, as the text states, their power increases as they get into "the myddes of the tablier," where they have the choice of moving into "viij places sondry." The old shape of this piece appears to have been a rude imitation of a field tent surmounted by a flag, which, by a rounding of the angles, might easily have developed into the modern horse's head.

The Rooks, or vicars of the king, had also the same powers as our castle, going in a right line wherever the "tablier is voyde"; but it is "to wete that he may in noo wyse goo cornerwyse, but alway right forth goyng and comyng," to show that he is by nature "rightwys and iuste."

The Pawns, or common people. These, too, appear to have changed little. They move, at first, two squares, and after that but one. They may take anything that they meet sideways, right or left, suspecting that an enemy is lying in wait to rob them ; and when they have fought their way through the rank of the enemy to the furthest square, then they become Queens. Here there is a little haziness in the text, one passage implying that the pawn, when changed into a queen, starts always afresh from the original square of the Queen, while another supports the modern usage.

He would, indeed, be clever who could learn the game by studying only the description of it as here given ; but we must bear in mind that the aim of the writer was plainly moral, not technical, instruction. Accordingly we rejoice to find, in the last chapter, a happy "epylogacion," in which the object of the famous philosopher is obtained, and where

we see the vicious king Evilmerodach, who, at the beginning of the book, cut up his own father and fed vultures with the bits, converted from the error of his ways by the teachings of the game, so that he "chaunged his lyf, his manners, and all his euylle condicions," becoming "debonayr, gracious, and ful of vertues," which is all as it should be.

WILLIAM BLADES.

Reviews.

Recueil des Croniques et Anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre. Par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. III. Edited by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., 1879.—(*Chronicles and Memorials*, Rolls Series. Longmans).

THE Deputy Keeper of the Public Records gives us in this volume the third and fourth books of the fifth volume of Waurin's chronicle. During the period embraced in this instalment—from the accession of Charles VII. to the death of Joan of Arc—Waurin was constantly employed with, or in the service of, the English. His narrative, therefore, details the events in a more graphic style, and the veracity of his statements is constantly supported by the assurance of the author's actual presence at the time. As an example of this we may refer our readers to the chapter in which the chronicler sets out how the Duke of Bedford proceeded to receive the surrender of the castle of Ivry.

After taking possession of Ivry, the Regent advanced with the army on Verneuil. Waurin accompanied the English thither, and was present at the battle fought there on Thursday, the 17th August (not the 18th, as given in the MS.), A.D. 1424. Our author, in speaking of the company here assembled, states that he "saw the assembly at Agincourt, where there were many princes and men, and also that at Cravant, which was a very grand affair; but certainly that at Verneuil was the most redoubtable and the best fought of all." In alluding to the valiant conduct of the Duke of Bedford, who, "with his axe in both hands, stopped at nothing, but struck down all before him, as one who was strong in body and powerfully limbed, as well as wise and hardy in arms," the writer admits that this was upon hearsay, as he was unable to see or comprehend everything, inasmuch as he had to look to his own safety. That the battle was "moult felle et cruelle" we can readily believe, for the French losses amounted to 6,000, including a large number of the Scotch, whilst the English loss was not less than 1,600. The reverses sustained by the English from the year 1429 are here duly narrated, and we have an impartial account of the career of the Maid of Orleans. The exploits of Lord Talbot, Sir Thomas Rempston, and Sir John Fastolf are given in some detail, the author himself having served under the last-named leader. With respect to this personage the matter contained in this chronicle is especially valuable, as it removes a stain fixed upon his military reputation in Monstrelet's chronicle. We are glad to note that the continuation of these "Croniques, &c.," is already in the press. The present volume, it should be remarked, is supplied with an excellent and most copious index, an example which might well be followed by other editors.

MATTHEW PARIS' SKETCH OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Canterbury in the Olden Time. By JOHN BRENT, F.S.A. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

This work, considerably enlarged and extended in the edition now under notice, may be said to form a complete repertory of the antiquities of Canterbury—Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval—containing, as it does, a full account of all that a visitor to this ancient city can desire to learn with reference to its bygone history. The book, which is illustrated with between twenty and thirty plates of various kinds, some of them printed in colours, will be found full of interest and attraction by the general reader, as well as by the more professed antiquary, for Mr. Brent not only gives an account of the Cathedral, the several churches and ancient religious houses of the city, existent and non-existent, and of the other public buildings of historic interest, but he reproduces pictures of the past life of the inhabitants of Canterbury in all its aspects which cannot fail to engage the reader. Mr. Brent, who is already favourably known as a writer of authority, discourses pleasantly in connection with "Canterbury in the Olden Time," on such subjects as Miracle Plays and Mysteries; the City Musicians and Waits; the "Boy Bishop;" King John and the Jews at Canterbury; manners, customs, and amusements; the lion baited in Canterbury, the ducking stool; ecclesiastical and civic feastings; the feast of fools; venison feasts; a tournament at Canterbury; the election of mayors and parliamentary representatives; the hunting of the deer by the Corporation; the Corporation in armour; Canterbury in insurrection, and many other curious and interesting details. The book contains an account, with illustrations as far as practicable, of all objects of an antiquarian nature which have at various times been discovered in the city or its immediate neighbourhood; such as Celtic remains, Roman enamelled fibulæ, moulds for pilgrims' tokens, glass vessels, lamps, pottery, &c. Among the ancient

buildings, now demolished, of which Mr. Brent's book contains illustrations, may be mentioned the St. George's and Burgate Gates, the Worthgate, and the old Ridingate, St. Andrew's Church, the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre, St. Gregory's, &c. We are enabled to reproduce three of the illustrations—viz., a view of Christ Church Gateway, previous to the lowering of the turrets; Matthew Paris' sketch of the Cathedral; and a view of the Convent of St. Sepulchre, from an ancient drawing.

CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY, CANTERBURY.

The New Nation. By JOHN MORRIS. 5 vols. 8vo. (Morris, 29, Paternoster Row.)

This work is partly religious and controversial, and as such it does not fall within the scope of THE ANTIQUARY. But it is also very largely historical and retrospective, and in that light it deserves notice at our hands. The first volume is an attempt to show that the Mosaic account of Paradise and of the Fall of Man is wholly mythical, though religiously true, is historically false; that the New Testament is not inspired, and that the religion which it teaches is far from perfect, being invented at Alexandria in the first century of our era for political purposes by the Egyptian priests. The second, third, and fourth volumes are devoted to an account of the race of Shem, to whom the author allows no merit — socially, politically, or religiously — considering them responsible for nearly all the wickedness which has blackened the pages of the history of the world. In the fifth and concluding volume, Mr. Morris takes up his parable in favour of the descendants of Ham, in whom he sees the best types of humanity, and the introducers of nearly all that is gentle, lovable, honourable, and graceful on earth. Mr. Morris is a sanguine, but, we think, scarcely an unprejudiced admirer of the African race; still his arguments on this head are worthy of attention and consideration; though we are bound to add, that the book, as a whole, must be regarded as an outcome of scepticism on the largest scale; for if Mr. Morris is right, the Holy Scriptures, the Christian Church, and the history of civilization and progress, as we have been accustomed to read it, is false. Perhaps the most curious point in the whole work is to be found on page 432 of the concluding volume, where he asserts that every member of the race of Ham, no matter how much mixed up with other nations, can be instantly and unmistakably identified and distinguished from the rest of the human family, by a mark to be seen on the hip of each individual, male or female. We have no objection in making this fact, if it be a fact, generally known, so that the result may be brought to the test of historical inquiry, and thoroughly verified or else refuted. Our readers, however, will doubtless be warned by what we have written, that the book is not one which can safely be placed in the hands of young people.

THE CONVENT OF ST. SEPULCHRE, CANTERBURY.

A History of the Reign of Queen Anne. By J. H. BURTON, D.C.L. (Blackwood and Sons, 1880.)

The name of the author of this book is already familiar to our readers, not only as the author of a History of Scotland, but as her Majesty's Historiographer Royal for that kingdom. The work which he has now brought out in three octavo volumes will be found to add considerably to his reputation, being free to a great extent from those faults of style which confessedly marked his earlier production. His chapters on the "Religious World" at the accession

of Queen Anne, on "The Union between England and Scotland;" on "The War on the Continent," which was brought to an end by Marlborough's splendid victories; on "The Troubles Arising out of Dr. Sacheverell;" on "The French Refugees;" on "Ireland;" on "London;" and on the "Intellectual Progress," which signalized the reign of the queen, are all marked by a vigour and a breadth of treatment which is all the more conspicuous because it is not overlaid, like Macaulay's History, with gorgeous word-painting, though Mr. Burton's sketch of the metropolis under Queen Anne, in volume third, is worthy of Macaulay himself. The book is all the more valuable on account of its excellent index.

How to Write the History of a Parish. By J. Charles Cox. (Bemrose and Sons.)

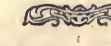
The projected county history of Lincolnshire, upon the basis of separate parochial histories, whether it proves successful or not, has at least been the cause of the production of a most useful handy-book. In a little over one hundred 12mo pages Mr. Cox has brought together a great quantity of invaluable information concerning the various classes of our National records, which afford materials for the would-be parochial historian. As might be expected, in such a limited space, Mr. Cox has necessarily confined his remarks to the most important collections of documents, and certainly no fault can be found with his selection; still, we are disposed to think that greater prominence might have been given to the *Subsidy* and *Assize Rolls*. The *Ministers' Accounts* —a class of document, perhaps, more numerously represented in the National Archives than any other —seem to have escaped Mr. Cox's attention; neither do we trace any mention of the "State Papers." *Court* or *Manor Rolls* should also, we take it, rank among the foremost sources of information for parochial history. We notice one or two slips which may be worth correcting: "Domesday-book" is in the Public Record Office, and not at the Chapter House, Westminster; the duplicate Pipe Rolls, otherwise called *Chancellor's Rolls*, are in the same repository; only the earlier portion of the series was originally in the British Museum, and was subsequently transferred to the Record Repository. On p. 38 Mr. Cox states that the "inquisitions subsequent to the time of Richard III. have not been calendared;" he has doubtless not seen the MS. *Index Nominum*, which continues and completes the collection. The author's remarks on church restoration are well worth perusal, as are also his hints for the collection of local materials (pp. 46–47, 64–65, and 104–105). We cordially recommend this comprehensive "booklet."

Diprose's Book of Epitaphs (Diprose and Bateman) is a small and unpretending collection of epitaphs, humorous, eccentric, and remarkable. It is not classified, and some of the inscriptions which it contains may be a little apocryphal; but it may well serve as a popular manual on the amusing subject of which it treats.

The Imitation of Christ, reproduced in facsimile from the first edition, edited by Charles Ruelens (Elliot Stock). This is the last of Mr. Elliot Stock's many reprints of original editions, and it is not the least careful and elaborate of them. We have already written so fully on the "Imitation" itself (see above, pp. 60–63) that there is little more to be said on the subject; we may be pardoned, however, for drawing attention to the volume before us, on account of the extreme beauty of the paper, which is hand-wove, and of greater thickness even than that on which THE ANTIQUARY is printed.

Hereditary Titles of Honour, by E. Solly, F.R.S. (Longmans and Co., 1880).—This volume forms one of the series which is appearing under the auspices of the Index Society, and it certainly does justice to its author and to those who have given it the shelter of their name. It professes to be a complete list of the peerages and baronetages of the United Kingdom, giving the names of the families who have held them, and their exact grade in the peerage, and the dates of their creation and extinction. To the many doubtful baronetcies (mostly Scotch), Mr. Solly has very rightly prefixed a note of interrogation as a query. After a very close inspection and examination of the contents of this book we have been able to detect only two errors. The Dukedom of Gordon, so recently conferred upon his Grace of Richmond, does not appear to be mentioned; and by a comparison of pages 57 and 99 it would seem that Mr. Solly is not aware that the Baronetcy of Hunt is one and the same with that of De Vere, the family name having been changed by Royal licence.

London in 1880, by H. Fry (D. Bogue), is a most serviceable guide to the metropolis as it now is; but it is no less remarkable for the extent, variety, and accuracy of the information which it contains respecting the past history, antiquities, and literary associations of London. Our readers will find our opinion verified by perusing Mr. Fry's account of Covent Garden, Russell Street, Drury Lane, and the vicinity of the older theatres.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 23.—Lord Carnarvon, President, in the Chair.—Special annual meeting of Fellows, according to the provisions of their Charter of incorporation, to elect a president, council, and other officers for the ensuing year. Lord Carnarvon took the Chair for the first time after a long absence through illness. The noble earl alluded, in his address, to the services of Mr. A. W. Franks, who was retiring from the office of director of the society, expressing his warm approval of his labours in the antiquarian cause. He then adverted to the subject chiefly mentioned in his last year's address—namely, the publication of records and other ancient documents which did not fall within the scope of the volumes now in course of publication under the auspices of the

Master of the Rolls, and especially the Pipe Rolls. He also alluded to Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the preservation of ancient monuments. Lastly, he advocated the necessity of taking in hand an archæological survey of the United Kingdom, and discussed the mode in which he thought it should be carried out. A vote of thanks to Lord Carnarvon was moved by Mr. Henry Reeve, and seconded by Mr. Walpole, M.P. A resolution of thanks to Mr. A. W. Franks for his services was moved by Mr. Octavius Morgan, and seconded by Mr. F. Ouvry, V.P. Lord Carnarvon was again chosen President. Ten other members of the old council were also re-elected—viz., Lord Acton, Mr. Henry Reeve, and Mr. Edwin Freshfield, vice-presidents; Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval, auditor; Mr. Matthew Clode, Mr. Augustus W. Franks, Mr. Alfred C. King, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. John W. Ogle, M.D., and auditor; and Mr. Edmund Oldfield. The following ten gentlemen, Fellows of the Society, were also elected on the council:—Mr. Henry S. Milman, director; Mr. George J. Clark, Mr. Henry C. Coote, Mr. George A. H. Lane-Fox, Mr. John T. Micklethwaite, Mr. George Scharf, Earl Stanhope, Mr. George E. Street, R.A., the Rev. William Stubbs, D.D., and Lieutenant-Colonel Gould Weston. Mr. Charles Knight Watson was re-elected to the secretaryship of the Society for the ensuing year.

April 29th.—Mr. A. W. Franks, F.R.S., in the Chair.—The minutes of the special annual meeting on St. George's Day having been confirmed, and Mr. Franks having been formally nominated by Lord Carnarvon as a vice-president, the secretary announced several donations lately made to the Society, including a portrait of James Montgomery, the poet, presented by Mr. Brown, and a curious magical or astrological tablet found near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, presented by Mr. E. Peacock. A similar tablet, from the collection in the British Museum, was exhibited by Mr. Franks. The Paper of the evening, read by Mr. Frederick Seeböhm, was "The Connection between Serfdom and Open Field System in the Anglo-Saxon Times and prior to the Domesday Survey," being a continuation of a Paper read by the same gentleman before the Society a few months ago. He was of opinion that the position of the tillers of the soil under the Saxons was practically no less that of serfs than it was confessedly afterwards under our early Norman sovereigns. This practice of serfdom, he believed, was not imported by the Anglo-Saxons, but had existed in some shape or other in this country previous to their coming. He illustrated the serfdom and vassalage of Saxon England by parallel examples on the Continent, and contrasted it with the comparative freedom which prevailed in early times in Wales, where the forced personal services of the tenantry were few, if any. The reading of this Paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. Justice Fry, Mr. Joshua Williams, Mr. G. L. Gomme, Mr. A. W. Franks, and the new Director of the Society, Mr. Henry S. Milman, took part.

May 13.—Mr. Edwin Freshfield in the Chair.—The following Papers were read:—1, "On Combs and Crescent-shaped Objects discovered in the Primitive Lake Dwellings of Switzerland," &c., by Dr. Ferdinand Keller, Honorary F.S.A.; 2, "On Sundry Unpublished Manuscripts by John Montgomery, bearing date A.D. 1562," by Mr. E. M. Thompson, F.S.A., of the British Museum.—The former Paper, which was illustrated with several drawings and diagrams, was, in the absence of the author, read by the Secretary, Mr. Knight Watson. The latter Paper showed the comparatively defenceless state of the kingdom in the middle of the sixteenth century, and suggested various improvements in the method of engaging and training men for our naval and military service and providing for them in old age. It was dedicated to Francis, Lord Russell, and was one of many works of the same kind which seem to have proceeded from Montgomery's pen. Among the various articles exhibited were some photographs of the recumbent figure of a knight in armour and surcoat from Boyton Church, Wiltshire, believed to belong to one of the Giffords or Giffards, a knight owning feudal allegiance to the Earl of Lancaster and Salisbury. These were shown and commented on by the Rev. J. Baron. Captain Telfer exhibited a block of grey porphyry which once formed part of a temple in Armenia, and was brought over to England at much cost and labour. Mr. George Roche exhibited an ancient gold ring of curious design, and the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson some old casts of weights from a steelyard in the west of England. Mr. John H. Parker, C.B., also exhibited a photograph of an ancient mosaic found at Pompeii, and which he believed to be Masonic in its type and character, though the members present seemed to entertain a doubt as to his conclusion.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 6th.—Col. Pinney, V.P., in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Dr. Hamilton upon the subject of "Two hitherto undescribed Vitrified Forts on the Western Coast of Scotland, near Arisaig and Loch Aylort." The Paper was illustrated with plans and diagrams, and went to show that the "vitrified forts" which occur in the north of Scotland were not volcanic in their origin, nor sacrificial structures, but strongholds showing evident marks of design, and probably intended for defence, though they might serve as beacons. They stood for the most part—as in the case of the two now commented upon—at the edge of lofty rocks, guarding the entrances to inland bays and lochs, and the stones of which they were composed were artificially fused together at the top and sides, while the inner portion of the stones cohered naturally. This showed that the fire by which the materials were fused was applied externally. The existence of such forts had first been discovered about a century ago by John Williams, a mining engineer, who read a Paper upon them before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and they were also mentioned by the antiquary Pennant. Sundry antiquaries thought that they were used as places for purifying and smelting ores. Daines Barrington, on the contrary, held to the theory that they were of volcanic origin. His own opinion was that these forts were erected for purposes of defence by the early Celtic inhabitants of the Highlands, but that they were afterwards reoccupied by their conquerors, and he illustrated the manner in which the stones that surrounded them were fused into a solid mass by examples of a similar process which he had seen in operation near Barnsley and in other parts of

Yorkshire. The view of the lecturer was strongly supported by Mr. Octavius Morgan, F.S.A., who took part in the discussion which followed the Paper. Another Paper, descriptive of some neolithic flint mines lately opened at Crayford, near Dartford, in Kent, was read by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, who illustrated his notes by diagrams. He also exhibited some flint-flakes (in illustration of his Paper), as also sundry specimens of Roman vases and a Samian dish. The Rev. J. E. Waldie exhibited an impression from a gold ring of the latter part of the 15th century, and a buckled scrip, surrounded by the legend, "William du Porlie," lately found by him at Bath; Mr. J. A. S. Bayly exhibited a catalogued collection of casts of 136 official, ecclesiastical, and corporate seals of various places in the county of Essex; the Rev. W. J. Loftie exhibited some fine armlets, bracelets, and other ornaments of gold, and a fine scarabæus made of jade, all of which he had lately brought back with him from Egypt; and Lord Archibald Campbell showed a demi-suit of armour belonging to a harquebusier of the time of the Commonwealth.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 21.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming in the Chair.—The secretary, Mr. E. L. Brock, reported that some interesting excavations, which were being carried on at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, had resulted in the discovery of five specimens of Roman pavement in good preservation, and that negotiations were pending with Lord Bristol and the other trustees of the Fitzwilliam estates for the excavation of the Roman remains at Caistor, near Peterborough. He also announced that the next summer Congress would be held at Devizes, in August, when Stonehenge, Amesbury, Avebury, and Salisbury would be visited. Two interesting Papers were read; the one (by the Rev. Dr. Ridding, of Winchester, and the Rev. C. Collier, of Andover) on some recent discoveries of old towers, guard-rooms, and other chambers in Wolvesey Castle or Palace, Winchester; and the other (by the chairman) on those curious implements of war, the "Martels-de-fer." Of these he exhibited several specimens, one from Saddleworth, in Lancashire, another from Wolvesey Castle, and another, probably of the 12th century, which was found in the Thames, near Baynard's Castle, at Blackfriars, about thirty-five years ago. Dr. Earle, of Winchester, explained in detail some excavations lately made at the eastern entrance to Winchester, including three arches of a stone bridge, probably of Saxon workmanship; at the same time exhibiting sundry spurs, battle-axe heads, and coins of the Roman emperors, mostly found *in situ*. Mr. W. de Gray Birch next exhibited and commented on two leaden plates, found at Malta, bearing inscriptions in Latin, clearly of the time of the Roman Republic. Mr. G. Adams exhibited a small but beautifully-carved head of one of the early Roman emperors, which the chairman was inclined to think was probably Heliogabalus. Mr. W. G. Smith exhibited several specimens of British pottery, Saxon spear-heads, &c., found lately near Hanwell; and Dr. Earle, a large collection of miscellaneous relics of antiquity which had been turned up in the neighbourhood of Winchester.

May 19.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. (Scot.), V.P., in the Chair. The Secretary announced that the annual summer Congress this year would be held at Devizes, within reach of Stonehenge, Amesbury, Salisbury, Avebury, and other places interesting to archæologists and antiquaries. A Paper was read, by Mr. Bradley, on the Measurements of Ptolemy, applied to the Southern Coast of Great Britain, in reply to one read before the Association by Mr. Gordon M. Hills. A Paper was read by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew on the foundations of a Roman villa, near Brading, in the Isle of Wight, lately discovered by Captain Thorpe. A sketch of one of the beautiful tessellated pavements was exhibited. From the remains which have already been laid bare, it is evident that this villa is of much larger size than most of those which have hitherto been discovered. It was stated that Captain Thorpe had also found the position of two other Roman villas. A Paper by Dr. Stevens, on "Prehistoric Flint Implements found in the Reading Drift Beds," was next read; and Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., exhibited several Roman relics which had been discovered in London Wall, including a bone holder of Saxon date, for steadying parchment while in the hands of the transcriber. Among the other articles exhibited were some specimens of jadeite, and also a fourteenth century ring. A Paper was read by Mr. Loftus Brock, in the absence of the author, Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., upon the subject of some curious British masonry works in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, on the banks of the Severn estuary. It was announced that the splendid Roman pavements at Woodchester, Gloucestershire, would be opened by the Rev. F. Smith, if the state of the funds permitted.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — April 27.— A Paper entitled "Further Notes on the Romano-British Cemetery at Seaford, Sussex," by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price and Mr. John E. Price, was read. It was a continuation of a Paper read before the institute by the same authors in November, 1876. During the summer of 1879 these gentlemen again visited Seaford, and made further excavations in the Roman Cemetery upon the Downs, in which they discovered several urns, a drinking-cup of Durobrivian pottery, Samian pateræ, flint celts of the neolithic type, and many flint flakes. In one particular interment was discovered a large urn full of charred human bones: the body had a Samian cup in its mouth, for the purpose of keeping out the earth. Another cup, of elegant form, of Durobrivian ware was found on its left side, and a food vessel and patera of Upchurch pottery on the right side. In close proximity to this interment was a similar one; the urn was much crushed, but beneath a patera of Samian ware a coin of Faustina Junior, the daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius, was found. This was most important, as giving an approximate date to the interments. They could not be earlier than between A.D. 161–180. In another part of the Downs, in a place called the Little Burys, black patches were of frequent occurrence in the sand; they were composed of charcoal, fragments of burnt bone, a flint flake or two, and frequently iron nails. In one particular spot a batch of over ninety iron studs were found, mixed up with bone ashes and charcoal. The authors considered that these patches of charcoal without urns indicated pauper burials, or the burials of soldiers, as this place was a military station. The pottery and other relics discovered were exhibited. A discussion followed.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 10.—A Paper was read before the members of this Society, in the Court-room of Christ's Hospital, by Mr. W. Pitman, of the Court of Common Council, on "Topographical Notes on the Ward of Farringdon Within." Mr. Dipnall, clerk to the hospital, occupied the Chair. The speaker traced the history of the ward from the earliest times, and gave copious details of buildings and great men connected with it. Incidentally he made a strong protest against the destruction of City churches for modern improvements. The Paper gave rise to an animated discussion, in the course of which Mr. Cornelius Walford questioned several of the writer's statements, protesting at the same time against the introduction of occurrences during the present century into any Paper delivered under the auspices of an Archæological Society.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited some antiquities, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Birch, A.R.I.B.A., read a brief account of his discovery of the remains of the old Temple in the Strand, removed from Holborn in 1184.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—May 4.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the Chair. After the transaction of ordinary business, a communication from M. Paul Pierret was read, on the "Libation Vase of Osor-ur, preserved in the Museum of the Louvre." The vase, of the Saïtic epoch, is of bronze, and of an oblong form, covered with an inscription finely traced with a pointed instrument. The text has been published by M. Pierret in the second volume of his "Recueil d'Inscriptions du Louvre," in the eighth number of the "Études Égyptologiques." The next Paper, by Dr. S. Birch, on the "Monuments of the Reign of Tirhaka," contained an account of the historical monuments of Tirhaka, found in Egypt, and especially of an inscription, published by Le Vte. Jaques de Rougé, recording the fact of Tirhaka having mounted the throne of Egypt in his twentieth year; and it also gave an account of the inscriptions of Mentuemha, the petty king of Thebes and supporter of Tirhaka, mentioned in the inscription of Thebes published by Mariette Pasha. The Paper also contained a mention of some minor monuments of the same monarch, in different collections, illustrating his reign, and likewise included a *resumé* of the history of Tirhaka, as known from the Assyrian monuments, especially in connection with the annals of Assurbanipal, or Assurbanihabla, which contain the relation of the advance of the Assyrian forces as far as Meroë, after driving Tirhaka, or Taharqa, out of Egypt.—Mr. Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A., next gave "An Examination of the Assyrian Ideograph, Mi." It was pointed out, that the sign appears to be used in many Ideographs, with a similar or derivative force. Some examples were given, and mythological points deduced from them.—This Paper was followed by a communication from Richard Cull, F.S.A., "On the Expression in Assyrian of the Soft Sound of the Hebrew ע."

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 22.—The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth in the Chair.—Mr. John P. Seddon read the second course of his Paper on "Gems of Architecture," which comprised brief descriptions of the principal cathedrals at home and abroad, including those of Venice, Verona, Paris, Amiens, Rouen, Lincoln, Canterbury, Llandaff, Salisbury, Ely, Exeter, Wells, and many others, and also Westminster Abbey and the Temple Church. The reading of the Paper was accompanied by a lime-light magic lantern, with photographic illustrations, by Mr. Ernest C. Gough.

April 29.—Mr. Philip Boyd in the Chair.—A Paper on "The Teraphim, the Oracular Images of the Bible," was read by the Rev. Samuel Martin Mayhew, vicar of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, and Vice-President of the British Archæological Association, who also exhibited a number of interesting Cypriote antiquities. Cyprus, Mr. Mayhew remarked, is best known as sacred to the worship of Venus, the Cyprian Queen. A reference to Cyprian terra-cottas shows distinctly that this worship existed in a very early era—in the infancy of ceramic art. Among the objects exhibited and described were two "imagunculæ," or children's toys, but in likeness of Cybele and Venus. There were also shown two small figures in terra-cotta, believed to be the oracular images of antiquity—the domestic teraphim.

May 1.—The members of this Society paid a visit to the church of "St. Mary Overie," better known as St. Saviour's, Southwark, when a lecture on the past history and present state of the fabric was read before them by Mr. Dollman, an architect who is understood to have devoted several years of his life to the study of this structure. The lecture was illustrated with architectural and other drawings of the church as it appeared in its old state, before the nave was pulled down, about half a century ago. The tombs of Gower and of Bishop Andrewes were visited and commented upon, as also were those of Fletcher, Massinger, and Edmund Shakspeare in the burial-ground outside. Mr. Dollman drew particular attention to the careful and painstaking restoration of the eastern portion of the structure by Mr. Gwilt in 1832. This part of the building, with its four gables and exquisite groined roof, now forms the eastern end of the church; formerly, however, as Mr. Dollman pointed out, there extended still further to the east, a Lady chapel, which was also sometimes called "Bishop Andrew's" or "the Bishop's Chapel," from having contained his tomb. When that chapel was pulled down, many years ago, the tomb of the bishop was removed to its present site. Mr. Dollman strongly condemned the cheese-paring parsimony and bad taste evinced by the vestry of St. Saviour's in the manner in which the work of "restoration," was carried out by them, when the old nave of the church was rebuilt about sixty years ago.

May 4.—Mr. Joseph Grimshire in the Chair. A Paper, on the "Decorated Period of Ecclesiastical Architecture" was read by Mr. George H. Birch, in the absence of the author, Mr. R. Herbert Carpenter, M.R.I.B.A. He traced the gradual growth and development of this, the Middle-Pointed style, as it is often called, out of the simpler forms of the Early English. From its prevailing so extensively through the reigns of the first three Edwards it is often spoken of as "Edwardian." Of the examples particularly referred to may be mentioned Guisborough Abbey; St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster; parts of Westminster Abbey; the Cathedrals of Gloucester, Carlisle, Exeter, Chichester, &c.; Holy Trinity Church, Hull; and the churches of Howden and Boston.

May 22.—The members of the Society paid visits to the recently-restored chapel of St. Etheldreda, in Ely Place, Holborn, and also to Austin Friars Church, where Mr. George H. Birch acted as *cicerone*, and pointed out and explained the chief architectural features of that ancient building.

Society of Arts.—April 15.—Mr. Bullen, Keeper of the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum, in the Chair.—Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, Assistant-Secretary of the Society of Arts, read an elaborate Paper on the History and Art of Bookbinding, illustrated by the exhibition of many antique and curious specimens of binding. The lecturer said that the goldsmiths, the silversmiths, the enamellers, the ivory carvers, and many other artists not ordinarily associated in our minds with book production, all united to adorn the precious manuscripts of ancient times; so that St. Jerome was forced to exclaim, "Your books are covered with precious stones, and Christ died naked before the gate of his temple." These adornments, however, helped to shorten the lives of the books they covered, as they often excited the cupidity of those into whose hands they fell. Thus the Turkish soldiers, when they seized the library of Corvinus, King of Hungary, tore off the rich bindings and threw the manuscripts away as useless and valueless. Most of our kings had shown taste in the ornamentation of their books, and some of our queens had embroidered theirs with their own hands. The wardrobe accounts of Edward IV. contain some curious particulars respecting the covering of books. In 1480 Piers Bauduyn, stationer, was paid 20*s.* for binding, gilding, and dressing "a booke called Titus Livius;" also the same sum for another book; and 16*s.* for "a booke called the Bible." For binding and dressing, without gilding, his charge for three books was 6*s.* 8*d.*, while for the dressing alone of two books he received only 3*s.* 4*d.* These sums did not form the total expense of the binding, for velvet, silk, tassels, buttons, clasps, nails, &c., were delivered to the binder, for the purpose of covering and garnishing the books, out of the wardrobe stores. Alice Claver, silkwoman, was paid 1*s.* 2*d.* for an ounce of sewing silk, and sundry other sums for blue silk, black silk, laces, buttons, and tassels, and figured crimson satin. The coppersmith, also, received 3*s.* for each pair of clasps of copper and gilt with roses upon them, and 5*s.* for each pair of clasps with the King's arms upon them. Grolier, De Thou, and other great patrons of bookbinding had raised France to a place above all in the beautiful art, and the pursuit of fine bindings was still zealously carried on there. At a late sale in Paris a book by a modern binder, Trautz-Bauzonnet, a master of the art of inlaying, sold for 640*l.*, of which at least 440*l.* was paid in respect of the binding. Mr. Weale commenced a discussion on the Paper, and produced photographs of uir-bouilli binding. He traced the progress of the bookbinders in the fourteenth century from Utrecht to Bruges, and so to the South. Mr. Cornelius Walford described his method of binding pamphlets separately in vellum and other materials. Mr. Bradshaw suggested that a chronological exhibition of bookbinding should be opened in one of the galleries of the British Museum. In some of the college libraries of the two Universities the books remained as they were originally bound. In his own library (that of the University of Cambridge) the books had been rebound, which was unfortunate, because they had authentic records of gifts to the library as long ago as 1424. He enlarged upon the iniquities of modern binders, whom Mr. George Simpson rose to defend. Mr. Simpson admitted that the publishers often grudged the small amounts necessary for excellence in binding, but denied that the art of bookbinding was dead, and said that in mechanical perfection it had reached a higher stage than ever.

Numismatic Society.—April 15.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Sheriff Mackenzie exhibited two Durham pennies of Edward II., having the limbs of the cross on the reverse formed of two croziers instead of one, as on Bishop Kellow's coins. Mr. A. E. Copp exhibited two proofs in silver and one in copper (gilt) of the Paris Mining Company's Anglesea tokens, two varieties, 1787 and 1788.—Mr. Hoblyn brought for exhibition twenty varieties of the shilling of Charles II., many of them of great beauty, and some extremely rare.—Mr. A. Durlacher exhibited a fine specimen of the 1666 crown of Charles II., with the elephant under the bust; a sixpence of William III., 1700, with a minute plume under the bust; a very fine shilling of James II., 1685, and a sixpence of 1686; also a milled shilling of Elizabeth, with the star mint-mark.—Dr. A. Colson communicated a Paper on the meaning of a well-known reverse type of a coin of Tarentum of the fourth century B.C., on which a youth is represented kneeling beneath a horse and examining his hoof. Dr. Colson pointed out that he could not be shoeing the horse, as some have supposed, as the Greeks never shod their horses, but hardened their hoofs by causing them constantly to stand and exercise upon hard stones.—Mr. S. Sharp communicated a Paper on some new coins of the Stamford mint; and Mr. B. V. Head read the second portion of his Paper "On the Chronological Sequence of the Coins of Ephesus."

Royal Asiatic Society.—May 12.—Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P., in the Chair.—A Paper was read by the eminent French Sinologue, M. Terrien de Lacouperie, entitled "Sur l'Histoire de la Langue Chinoise et de quelques noms géographiques de l'Empire du Milieu." It ran to such a length that the learned author confined himself to reading a comparatively small portion. On this account, as well as by reason of its technical and abstruse character, it does not admit of abstract. Its general nature and drift, however, may be gathered from the remarks made upon it, at the Chairman's request, by Professor Douglas, who fills the Chinese Chair in King's College, London. The theory, he said, brought forward in M. Terrien de Lacouperie's Paper was startling to those who had been accustomed to accept the assertions of the Chinese historians as to the extreme antiquity of their race in China and its total isolation from the rest of the world. But the evidence the author had been able to adduce was no less startling than his theory. On that occasion he had rather given them stray results from his researches than formal proofs of the correctness of his views. The lecturer's discoveries with regard to the Yih King were those which would strike the imagination most. Here was a book the original text of which was attempted to be explained by Wan Wang and Chow

Kung about B.C. 1200, again by Confucius, six or seven centuries afterwards, and subsequently by a host of commentators, whose works on the subject would more than fill the room in which they were met, and not one of them had been able to give a full explanation of its contents. Confucius had said, "If my life were prolonged, I would give fifty years to the study of the Yih." After his death there arose nine rival schools of interpretation, and during succeeding centuries every conceivable gloss had been put upon its meaning. At the time of the burning of the books under the Ts'in dynasty the Yih was saved from destruction, because it was held to be a work of divination. By the followers of Choo He, under the Sung dynasty, it was believed to contain the elements of all metaphysical knowledge, and to be the clue to all the secrets of Nature and of being. To foreign students of Chinese it had been a perfect play-ground of theories, and it had, he felt fully convinced, been reserved for M. Terrien de Lacouperie to explain what thirty centuries of native scholarship had been unable to understand. The true key to the mystery had remained undiscovered until now. M. Terrien de Lacouperie might, therefore, be said to start with a clear ground. If his researches had led him no further than he had taken them that day, the very striking points he had succeeded in making would have sufficed to gain for him a respectful hearing. It was earnestly to be hoped that he might be enabled to finish his translation of the Yih, and to collect such evidence as would lift his views out of the domain of theory into that of fact.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 20.—Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids gave the first of a course of three lectures on "The Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists."

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—May 11.—A Paper on the Botanical Enterprise of the Empire was read in St. James's Hall by Mr. Thistleton Dyer, assistant director of Kew Gardens. General Sir Charles Daubeny in the Chair. The lecturer, after defining a botanic garden as one embracing a vast assemblage of plants from every accessible part of the earth's surface, gave a history of such gardens, which date from the middle of the sixteenth century, when Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, the patron of Tasso, set the fashion of making collections of foreign plants and flowers. The study of ancient writings on the subject, especially those of the Greek Dioscorides, was then actively pursued. The earliest public botanic garden was founded by Cosmo di Medici, in 1544, for the University of Pisa. The following year one was founded at Padua. In France, the earliest botanic garden was founded at Montpelier towards the end of the sixteenth century, and in Germany, that of Giessen was established in 1614, and in the Low Countries that of Leyden, dated from 1577. In England, the Royal Garden at Hampton Court was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and supported by Charles II. and George III. Those which followed, and still remain, were Oxford, founded in 1632; Chelsea, in 1673; and Edinburgh in 1680. The origin of Kew, as a scientific institution, was entirely due to our Hanoverian princes. The voyages of Captain Cook, and Sir Joshua Banks, and other travellers, served to connect our colonial history with Kew. During the reigns of George IV. and William IV. Kew was much neglected; but since that date, owing to the efforts of Lindley and Sir W. Hooker, that state of things has been remedied. The lecturer gave an elaborate account of the methods pursued, and the objects aimed at in Kew Gardens. The Museum at Kew was begun in 1847, and a new and larger one built in 1857; and after the Exhibition of 1862 the collection of colonial timbers was removed thence to Kew. After the death of Sir William Hooker, his library and herbarium were purchased for the nation in 1867. Those, also, of Mr. George Bentham, nephew of the great jurist, were presented by him to the gardens, and more recently the whole vegetable collections of the India Museum have been been transferred to Kew.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—At the annual meeting of the members of the London Institution, Mr. Warren De la Rue in the Chair, the report of the managers showed that the income and usefulness of the institution continued to increase. A proposal by the principal librarian to amalgamate the valuable reference library of 65,000 volumes with the circulating library was under consideration. The rapid increase of the circulating library, and of the use made of it, has necessitated large changes in the arrangements of this department. An ingenious system of book-keeping by cards has been invented by one of the assistant-librarians, Mr. Parr, and has been permanently adopted: in the fulness of the information it gives, the rapidity of its working, and the ease with which it can be accommodated to any number of accounts, the card-ledger has proved itself of the highest value. A catalogue of the books, complete up to the end of March, has also been compiled and printed, while a card-catalogue of additions will in future be open for borrowers' reference. The number of volumes in the permanent circulating library now reaches 5,000, and the foundation of a foreign section has been laid. In the past year nearly 45,000 volumes were circulated. The lecture season had been most successful, and the board were much gratified at being able to welcome back Mr. Ruskin as a lecturer. In moving the adoption of the report, the president anticipated that the importance of the circulating library would be in a few months so largely augmented as to attract a great number of new members. The motion was carried unanimously. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.—At a meeting held on Monday, April 19th, Mr. R. Brown, F.S.A., read a Paper on "The Religion and Mythology of the Aryans of Northern Europe."

May 3.—A Paper upon the "Life of Joseph," illustrated from sources external to Holy Scripture, was read by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, after which communications from M. Naville, L'Abbé Vigouroux, Dr. Birch, Mr. R. S. Poole, Lieutenant C. R. Conder, Rev. J. Baylee, the Rev. P. Lilly, and others, were read.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY OF AMATEUR ANTIQUARIES.—At a recent sitting the Commission charged by the Societies of Geography and Archæology to examine into the utility of an expedition into the Slavic countries of the South expressed their confidence that all

educated men in Russia share their opinion on the necessity of a detailed study of Slavism, both for the benefit of the congeneric peoples and the "personal profit of the Empire." The Commission added that this conception had obtained the high approval of the Prince of Bulgaria, and that it had been recommended by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. The Commission thought that, in consideration of the importance of this enterprise, it would be good to combine the forces and pecuniary recources of all the Russian scientific societies. The programme of exploration of the Slavic countries is as follows :—The ethnology and the ethnography of the Balkan Peninsula ; study of the limits of each nationality of the Peninsula ; study of the genius of the language of each ; collection of historical remains and description of manners and customs ; study and explanation of the monuments of antiquity; study of the remains of art; general abstracts of ancient manuscripts, and a search after those which are in the possession of private persons.

PROVINCIAL.

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—April 24.—The play for critical consideration was 3 *Henry VI.* Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A., brought a Report on the Grammar of the play. Dr. J. E. Shaw gave "A further Note on the Farmyard and Menagerie Man." Miss Florence O'Brien read a Paper "On some of the Characters in 3 *Henry VI.*" Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time Analysis" of the play (read with the Time Analysis of the other Histories before the New Shakspere Society on June 13, 1879) was brought before the Association.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND. —April 14.—At the Royal Cork Institution, the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg in the Chair, Alderman Day produced some bronze fragments of celts, arrow-heads, portions of a bronze vessel, and also portions of a bronze scabbard.—The Rev. Dr. Graves said there was no doubt these articles were manufactured in the country, and he thought Mr. Day's discovery had thrown a great deal of light on the bronze period of Ireland. Some of the bronze swords found in Italy were, in shape, identical with those found in Ireland. —The Rev. Dr. Graves exhibited a number of stone hatchets, found in Arran Island.—Mr. Lenihan exhibited some gold ornaments, unique in shape, which had been found in the county Clare.—The Rev. Dr. Graves presented facsimiles, taken by the autotype process, of two interesting drawings in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. One represented two Irish gentlemen and their kerns, or followers, in a German city in the year 1551, the original drawing being the work of Albert Dürer. The other drawing is supposed to be a work of the same great master, and purports to be drawn from the life, or, as the inscription states, "Drawn from ye quicke." It represents the assassination of an Irish chieftain, but to what special assassination it refers no one has as yet been able to determine.—Dr. Caulfield exhibited a silver oar, a little over six inches and a half long, which was lately found by Miss Helen Cecil Archer Butler in the plate-chest at Garnavilla, Cahir. When found it was wrapped up in a paper, on which it was stated that it was "presented to William Gallwey, Esq., of Castle Townsend, to make him free of that harbour." It is, however, most probable, that it was the oar of the water bailiff of that harbour, as well as Castlehaven, and used by him as the ensign of his authority ; and the armorial bearings engraved on it will partly bear out its history. It is neatly fashioned, and has the letters "E. I." stamped on the handle. On the broad part of the blade the following arms are engraved :— In chief *Ermine* a chevron *gules* for Touchet, in base *Gules* a frette, *or*, for Audley, Baron Audley. Impaling, *Sable*, Six Swallows, 3, 2, 1, *Argent*, for Baron Arundell of Wardour. Supporters, two wiverns, *sa.* Crest : out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a demi-swan, *ar.* ducally crowned *or*. Motto : *Je le tiens*, Audley. James, 13th Lord Audley, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry, Lord Arundell of Wardour, said Elizabeth was born 15 Sept. 1692. John, second son of the above James, the ninth and last Earl of Castlehaven, died *s.p.* 1777, when the earldom became extinct, and the title of Audley, being a barony in fee, descended to his nephew, who took the name of "Touchet." From a narrative pedigree of the Gallweys, preserved at Garnavilla, it appears that there had been some intermarriages between that family and the Butlers, by which means the oar may have come into their possession. It cannot be older than the first quarter of the last century, and its connexion with the Gallweys entirely depends on the few lines which were written on the paper in which it was wrapped up.—The Rev. Canon Hayman exhibited the flag borne by the Youghal Regiment of Volunteers on the 11th of September, 1782, when the Volunteers of the county were reviewed at Ballincollig by the Earl of Charlemont. The flag has the arms of Youghal embroidered with the accustomed motto, *Pro Aris et Focis* (for altars and homes). The flag was used also as the standard of the Youghal yeomanry in 1798.—The Chairman produced an autograph letter of Dean Swift, dated from Quilca, a village near Kells, and in which he complained of being ill with "giddiness and deafness."—Dr. Caulfield exhibited an inquisition, taken at the King's Old Castle, Cork, 13th December, 1664, to inquire into the validity of the will of Sir J. Fitz E. Gerald, of Ballymaloe, executed 1st September, 1640, a copy of which will is appended. From this testament it appears that he had concealed the will of his grandfather, for which he expresses the most sincere contrition, and appropriated under forged documents the lands of Hodnett, of Bellvelly ; Poore, of Shangarry, from which family the "Poore Isle," in Cloyne Cathedral was named ; Condon of Corbegg, Uniack, of Youghal ; Supple, of Aghada ; Fitzgerald, of the House of Clenglish ; Fitzgerald, *alias* M'Robinson, of Ballymacody ; Kinfecke, of Ringkinfecke ; Fitzgerald, of Ballycotton, &c. To all these gentlemen he bequeaths their own inheritance. To the cathedral church of Cloyne he leaves numerous lands which he also kept, under false pretences, from the Church. The evidences of old people, which are highly interesting, are also taken—those witnessed the closing scenes of his life, when, afflicted with palsy, and unable to write his name, a bullet was warmed and placed in his hand, which, so far, restored expiring animation that he was able to sign his will. All his papers, real or invented, were kept in a little box or trunk, on which he

kept his eye as well as the key. He seems to have passed away with a fervent prayer, which is given also, "that the Lord of his might and right would guide him, and feed him, and speed him through the pilgrimage of this mortality." He was of the great Seneschals of Imokilly, whose stately monument still adorn, though stripped of its original grandeur, the Fitzgerald aisle in the cathedral church of St. Coleman, Cloyne.

BATLEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—April 12th.—Mr. Michael Sheard in the Chair.—The rules of the Society, adopted at the previous meeting, having been unanimously confirmed, and other business transacted, Mr. Dyson laid before the meeting a mutilated copy of a valuation of Batley made in 1756. The Chairman stated that along with the valuation made in that year a plan of the township was also made, indicating every building in the township. Both the original valuation and plan were missing, and he urged on the Society the necessity of searching out documents of such local interest and importance. Mr. Dyson also produced a copy of a lease of some lands in Scothill from Sir George Saville to Mr. Henry Robertshaw, of that place, dated 1743. An abridged copy of the Batley churchwardens' accounts from 1725 to 1836 was also exhibited by the same gentleman. A conversation on the subject of parish-registers afterwards took place.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 15.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—The Secretary drew the attention of members of the Society to a photolithographic reprint in facsimile of the Epinal MS., the oldest document of Anglo-Saxon, which is being produced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Sweet, and for which subscriptions are urgently needed. [Information may be obtained from Mr. F. J. Furnivall, 3, St. George's Square, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.]—Mr. Ridgeway read remarks on the following passages: Sophocles, Phil. 527; Homer, Il. xv. 18, 19; and Il. xviii. 507, 508.—Two Papers from Dr. Hager were read by the Secretary. In Plato's Apol. Socr. p. 26 D, E, the place called ὀρχήστρα, where books were sold, was in the ἀγορά (Phot.), not in the theatre, as Boeckh thinks; and in other passages of the Comic writers we see that there was at the time of Socrates' trial, and before that time, a book trade in the market-place at Athens, and even an export trade, Xen. Anab. 7. 5. 15. Dr. Hager contended that the use of books in Greece was much older than Mr. Paley supposes in "Fraser's Magazine."—On Xenophon de Vect. 4. 14, Dr. Hager said the conditions on which slaves were let out to work in the mines were generally said to have been that the lessee was bound to pay an obol a day for each and restore them to the owner the same in number. This would have been a very high rate of interest, nearly fifty per cent., taking 350 days in the year, and reckoning a mining slave as worth 130 drachmæ, and that without any risk. Boeckh's idea that the obol a day included payment for the use of the mines involves a gratuitous alteration of the text, and is opposed by Andoc. Myst. § 58, where Dioclides has *one* slave working in the mines. From Xen. 1. c. §§ 19, 21, it is probable that the owner ran all the risk for the life and safe-keeping of the slave. The rate of profit was enhanced by the danger of his dying young through the noxious atmosphere of the mine, and also of his deserting.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 10.—A Paper by the Secretary—Mr. D. Watson—was read, giving an account of the manufacture of coarse or tarred wool in the district during the early part of last century. The Paper was compiled chiefly from documents found in the Charter chest of the late Mr. Douglas, of Cavers. A proposal for the rebuilding of the museum was remitted to a committee with powers to make arrangements.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A SCHOOL BOY'S BILL, A.D. 1547.—The following curious account is at present preserved among the Navy Accounts, Exch. Q.R. Bundle 616, B, a small collection of the Public Records:—

"Allowance for A Child named Ralfe Lyons that was gevyn ow^r Latte Souerayne Lorde Kynge Henry the viij^th wyche was put to teache to Robartte Phyllypps of his graces chapell frome y^e feste off Christmas in y^e xxxviij^th yere of the Reynge of oure Soureng Lorde Kynge Henry y^e viij^th vnto ou^r Ladye daye in Lentt then next followyng in the furst yere of the Reyng of ou^r Souerygne Lord Kynge Edward the Syxte.

Item ij yarddes dim. of Clothe for a Coote pice the yard vj*s*.	xv*s*.
Item for lynyng to y^e same Cotte v yardes price the yarde viii*d*.	iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Item for makyng y^e same Kott . . .	xvj*d*.
Item for ij shurttes	vj*s*.
Item for ij payre of hosse	vj*s*. viij*d*.
Item for iij payre of showys	ij*s*. iij*d*.
Item for A doblett	v*s*. iiij*d*.
Item ij dossen poynntes.	iij*d*.
Item for A gyrdyll	viij*d*.
Item for A Kappe	iij*s*.
Item for A Pursse	viij*d*.
Item for A Payre of Knyvys	v*d*.
Item for hys boord wagys	xxj*s*. viii*d*.

Summa—iij*li*. vj*s*. vij*d*.

Four earlier and similar accounts are annexed to the one given above, but the items did not differ materially. The dates and amounts of the bills are:—

From Michaelmas to Christmas, 38 Hen. VIII.
Total,—xxvj*s*. vij*d*.
From Midsummer to Michaelmas, 38 Hen. VIII.
Total,—liiij*s*. ij*d*.
From Ladye Daye in Lentt to Midsummer, 38 Hen. VIII.
Total,—xxiij*s*. xj*d*.
From Christmas to Ladye Daye in Lentt, 37 Hen. VIII.
Total,—iij*li*. v*s*. viij*d*.

"OWL."

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS FITZHERBERT AND GEORGE IV.—Lord Holland writes in his "History of the Whig Party," published in 1836: "In truth, that there was such a ceremony is *now* not a matter of conjecture and inference. Documents proving it, long in the possession of Mrs. Fitzherbert's family, have been since June, 1833, actually deposited, by agreement

between the executors of George IV. (the Duke of Wellington and Sir Wm. Knighton) and the nominees of Mrs. Fitzherbert (Lord Albemarle and Lord Stourton), at Coutts' Bank in the Strand, in a sealed box." These documents were subsequently published by the late Hon. C. Langdale, in his "Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert," and they are conclusive on the subject.

BOAR AND BEAR BAITS.—In his account of the "Sports and Pastimes of London," Fitzstephen tells us that "in winter, on every holyday, before dinner, the boars prepared for brawn are set to fight, or else bulls or bears are baited." Stowe says that these particular sports were still in vogue in his own day, especially in the "Bear Gardens" on Bankside.

ORIGIN OF THE UNION JACK.—Before the crowns of England and Scotland were united under James I., the flag carried by English ships was white, with the red cross of St. George emblazoned on it; and that hoisted on board the ships of Scotland was blue, with the cross of St. Andrew on it; the red lines of the first being perpendicular and horizontal, those of the latter diagonal. Some differences having arisen between the ships of the two countries, His Majesty, to prevent this in future, and to teach his people that they formed one nation, ordained that a new flag should be adopted, having the cross of St. George interlaced with that of St. Andrew on the blue ground of the flag of Scotland. All ships were to carry it at the main-masthead, but the English ships were to display the St. George's red cross at their sterns, and the Scottish that of St. Andrew. On the 12th of April, 1606, the Union Jack was first hoisted at sea, but it was not till the Parliamentary union of the two countries in 1707 that it was adopted as the military flag of Great Britain. Both services, therefore, now use it as the national banner.

OLD CITY INNS.—Excepting the Borough High Street, no street in London has so many famous old inns, with galleries, courtyards, cross-timbered walls, quaint gables, and latticed windows, as Bishopsgate Street. These hostelries were established for the accommodation of carriers and travellers from the north-eastern towns. Among them was the White Hart, formerly the Magpie, which stood by the gateway of Bethlem Priory, supposed to have been originally the hostelry of the Priory, afterwards an inn for travellers who arrived after the gate was shut for the night. It seems from a date on the wall to have been rebuilt in 1480, and was standing in 1810, when a view was taken representing it with a double range of bay windows. It was rebuilt in 1829, and stood at the corner of Liverpool Street. Then there was the Bull, where Burbage and his companions obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for the performance of theatricals in the quadrangle, the spectators occupying the surrounding galleries. This was the inn to which old Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, resorted, from whom came the saying of "Hobson's choice"—that or none. On a wall of the inn was his effigy, in fresco, clutching a money-bag, with an inscription—"The fruitful mother of a hundred more." Milton wrote his epitaph—"Here lieth old Hobson! death hath broken his girth," &c. Another frequenter of the house was one Van Horn, who seems to have been a boon companion, as it is recorded that he drank in the house not less than 35,680 bottles of wine. In Hertford churchyard is an inscription on a gravestone, "Here Lyeth Black Tom, of the Bull Inn, Bishopsgate-streett, 1656." A modern Bull Inn has been recently erected in the Queen Anne style, with the sign of "Ye Bull." The Green Dragon, an old Tudor house, with balconied yard, surrounded by quaint, low-ceilinged rooms, where it is thought possible that Shakspere may have performed, has been recently demolished, and a block of offices, with a much smaller Green Dragon, built on the site. The Catherine Wheel is still a carriers' house, retaining many of its old characteristic features.—*City Press.*

PARISH REGISTERS.—A Kentish clergyman writes; I would suggest that every Church Register, having been transcribed, should be sent to the Bishop or Archbishop of every diocese in England, and a fresh register, in tabular form, be issued in a year or so from that date to every incumbent of a parish. In the Metropolitan Diocese of Canterbury there exists a Registry dating, in many instances, from the year 1534—when registers of births, deaths, &c., were first enjoined—of almost every parish in East Kent, and which, by the payment of a small fee per parish, may be referred to and extracts taken, every convenience being afforded by the courteous registrar. Why should not every diocese be the depository of the registers as of the wills of the diocese? Another correspondent adds: It does not appear to be generally known when such registers were instituted; in the 13 Hen. VIII., it was ordered also that the copy of every register should be yearly transmitted to the Bishop. If this provision has been complied with, the old parish registers are by no means of the importance claimed for them, for the information they contain should have been preserved in duplicate in the archives of the diocese.

THE GALLANT ROWLAND WARBURTON.—Rowland Warburton, a Cheshire man, and a member of the Arley family, has been made immortal in the old ballad called "Lady Bessye," as published in Percy's collection. Sir William Stanley was believed to hang fire when the fate of England lay in the balance on the eve of the battle of Bosworth. Richard did not fully trust him, nor did Henry of Richmond; but, if we are to accept the testimony of the old ballad, and adopt it for history—which may often be done with safety—Stanley had, in fact, made up his mind to support Richmond, and only pretended to stand neuter in the coming struggle. He is made to be at Holt watching the wind and inquiring from his followers how it standeth. On being informed that it "standeth now south-west," he exclaimed—"This night yonder Royal prince into England entereth"—meaning thereby Richmond; and then —

> He called that gentleman that stood by him,
> His name was *Rowland Warburton.*
> He bad him go to Shrewsbury that night,
> And bad him let that prince in come.

Whatever doubt may have been cherished as to Stanley's zeal, there can be none as to the energy and haste with which brave Rowland Warburton fulfilled his mission; "for these Cheshire squires, when they take up a side, enter upon it with gallantry and courage," and it is but reasonable to suppose that this young gallant did honour to his name both at

Shrewsbury and at Bosworth, and so added to the many laurels that had already crowned it in days long past. —*Oswestry Advertiser.*

Antiquarian News.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours has determined to raise its members from 30 to 40.

"Samuel Pepys, and the World he lived in," by Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., is announced for publication by Messrs. Bickers and Son.

Some valuable marbles discovered at Jerabulus have been acquired for the British Museum, and are on their way to this country.

The Bodleian Library has acquired a MS. containing the missing Commentary on Proverbs, by the famous Abraham Aben Ezra.

The central building of the City and Guilds Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education will probably be established in South Kensington.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan's new work, "The Early History of Charles James Fox," is in the printer's hands.

The annual general meeting of the Essex Archæological Society will be held in the course of the summer at Saffron Walden, probably under the presidency of Lord Braybrooke.

The Bodleian Library is to lose the services of one of its present sub-librarians, Mr. Bywater, Fellow of Exeter, who has placed his resignation in the hands of the Curators, after very short trial of the post.

Remains of lake dwellings have been discovered in a peat bog near Milan, and in a street in Milan excavations for a house have brought to light what are believed to be vestiges of the old Roman theatre.

Copies of the Catalogue of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, are advertised for sale. It comprises six quarto volumes and supplement, and only a limited number are for sale.

A MS. of Saint-Simon has lately been discovered in the archives of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It is entitled "Henri IV., Louis XIII., et Louis XIV,," and contains details and criticisms of great historical interest.

The *Saturday Review* contains a most exhaustive and on the whole complimentary review of Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire," which is believed to be from the pen of Mr. E. A. Freeman, the celebrated historian.

The Otranto municipality will celebrate, on the 14th of August, the anniversary of the 800 martyrs slaughtered there by Achmet Pasha, under the orders of Mahmoud II., during the Turkish invasion of Southern Italy.

The May number of the *Law Magazine and Review* contains an article by Sir Travers Twiss on Mediæval Law in Cyprus, in which much new light is thrown on the administration of the island under the House of Lusignan and the Venetian Republic.

Following in the wake of the older-established learned societies, we understand that St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, which has lately completed the first year of its existence, is about to commence the publication of its Transactions.

Llanrhiadhr Church, near Corwen, one of the most interesting in Wales, was lately re-opened after a complete restoration. The building dates from the twelfth century, and contains many relics of olden times.

A Roman pavement has been discovered at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, and several tessellated floors have been brought to light. Among the subjects are a Bacchic scene, a combat, and some chequered designs.

Mr. G. R. Waterhouse, F.R.S., has resigned his keepership of geological collections at the British Museum, which he has administered for nearly thirty years. Mr. Waterhouse's contributions to the advancement of the science of geology are well known.

We have to record the death of Hannah Bloomfield, niece of Robert Bloomfield, the author of *The Farmer's Boy*, and other poems, and widow of his son Charles. She died at Upper Clapton, in her 71st year.

Part 2 of vol. xlv. (for 1875), and part 1 of vol. xlvi. (for 1878) of "The Archæologia," have just been issued under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries. The parts for 1876 and 1877 will form the index of vols. i. to xlv.

The Ministry of the Republic of San Domingo has issued a circular to the Ministers of England, America, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, and Denmark, soliciting their co-operation in the erection of a monument to Christopher Colombus in that city.

The National Portrait Gallery has received an important addition in the gift of B. R. Haydon's large painting of the Anti-Slavery Convention held at the Freemason's Tavern in 1840, under the presidency of Thomas Clarkson.

The *Gloucester Journal* has commenced setting apart a weekly column for the publication of "Local Notes and Queries," in which will be inserted such items of the history, biography, folk-lore, antiquities, or other associations of the county of Gloucester as the editor may be favoured with.

An extraordinary find of Roman coins has just been made by some boys a few miles from Bristol. While removing a primrose root from a bank, they unearthed a large urn, which contained numerous coins of the Emperors Domitian and Constantine, many in excellent preservation.

For the first time since the reign of Henry VIII., a military mass is now celebrated in the Tower, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic officers and men of the Guards stationed there. This result has been mainly brought about by the Rev. Father Bowden, who was formerly an officer in the Household Brigade,

According to the *Academy*, Lord Ashburnham,

yielding to the representations of M. L. Delisle, has presented to the Library of Lyons the leaves of the famous Pentateuch, which, under painful circumstances, had been taken from that library and carried off to England.

In the Old White-Friars, at Canterbury, now being demolished to make room for middle-class schools, some antiquities have just been discovered. They comprise a very rude circular brooch, with the effigy of a strange quadruped upon it, some Anglo-Saxon beads, and a small buckle, mediæval glass fragments, and various Norman coins.

The front pillars of Torregiano's altar, which Mr. J. H. Middleton discovered a few months ago in the Ashmolean Museum, and which the University authorities have since given up to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, have been replaced in their old position in the Chapel of Henry VII. The altar to which they originally belonged was destroyed in 1643.

The house in Brook Street, Holborn, in which Chatterton, the poet, expired, and from which his body was brought for interment to a burial ground in Shoe Lane, hard by, has just been demolished to make way for new buildings to be erected under a scheme for improving the district between Gray's Inn Lane and Furnival's Inn.

The Royal Academicians have bought with the Chantrey fund, from the exhibition which is now open in Burlington Gardens, Mr. Poynter's "A Visit to Æsculapius" (250), Mr. Orchardson's "On Board H.M.S. Bellerophon" (262), Mr. H. W. B. Davis's "Returning to the Fold" (255), and Mr. Brett's "Britannia's Realm" (387).

Professor Sayce is preparing a revised edition of George Smith's "Chaldean Genesis." The translations as well as the text, according to the *Academy*, will be corrected and enlarged, and full use will be made of the tablets recently acquired by the British Museum, which relate to the earlier chapters of Genesis.

Professor Buschmann, the oldest keeper of the Royal Library at Berlin, died last month at the age of 75, having held that post since 1832. He assisted largely in the compilation of the alphabetical catalogue, while the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences record many proofs of his great linguistic acquirements.

The death is announced of Mr. John Jope Rogers, of Penrose, Cornwall, formerly M.P. for Helston. He was a member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, of which Society he was president in 1868 and the following year. Mr. Rogers was an occasional writer on antiquarian subjects in the pages of *Notes and Queries*.

The opponents have abandoned the appeal against the diocesan chancellor's judgment in favour of Sir Edmund Beckett's faculty to continue the restoration of St. Albans' Cathedral with the west front according to his design, which was given in to the court. The most urgent repairs have been begun already, as some parts of the nave are in danger.

The article on "Queen Victoria and Art," illustrated, by permission of the Queen, with copies of sketches by Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, will appear in the June part of the *Magazine of Art*. This will form the first of a series of articles to appear in this magazine illustrating the interest taken in art by members of the Royal family.

A Roman altar, or monumental stone, was lately found near the well-known Roman station at Maryport, Cumberland. A small cinerary cup or vessel of dark clay and a mass of calcined human bones and charcoal were also unburied. The stone has been placed in the portico at Netherhall, where there is a fine collection of Roman antiquities. The other relics are in the hands of a local antiquary.

The old Rectory House at Wakefield, which had been for some years used as the Freemasons' Hall, has lately been pulled down. It was an Elizabethan structure of solid oak framework, filled in with masonry; the doorways, windows, fire-places, and external string courses being of wrought stone after a plain, substantial, and picturesque pattern. There was a date on one of the ceilings—1584.

A bronze statue of a faun, of about the same size as the celebrated *Dancing Faun* of the Naples Museum, has lately been dug out at Pompeii. It was found in a house decorated with paintings near the temple of Fortune. The faun is represented in a drunken attitude, and holding under his left arm a pitcher out of which the water of a fountain was probably intended to flow.

We are informed by Mr. James Gibson, of Liverpool, the editor of "The Burn's Calendar," &c., that the letter of the poet (on p. 231) was printed and circulated in facsimile many years ago by Mr. Dick, bookseller of Irvine. He adds that it has for the first time been included in the poet's correspondence, in the new and beautiful library edition of Burns, in six volumes octavo, edited by William Scott Douglas, and published by William Paterson, of Edinburgh.

A new stained glass window has been inserted in the east end of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside; it is the joint gift of Mr. Sampson Copestake and Mr. James Hughes, of the firm of Messrs. Copestake, Hughes, Crampton, and Co., of Bow Churchyard. The incident depicted is the presentation of the infant Christ in the Temple. A new organ, by Messrs. Walker and Sons, has also been erected in the church.

At a meeting of the committee of the Truro Cathedral fund, recently held at Truro, the treasurer read a statement, from which it appears that the amount promised up to the present time is 38,700*l.*, of which 22,181*l.* has been received. The committee has had to expend 10,000*l.* in the purchase of property in the vicinity of St. Mary's Church, the site of the new cathedral, but there will be ample funds to proceed with the building of the shell of the choir, as determined some months ago.

Dr. Carl Somogyi, Grand-Provost of the Cathedral Chapter of Gran, the Primatial see of Hungary, has presented the city of Szegedin with a library of more than 70,000 volumes, including literary and scientific works in all the European languages. He has

further settled an endowment of 1,000 florins a year to procure fresh books regularly. The municipality, on its side, is required to provide a suitable building, to maintain a librarian, and to give another 1,000 florins annually for the purchase of new books.

One of the most important of recent sales of autographs of European celebrities took place on the 10th of May at Leipsic. The sale comprised three separate collections, and numbered 2,189 lots. The autographs were those of celebrities of the first rank, including sovereigns, statesmen, generals, savants, poets, artists, &c., from the time of the Reformation down to the present generation. There were several letters from popes, bishops, and other ecclesiastical celebrities.

The finest existing specimen of the rare fossil bird, the Archæopteryx, has been acquired for the Berlin University collection for 4,000*l.* It was bought direct from the original owner, Herr Haberlein. The Berlin specimen is only the third which has been discovered and preserved, and is in good preservation. Of the two others, one is in Bavaria, and the other in the British Museum. They were all found in the lithographic stone of Solnhofen, belonging to the rocks of the Jura formation.

Facsimiles in oil colours of two remarkable works of art by Mr. Goodall—"Holy Childhood" and "Hannah's Vow"—are being issued by the National Fine Art Association, Castle Street, Holborn. Proofs of the facsimiles were submitted before publication to Mr. Goodall, who declared himself entirely satisfied with them. By another process of reproduction, denominated "technemacy," Messrs. Morris and Lowe have executed copies of Murillo's "Assumption of the Virgin."

The Lisbon Academy has decided to ask the consent of the Portuguese Government to transfer the bones of Vasco di Gama from Vidigueria Alemtejo, and also those of Camoens from the Convent of Santa Anna to the Church of the Jeronimites, Belem. Extensive repairs and improvements are about to be undertaken at the Hofburg, or old imperial palace of the Hapsburg family in Vienna. The palace enclosure embraces an extent of about 19½ acres, of which about 9½ acres are actually covered with buildings.

The death is announced of Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, the well-known professor in the Johanneum of Hamburg. He died at Naples, at the early age of thirty-seven. Dr. Wagner had gone to Italy on a scholarly and artistic tour, and finally succumbed to a sudden attack of typhus fever in sight of Herculaneum, the object of his most enthusiastic curiosity. Many admiringly repeat the famous phrase—but it is, after all, the practical lot of very few—"to see Naples and then die." Professor Wagner was a devoted student and admirer of English literature.

Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Dean of Salisbury, has announced her intention to restore the north porch of the cathedral, the completion of which, at a cost of 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.*, will thus soon be accomplished. The work in question was long ago contemplated, but has been delayed from want of funds. The porch is admired as a fine specimen of the Early English style of church architecture. Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., is to be entrusted with the work. The late Dean has left to the cathedral 1,000 volumes of handsomely bound books.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold at their Gallery, on the 5th of May, portions of the libraries of the late Mr. C. Rothery, and of another well-known antiquary. Among the principal lots were Guillim's "Heraldry," Rymer's "Fœdera," Whittaker's "Leeds," "The Nuremberg Chronicle," "The Scrope and Grosvenor Roll," Watson's "Earls of Warren and Surrey," "Sussex Archæological Collections" (23 volumes), "The Gentleman's Magazine" (188 volumes), Lodge's "Portraits," &c. The sale comprised nearly 700 lots, and good prices were realized.

A notable event in the world of literature occurred recently on the occasion of Señor Castelar's address to the Spanish Academy. It was a model of eloquence and prudence, aiming to prove that in our time poetry, art, and literature can find, and have found, as many, and nobler, ideals, if possible, than the classical traditions of the ancients. He illustrated, as his principal argument, Victor Hugo and Byron. Señor Canalejas, a famous *littérateur* and poet, replied in an admirable address. Señor Castelar was elected an academician in 1871, but hitherto he has refrained from delivering his reception speech.

In a paragraph which lately appeared in *The Times*, it was stated that "the number of different kinds of postage stamps hitherto issued all over the world is estimated in round numbers at 6,000." Messrs. Palmer and Co., of 76, Strand, write to the editor saying that this is an under-estimate:—"We are at this moment negotiating the purchase of a collection of 9,000, all different; and on August 30 and September 3, 1877, you alluded to a collection of 17,000 varieties, for which we had recently given 800*l.* We may add that we have had offered to us this very day a collection of 20,000, all different, for which a similar price has been asked."

On Saturday, the 8th inst., Dr. Samuel Kinns conducted a numerous party of the employés of Messrs. Cassell & Co. through the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum. Surrounded by the veritable remains of a remote antiquity, the doctor discoursed regarding the history, geography, manners and customs of the Assyrians, illustrating his remarks by reference to the monuments and by quotations from the Bible. The close attention evinced by his hearers clearly indicated that he had awakened an intense interest in his subject, and the vote of thanks which he received at the conclusion clearly showed how highly this method of visiting the Museum was appreciated.

Messrs. Field & Tuer will immediately issue a little volume entitled "Journals and Journalism, with a Guide for Literary Beginners." Besides chapters headed "Literary Amateurs," "Introductions to Editors," "Returned with Thanks," "How to Begin," "*£ s. d.*," "The Literary Career: the Fair and the Seamy Side," "In an Editor's Chair," and "Literary Copyright," the book contains a list of all periodical publications of general interest, with the addresses of their offices and some account of their history and scope. The volume, which is studded

with the autographs of literati, is written by a practical journalist under the *nom de plume* of John Oldcastle.

One of the old buildings at Liège has just been partly burnt down. It was erected in the middle of the 13th century by the Prince-Bishop Henry of Guelders, who made it a kind of seraglio, and there brought up his numerous illegitimate children, whence it acquired the name of Bastarderie, ultimately corrupted to Bastreie. It was restored three or four centuries ago, but up to fifteen years since it was a manor-house, with moat, portcullis, and fine garden, containing a grotto with ceiling and walls of shells and jets of water. This wall was demolished ten years ago, part of the garden built on, and a kind of "Vauxhall" erected adjoining the old tower.

A labouring man lately dug up in the neighbourhood of the Addison Road, Kensington, a little cross, which he at first thought was only of pewter, and appeared to have belonged to a common rosary of beads. On closer inspection, however, it turned out to be a pectoral cross of silver, bearing on one side the legend, "Caritas Christi urget nos," and on the other a well-executed figure of the Virgin Mary with the Divine Child in her arms. As there is no record of any Roman Catholic burial-ground having been in or near Addison Road, it is probable that it belonged to one of the priests and chaplains of the old Benedictine convent at Hammersmith. The cross is of German design and workmanship, and the characters engraved on it correspond in form.

At the farm of Auchmill, King Edward, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, the crumbling away of a gravel hillock on the side of a ravine about three hundred yards to the south-east of the hoary ruins of the famous old castle of King Edward or "Kinedart," laid bare recently the ends of several slabs of old red sandstone. On examination they proved to be a stone cist or grave, six feet long by nearly four feet broad, and about seven feet below the original surface of the ground. The bottom of the grave was neatly paved and the sides built up, but there was no covering seen on the top. A large quantity of peat and ashes was found in the cavity, as also fragments of an urn or drinking-cup and unburnt wood. The place has been visited by several local antiquaries, who have made a careful examination of the grave.

Mr. Greville Chester has recently returned from a journey, undertaken at the request of the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, to the principal Biblical sites in Lower Egypt, and in particular from the tract of country between San, the ancient Zoan, and the Serbonian Lake, through which, according to the theory taken up and advocated by Brugsch-Bey, and since accepted by Professor Sayce, the Israelites passed at the time of the Exodus. The result of Mr. Chester's explorations will be published in the next Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Fund. The *Academy* hears that he has been compelled to abandon this theory, as he has discovered that the geographical and physical features of Serbonis are in actual conflict with it, and utterly incompatible with any tract of water bearing the name Jam Sûf.

Professor Prosdocismi, of the Este Museum, who discovered a pre-historic cemetery on the slope of the hills overlooking that town, has unearthed in the same vicinity eighty-two tombs, forty-four of them violated apparently during the Roman period, the rest untouched, with all their pottery and bronzes. The urns are of three periods, some coloured black, with linear ornamentation; others adorned with circles and wavy lines; others with alternate bands of red and black. Some of the accessory vases might serve as elegant models for modern potters. The bronze ornaments are also very interesting, and a bronze chest bears three designs, comprising in all seventeen warriors and a priest, seven animals (horses, oxen, stags, birds, and a dog), several plants, and a kind of chariot with a man seated in it. These are probably among the finest pre-historic remains in Italy.

Dr. Leopold Seligmann lately delivered a series of three lectures upon Shakspeare's plays, at the rooms of the Society of Biblical Archæology. Dr. S. Birch took the Chair at the first lecture, *King Lear* being the play selected. The lecturer endeavoured to point out the sources whence Shakspeare drew his conception of the tragedy; and he also gave an explanation of the king's insanity, and of the characteristics of Lear's companion picture, Edgar, as the representative of simulated madness. — Dr. Seligmann's second lecture was on the tragedy of *Macbeth*. The principal characters of the play were sketched in accordance with the poet's own words, and the chief features of the tragedy were all fully explained. Dr. Seligmann concluded his series of lectures with the tragedy of *Hamlet*, which the lecturer considered the most difficult and most profound of all Shakspeare's plays.

The Council of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society lately ascertained that it is proposed to form a roadway through a portion of Hackney Churchyard, in which scores of paupers' bodies are buried,—reports that the Rector will not sanction such a desecration. The Society has also had a clause inserted in the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway (City Lines Extension) Bill (1880), which will secure the church of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, from the destruction with which it was threatened. The honorary secretary, Mr. Henry Wright, will be glad to receive information respecting desecrations of City churches and churchyards, and we are requested to state that such communications should be made in writing to him at Charterhouse Square. The first public meeting of the Society will be held in June. Tickets for the meeting can be obtained by application to Mr. Wright at the above address.

For some time past, writes the *Sunderland Daily Herald*, during the work of restoring and enlarging St. Margaret's Church, Durham, many discoveries have been made, throwing light upon its antiquity and architectural history. The restorations now going on, rendered the removal of the old north wall necessary; and in taking this wall down to admit of the widening of the aisle, the workmen found in the middle of the wall, which is about two feet and a half thick, a box about a foot and a half square, in a cavity which seemed to have been prepared for it. Neither externally nor internally were there any marks upon the wall to indicate the position of the box, which fell to pieces on being removed. In it were found upon examination, several skulls and fragmentary bones.

They are all in a very perfect state of preservation, notwithstanding that they must have been placed in the wall in later Norman times, about the middle of the thirteenth century.

A stained glass memorial window has been placed in the chancel of the Kirk of Morton, Dumfriesshire, in memory of the late James Lockhart Russell, M.D., of Holmhill. The window, twenty feet high and five feet wide, contains three subjects; 1st, "Dorcas dispensing food and clothes to the poor," emblematic of the charity and benevolence of his wife, Mary Dobbie; 2nd, "the Good Samaritan," indicative of his profession as the healing art; 3rd, "Our Lord restoring sight to the blind," emblematic of his skill as an oculist. The subjects are panelled by a Norman border, in harmony with the architecture of the church, which, although comparatively of modern construction, is built in the Norman style. The work has been executed by Messrs. J. A. Forrest and Son, of Liverpool. The inscription at the foot of the window is as follows:—"This window is erected in grateful remembrance of James Lockhart Russell, M.D., for more than fifty years an elder in this church, who died 1st September, 1878, aged 83, and Mary Dobbie, his wife, who died December 17th, 1875. By James Fingland, of Wavertree, Liverpool."

The Cluny Museum has made two important purchases at the San Donato sale. One is a processional crucifix in silver gilt of fourteenth-century workmanship. It is in perfect preservation and of the finest execution. Both faces are enriched with figures in high relief, on one side being seen Christ crucified, with the Virgin, St. John, St. Peter, and Mary Magdalene, and on the other the twelve apostles with their various emblems, the whole being executed in rich *repoussé*, and ornamented with pieces of rock crystal. The other work is of less choice material, but is almost equally fine in its own way of workmanship. It is a Venetian cabinet in the form of a palace, with five rows of columns rising one above another and a cupola crowning the whole. In the niches between the columns are placed very small figures in bronze gilt, while charming paintings of flowers, arabesques, and figures adorn every portion that is not inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ivory. This ornate cabinet was acquired by M. Sommerard, the director of the museum, for 5,100 *lire*, and the crucifix for 11,100—a very much smaller sum than Prince Demidoff had paid for it some years ago.

At the first sitting of a new Parliament it is customary for the four City members to attend in Court suits or in uniform, and to take their seats on the front Treasury Bench, which seats they afterwards vacate in favour of the Ministry of the day. This honorary position is accorded to them in consequence of the City having saved the privileges of Parliament in the year 1640, when Charles I. attempted to arrest Hampden, Pym, and the rest of the "five members," who fled to the City for protection, and were sheltered there by the Corporation. The account of this will be found in Foster's work, absurdly termed "The Arrest of the Five Members," who were never arrested. In that work will be seen the entry of the proceeding as it appears on the journals of the Court of Common Council, and there will also be found an account of the subsequent thanks of Parliament to the City. On the day of the recent opening of Parliament three of the City members—Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Alderman Fowler, and Mr. Alderman Lawrence availed themselves of their privilege, and were conspicuous in the front; Mr. Hubbard modestly contenting himself with a back seat.

An interesting and probably unique discovery has been made close to the town of Randers, in Jutland, of a grave, dating probably from the sixth or seventh century, containing the remains of a woman who had been buried in her richest attire, it being still possible to trace her dress, which had been interwoven with gold thread. Across the chest were laid two bands with a kind of gold lace, on the top of which again were laid some ornaments, composed of coloured glass beads, some having an outer shell of gold leaf, and several cut like diamonds, as well as a small perforated silver coin. To the left of the body was found a knife, a pair of scissors, a small whetstone (for needles), and a small glass cup, which was broken in pieces. In the tomb were also found the remains of a wooden pail with iron bands, which had contained the food supposed necessary to support the deceased on her journey to Hades. This discovery affords another proof of the exceptionally high position occupied by the women in Scandinavia during heathen times, in comparison with nearly all other heathen countries. The body had evidently originally been enclosed in a coffin of rough oaken planks. Great interest is taken in the scientific examination of the silver coin, by which the actual period may be at least approximately ascertained.

Whilst a shepherd at Langhope, near Hawick, was lately going his rounds, he discovered in a "sheep drain" a bronze pot partially uncovered by the action of the water. Upon unearthing his find it was seen to be of bronze, urn-shaped, having three legs, and lugs for handles, but without lid when discovered. It is ten inches deep, seven inches wide at the mouth, and twenty-nine inches in circumference at the bulge, the feet being four inches long. The contents proved to be of considerable value, as it contained nearly a stone-weight of coins, fibulæ, &c. The coins were principally silver pennies of Alexander III., John Balliol, and Robert Bruce of Scotland, and of the contemporary kings of England, besides a number of pence struck on the Continent. What jewellery there was may never be known, but there was disposed of in Hawick two beautiful silver buckles of excellent workmanship and design. The finder handed over the pot and its contents to his master, who proceeded to realize its value (!) by disposing of the coins by the pound weight. Such a "find" could not long be kept secret, and it is satisfactory to know that the proper authorities succeeded in recovering the bronze vessel and some of the coins and jewellery, which in course of time will find their way into the National Collection of Antiquities in Edinburgh.

The provisional committee of the recently proposed Topographical Society for London, which has for its object the study of the changes in the condition of London and its history in the past, has been busy completing the scheme. The main objects of the Society are nine in number, as follow:—1. The collection of books, maps, drawings, prints, &c., in

relation to the topography of London. 2. The collection of documents, deeds, &c., and of extracts relating to the history of, and associations connected with, places in and around London, arranged in an accessible form. 3. The collection of information relating to the etymology of London as to places and names, and preparation of a record of changes in London nomenclature. 4. The preparation of maps and plans showing the position of public buildings, streets, &c., at various periods. 5. The representation of churches and other buildings before they are demolished. 6. The preparation and publication of a biography of London topography. 7. The preparation and publication of an index of London drawings, prints, antiquities, tokens, &c., in various collections. 8. The publication of copies of old London engravings. 9. The publication of documents relating to London. Already many gentlemen connected with the City have joined the Society.

American papers report the discovery in Munroe County, Missouri, of a temple hewn in a solid rock. The main hall is of immense size, and has a vaulted roof supported by slender columns of Egyptian granite. The walls are covered with slabs of black and grey granite, and at the end was found what is described as an altar. On the altar was a heap of ashes. In a smaller apartment were found a number of bronze tools and a bronze plate with an inscription in the Hebrew character. But in Ohio a still more remarkable discovery has been made. In the depths of a cave have been found a series of magnificent tombs—these, too, of Egyptian granite. On one is the figure of a man with a distinctly Jewish nose, while the sides are covered with a series of bas-reliefs. The tombs are described as full of mummies nine feet long. Copper weapons, vases, and "an immense quantity of memorial tablets covered with Hebrew characters," were also found. The age of the stalactites formed in the cave is said to prove that the tombs have been undisturbed for several thousand years. Both temple and tombs are assumed to be the work of early Jewish emigrants, while the use of the Egyptian granite and the process of embalming is supposed to indicate that they came from Egypt. But it is right to add that the accuracy of the reports is doubted, both as regards the character of the inscriptions and the physiognomy of the mummies.

The *Times* states that if the number of visitors present at the Passion Play in Ober-Ammergau this year exceeds the accommodation on the appointed dates of representation, the performance of the play will on such occasions be repeated on the following day. In order to avoid crowding and discomfort, it is arranged that the number of tickets of admission to be issued shall not exceed the number of seats provided. As there are 100 rows, each containing 60 seats, the total number of spectators who can be present at each representation is 6,000. The Ober-Ammergau people wish to do all that is possible for the comfort of their visitors from a distance, and to spare them any disappointment or annoyance at the performance, as well as loss of time, as, for instance, finding themselves under the necessity of staying in the neighbourhood for a week in order to obtain a chance of admission. With respect to the seats, the front ones are the cheaper. They are only wooden benches, while the higher and more expensive rows consist of cane-bottomed and cloth-covered chairs. The orchestra, consisting of thirty performers, will be entirely out of sight of the public. In front of the stage, which is enclosed at the back and sides, and is covered with a roof, there will be an extensive space set apart for the choir. The new structure in which the play is to be performed has cost the Ober-Ammergau Commune about 2000*l.* Adding to this the outlay on costumes, decoration, and miscellaneous objects, the total debt incurred by Ober-Ammergau for the Passion Play of 1880 will amount to over 3,000*l.*

The library formed by Mr. Richard Bull, of Ongar, Essex, and Northcourt, Isle of Wight, a friend of Horace Walpole, was recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. It consisted of several thousand volumes, many of which were fine editions, and was especially interesting for the copy of Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting and Engraving in England," in fourteen volumes, imperial folio. Mr. Bull had devoted many years to collecting drawings and engravings to illustrate this, with portraits, views, antiquities, &c. It was the object of much competition, and was eventually bought by Mr. Donaldson, the dealer, for 1,800*l.* Among the other important works disposed of were Aubrey's "Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey," Lysons' "Environs of London," "Philosophical Transactions, from 1665 to 1812," Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," Hasted's "History of Kent," Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," Walpole's "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," "Boydell's Edition of Shakspeare," Walpole's "Description of the Villa of Strawberry Hill." Mr. Quaritch bought a not quite perfect copy of the celebrated "Chronicle of St. Albans," printed in the Abbey about 1483. It had been described in the auction catalogue and was sold as a Caxton; but was discovered by the purchaser to be an article of much rarer occurrence than a specimen of Caxton's press. The half-dozen books which issued from the monastery of St. Albans are perhaps the rarest of all the productions of early English typography. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to 4,071*l.* 18*s.*

Bangor Cathedral was re-opened on May 11th, after restoration from the late Sir Gilbert Scott's designs. The present restoration is a continuation of that which was completed in 1873, and, in a marked degree, is due to the energy of Dean Edwards and the munificence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, Mr. Assheton Smith, and Mr. Hesketh. It embraces the renovation of the nave and transepts, the erection of a chapter and muniment room, together with the external improvement of the building and its approaches. The old roof of the aisles and nave has been cased with panelled oak; the concrete floor has been laid with encaustic tiles, and the windows, which hitherto presented a great variety of architectural styles, have been made uniform; those at the west-end being filled with a representation of the Evangelists, placed as a memorial to the late Dean Cotton. The baptistry has been slightly raised and tiled; oaken open seats or benches have been substituted for the chairs in the transepts and nave; and

additional accommodation has been provided for the choristers. The chancel stalls, including those of the dean and sub-dean, have been handsomely canopied; an organ screen has been placed in the north transept; and the Freemasons of North Wales and Shropshire province have subscribed the funds necessary for a throne. Although within the last ten years the restoration of the cathedral, which dates as a foundation from the sixth century, has absorbed about 35,000*l.*, the work is far from complete, and funds are urgently needed for a reredos and the erection of a spire. The curious relics found during the restoration have been carefully preserved.

Following in the wake of the "Tabard," immortalized by Chaucer, another and the oldest of the taverns for which Southwark was so famous—viz., the "Bricklayers' Arms," in Old Kent Road—a part of the freehold held by the Bridge House Estates for the Corporation of the City of London—will soon become a thing of the past. In the reign of Edward III. Philip de Comines records that the Burgundian lords who came over after the Battle of Cressy to issue a general challenge to the English knights in a tournament to be held at Smithfield, lodged at this house, which he describes as a "vaste hostel on the olde rode from Kent into Southwarke, about two-thirdes of a league from the bridge acrosse the Thames." He adds, "the Burgundians were mightilie overthrown." A century later Warwick, the great king-maker, on his journey to France to demand the French King's sister's hand for Edward IV., waited here for his horses and retinue. Here Anne of Cleves waited while her portrait was forwarded to her future husband, Henry VIII. In later times, Drake, after his victory over Van Tromp, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Duncan (Lord Camperdown), Lord Hood, after his victory over the French fleet, and Sir Horatio Nelson, after the Battle of the Nile, all made this house their headquarters. In the later part of the last century the house fell into the hands of one Townsend, who modernized it, but, falling out with his builder, the latter inscribed under the dormer the following lines:—

"By short mugs and glasses
This house it was built;
By spendthrifts, not Townsend,
The sign it was gilt."

The above paragraph, which is condensed from the *Times*, is apparently based upon tradition; but its historical accuracy is questioned by a writer in *Notes and Queries*. The inscription, signed "By a lover of full measure," still remains, as also do some old oak beams and garniture of the last century; otherwise there is little or nothing in the present building of remote antiquity.

Correspondence.

"GARLAND DAY" IN WEST KENT.

This morning I had the pleasure of witnessing a lingering remnant of the olden observances of "Merrie May-day." Numbers of children went about from house to house in the Sevenoaks district, in groups, each provided with tasteful little constructions which they called May-boughs and garlands. The former were small branches of fruit and other early blossoming trees secured to the end of short sticks, and were carried perpendicularly. One of these was borne by each of the children. Two in every group carried between them, suspended from a stick, the "May-garland," formed of two small transverse willow hoops, decorated with a profusion of primrose and other flowers, and fresh green foliage. These presented a very pretty appearance. At every door the children halted and sang their May-day carol, in expectation of a small pecuniary reward from the occupants of the house. The carol was varied by different groups, and seems to be a relic of the Mayer's song of antiquity. Some of the little rustic bands contented themselves with the reiteration of the distich:—

"This is the day, the first of May,
Please to remember the garland."

Others sang the following lines several times at each halting place:—

"This is the day, the first of May,
Please remember the May-bough;
The garland, the garland,
Please to remember the garland.
A branch of May I have brought you,
And at your door I stand;
It is the work of our Lord's hand,
So hip! hip! hurrah!"

A further variation by a third group which I listened to, consisted in the substitution of this doggerel triplet in place of the four concluding lines just given:—

"First come buttercups, then come daisies,
Then come gentlefolks, then come ladies;
So we pass the time away."

These Kentish associations of "Garland Day," like the rest of our popular folk-customs, have a tendency to shortly become altogether obsolete. Middle-aged matrons who have resided in this part of the "garden of England" all their lives, speak in terms of pardonable pride of the immense garlands of their girlhood. Forty years ago, I am told, the May-garlands often exceeded a yard in diameter, and were constructed in a most elaborate manner.

THOMAS B. TROWSDALE.

Sevenoaks, May 1st, 1880.

ANCIENT BRITISH ROAD FOUND AT WAVERTREE.

Referring to an article which I contributed to the *Liverpool Mercury*, and subsequently reproduced at page 137 of THE ANTIQUARY, I have to add that during the removal of the ancient British road two brooches in bronze were found, one of them in a good state of preservation, the other somewhat corroded, and both having on the reverse raised portions where the pins had been fastened. The brooch whose surface was not corroded was ornamented with a design contained in three connected circles, similar to the pattern described on the surface of specimens

of ancient British brooches found in the limestone caves at Craven, in Yorkshire.

W. FINGLAND.

Wavertree, Liverpool.

CIVIC MACES.

In his interesting article on "Civic Maces" (see p. 67), Mr. G. Lambert states that, to the best of his knowledge, the earliest provincial maces still in existence, those at Tenterden, in Kent, are dated 1649 and 1660. The Corporation of Arundel, in Sussex, boasts of three maces; one in silver, of the time of Elizabeth; the second of the next century; and the third, an ordinary town mace, of gold, of the last century. There are also three silver loving cups. One of the time of the Commonwealth, and the others of more modern date.

PERCY E. COOMBE.

23, Carlyle Square, Chelsea.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

Would you oblige me in your Reply Column with the name of the best works extant on the "Rosicrucians and their Mysteries?"

ROSY CROSS.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Ireland having recently passed through a period of distress to which that country has ever been subject, it may perhaps interest some of your readers to learn what an old writer says upon these calamities. The book from which I have taken this extract is unfortunately in a somewhat mutilated condition; the title-page and several other pages are missing. I should be glad if any of your readers could give me some information as to its authorship and publication. It contains a description of the English counties, and also of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and was probably published prior to the year 1612, as reference is made to Prince Henry, the eldest son of King James "our soueraigne." Some of the maps appear to have been engraved by Petrus Kœrius:—

"God hath oftentimes shewed His tender loue and affection to this people, in laying His fatherly chastisements and afflictions upon them, sometimes by windes, sometimes by famine and dearth, and sometimes againe by opening His hand of plenty into their laps to convert them to Himselfe, and to divert their hearts from superstitions. In the yeare 1330, about the Feast of Saint *John Baptist*, there began such a dearth of Corne in this Country, by the abundance of raine and the inundations of waters (which continued until *Michaelmas* following) that a cranoc of wheat was sold for twentie shillings, a cranoc of oats for eight shillings, a cranoc of pease, beanes, and barley for as much. The windes the same yeare were so mightie, that many were hurt, and many slaine outright by the fall of houses that was forced by the violence of the same. The like whereof were never seen in *Ireland*. In the yeare 1317 there was such a dearth of corne and other victuals, that a cranoc of wheat was sold for twentie three shillings. And many householders, that before-time had sustained and relieued a great number, were this yeare driuen to beg, and many famished. In the time of which famine, the mercy of God so disposed that upon the 27th day of June, in the yeare 1331, there came to land such a mightie multitude of great Sea-fishes (that is) *Thursheds*, such as in many ages past had never beene seene, that the people were much comforted in this distresse, and received great reliefe and sustenance by the same."

D. R. READ.

Wickham Market, Suffolk.

FIG SUNDAY.

(See p. 234.)

The Sunday preceding Easter has acquired the local appellation of *Fig Sunday* not only in the county of Northampton, but also in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Hertford, Oxford, and elsewhere. Doubtless this nomenclature arises from the custom of eating dried figs on Palm Sunday; prevalent, in a greater or less degree, even at the present day, in those districts where the name obtains. Those who observe the annual usage have a vague idea that it is done in remembrance of the desire of our Saviour to partake of the fruit of the fig-tree, on the day following his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. This is at best but a mere surmise; still it is advanced as a hint at the origin of the custom, by Baker ("Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases," 1854, i. 232); and the notion has, moreover, been pretty generally adopted. Cole conjectures that the practice has reference to the parable propounded by the Redeemer on the occasion in question (see "History of Filey," 1826, p. 135).

"Fig-pie Wake" is kept up at Drayton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire, and elsewhere in the same neighbourhood, on *Mid-Lent* Sunday. Friends flock from a distance to attend the wake, at which a pie is largely eaten, principally composed of the esculent Eastern fruit.

THOMAS B. TROWSDALE.

Sevenoaks, Kent.

COFFIN AND CORPSE BOARDS.

It may not be generally known that certain families are in the habit of felling an oak tree now and again in order to use its timber for coffin boards. Three or four sets of these boards are kept about the premises to season.

Such a family lived for generations in Montgomeryshire, and its representatives are still in existence. These sets of coffin boards were actually bequeathed by will, with the other effects, to the next of kin or to a certain member of the family. It was not unusual for one of the family even to fix upon the boards that should be utilised in making his or her coffin, and when it came to the last set, a dispute would arise as to whose they should be. This dispute was generally concluded by an arrangement that the first to die should have them! This particular family had a corpse-board upon which its members had, for time out of mind, been laid after death. Alas, the

hand of a Vandal came upon it, and cut it up to mend the cooler! (a large vessel once used for cooling home-brewed beer, and latterly for salting pigs). His friends suggested to him that when he died the cooler should be turned upside down and used as a coffin.

T. MORGAN OWEN.

Bronwylfa, Rhyl.

"THE IMITATIO CHRISTI."

It may perhaps interest some of your readers, who have followed Mr. Waterton's excellent contribution to the bibliography of "The Imitation," to be reminded that a collection was made of various editions of "that divine book," and deposited in the library of the Franciscan Monastery of St. Michele, in Isola, at Venice. Where it may be at this time, and how cared for, I know not, and shall be glad if it is yet kept together. Its history is this. In 1840 John Anthony Moschini, a canon of St. Mark's, bequeathed to the friars of St. Michael his collection of "The Imitation," which he had begun to form a few years before, with directions for its completion. Its after-history, for twenty years, was not altogether very satisfactory, and need not be entered upon; but the collection remained at least intact. Rich in Italian and Continental editions, it possessed one in English. The dates extended from 1483 to 1840. These gave, as the name of the author—one, as S. Bernard; sixteen, as Gersen; twenty-two, as Gerson; fifty-six gave no name, and two hundred and six gave that of Kempis. The consensus of the collection may therefore be cited as something for the acceptance of authorship.

B. L. LEWIS.

Ongar Hill, Weybridge.

A HAND BELL.

The Corporation of Dover have in its possession a small hand bell, of somewhat curious construction. It stands (exclusive of the handle) about 3 inches high. The inscription reads "Petrus Greinens me fecit . . . 91." The date has been read 1491, and the bell is supposed to be of the fifteenth century, but the cipher or monogram before –91 is uncertain. The bell may be of the sixteenth century, if not even later. It is supposed to be of German origin. The subject on it is the Annunciation of the Virgin. It has evidently been gilded, and it was probably made for a Roman Catholic church. Can any of your readers throw light on its history?

A MAN OF KENT.

EIKON BASILIKE.

As Mr. Scott, in his interesting preface to Mr. Stock's reprint of this memorable book of King Charles, suggests a "collation" of all "copies" and "reprints," I beg to send you some notes on a copy of 1649 in my possession. This is a small pocket edition, evidently read and interlined by a contemporary loyalist—"Reprinted for John Williams, 1649." It has a crown with a large "Alpha" underneath, an epitaph by J. H., and an "Omega" after "Vota dubunt," &c. It contains as an "inset" His Majesty's reasons against the pretended jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice, a true relation of the King's speech to Lady Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester; two other relations of the Lady Elizabeth, and a letter from the Prince of Wales to the King, dated "The Hague, January 23, 1648."

A. F. A. WOODFORD.

25A, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park.

SPINDLE WHORLS.

During a recent visit to the site of Sankissa in the Tutehgurh district of North-Western India, a well-known Buddhist city, described by General Cunningham and others, I obtained a number of clay dies, many of which bear an extraordinary resemblance both in shape and ornamentation to the so-called "Spindle Whorls" described in Schliemann's "Troy," and by Gastaldi in his "Prehistoric Remains of Italy." I have seen it mentioned that similar "Spindle Whorls" have been found in some parts of Great Britain. Will you or any of your readers kindly indicate to me the works in which I can find descriptions of this class of remains?

H. RIVETT-CARNAC, F.S.A.

Ghazeapore, India.

Books Received.

Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden. Vol. VII. Edited by the Rev. J. R. Lumby, D.D. (Longmans & Co.)—The Village of Palaces; Chronicles of Chelsea. 2 vols. By the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange. (Hurst & Blackett.)—St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome. By the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln. (Rivingtons.)—Memorials of Cambridge. No. 4. By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—The New Nation, 5 vols. By John Morris. (J. Morris, Paternoster Row.)—Half-Hours with the Telescope. By R. A. Proctor. (David Bogue).—Letters on Common Things. First Series. By Colonel Clinton. (Royston: John Warren.)—Crosby Records; a Cavalier's Note Book. Edited by the Rev. T. Ellison Gibson. (Longmans & Co.)—Domesday Studies; Somerset. 2 vols. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton. (Reeves & Turner.)—Inscription on Covenanters' Tombstones. By James Gibson. (Dunn & Wright.)—New England Historical and Genealogical Register. No. 134. (Boston, U.S.A., Society's House, 18, Somerset Street.)—Industrial Geography Primers. By G. P. Bevan, F.G.S. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)—Textbook of Botany. Translated from the German of Dr. K. Prantl. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)

Notice to Correspondents.

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